Frontispiece.

CICERO
(Capitoline Museum, Rome)

C 568

TEN ORATIONS OF CICERO

WITH

SELECTIONS FROM THE LETTERS

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ORATIONS OF CICERO

W. P. 3

PREFACE

THE Orations included in this edition are those which are most often required by the various colleges of this country. The selections from the Letters were made with special reference to their fitness for use as exercises in translation at sight; they will at the same time give a glimpse of Cicero in his family life and in his relations with those to whom he was frank and outspoken.

The variations from the text of Baiter and Kayser consist mainly in different punctuation, in writing the genitive singular of *-io*-stems in *-ī* instead of *-iī*, and in the treatment of bracketed passages, which in some cases have been received into the text, while others were removed altogether.

For the sake of uniformity long vowels are marked as they appear in the Elementary Latin Dictionary of Charlton T. Lewis, except in cases which would require too much sacrifice of conviction.

This book is intended to be very practical throughout, and in its preparation the sole aim has been to meet the needs of the preparatory students who would be likely to use it.

An expression of appreciation is due Professor Lewis Stuart of Lake Forest University for his kindness in offering the use of a large amount of material which he had collected upon some of the subjects treated in the Introduction.

Latin teachers and all who may be interested are cordially requested to make suggestions in regard to whatever defects and errors they discover.

WILLIAM R. HARPER.
FRANK A. GALLUP.

The grammars cited are those of Harkness (H.), 1898 (references to the edition of 1881 being inclosed in brackets); Mooney (M.); Allen and Greenough (A. & G.); Gildersleeve (G.); Bennett (B.); Lane and Morgan (L. & M.).

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ORCADES I.
CALEDONIA
MARE GERMANICUM
HIBERNIA
OCEANUS ATLANTICUS
Ebracum
BRITANNIA
Cimbri
Sazones
Teutones
Albis
Sueui
VECTA I.
Bononia
GERMANIA
Catti
ARMORICA
Sequana
Catalauni
Mogontiacum
Ligeris
Senones
Rhenus
Marcomanni
GALLIA
Lingones
VINDELICIA
MARE CANTABRICUM
Helvetii
RAETIA
NORICUM
Carnu
AQUITANIA
Lugdunum
Gallaeci
CANTABRIA
Burdigala
Arverni
Rhodanus
ALPES
PANNONIA
Pyrenaei M.
CELTIBERIA
Narbo
Aquae Sextiae
Massilia
ITALIA
MARE ADRIATICUM
Numantia
LUSITANIA
Tagus
HISPANIA
Tarraco
CORSICA
Roma
Cordula
BALEARES
Saguntum
Italica
Neapolis
SARDINIA
MARE
Gades
Munda
Carthago Nova
TUSCUM
Caesarea
MARE
MAURETANIA
SICILIA
Carthago
Zama
NUMIDIA
Syracusae
AFRICA
Leptis
TRIPOLIS
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500
55 20 15 10 5 0 5 10 15
50
45
40
35
30
5 0 5 10 Longitude 15 East

GRAECIA
(ACHAEA)
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100
Thessalonica
SAMOTHRACE
CHERSONESUS THRACICA
Athos
IMBROS
DARDANIA
Sigeum
Troia
LEMNOS
Hellespontus
TENEDOS
CORCYRA
EPIRUS
THESSALIA
MARE AEGAEUM
Pharsalus
SCYRUS
Mytilene
Perganum
Actium
AETOLIA
EUBOEA
IONIA
Magnesia
LEUCAS
Delphi
Chaeronea
Sipylus M.
CHIOS
Smyrna
Patrae
Coronea
ACHAIA
Athenae
Colophon
ZACYNTHUS
ELIS
Corinthus
SALAMIS
Piraeus
ANDROS
SAMOS
Ephesus
Olympia
ARCADIA
Argos
CYCLADES
DELOS
MESSENIA
LACONIA
Sparta
PAROS
NAXOS
COS
Cnidus
MARE IONIUM
Basternae
SCYTHIA
Borysthenes
CHERSONESUS TAURICA
Panticapaeum (Bosporus)
Caucasus Mons
MARE CASPIUM
Gothi
(Ister)
Tomi
Callatis
PONTUS EUXINUS
COLCHIS
ALBANIA
Sinope
Amisus
Trapezus
Cabyle
Apollonia
Bosporus
Chalcedon
Nicomedia
PAPHLAGONIA
Cabira
Artaxata
THRACIA
Byzantium (Constantinopolis)
Propontis
BITHYNIA
PONTUS
ARMENIA
Philippi
Cyzicus
Libyssa
GALATIA
CAPPADOCIA
SOPHENE
ARZANENE
Tigranocerta
MYSIA
PHRYGIA
Mazaca (Caesarea)
LYCAONIA
Mons
Amanus M.
COMMA CENE
Edessa
OSROENE
PARTHIA
ADIABENE
Pergamum
ISAURIA
Taurus
MESOPOTAMIA
ASSYRIA
LYDIA
PISIDIA
Tarsus
Anthemusia
Athenae
CARIA
Antiochia
Callinicum
Stratonicea
LYCIA
Corycus
Seleucia
Seleucia
Circesium
Phaselis
Daphne
RHODUS
Palmyra
Seleucia
Ctesiphon
Tigris
Babylon
Euphrates
CYPRUS
PHOENICE
ITURAEA
Caesarea
PALAESTINA
Hierosolyma
IUDAEA
Cyrene
Alexandrea
ARABIA
LYBIA
Nilus
PETRAEA
AEGYPTUS
BRADLEY & POATES, ENGRS., N.Y.
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INTRODUCTION

LIFE OF CICERO

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO was born near Arpinum, January 3, 106 B.C. His family was of equestrian rank; his father, whose name the orator bore, was a man of literary tastes, but his grandfather was a Roman of the old school, opposed to new ideas in studies and in politics.

No trustworthy information about Cicero's boyhood has been preserved, though Plutarch tells stories of his precocity, not in themselves improbable. He was early brought to Rome with his brother Quintus that they might enjoy the educational opportunities of the capital. Crassus, the distinguished orator, was their adviser, and suggested both the studies which would be most beneficial and the teachers under whom the boys might best pursue them. Quintus Aelius, a Latin rhetorician, and a Greek poet by the name of Archias inspired the young student with an enthusiastic love for liberal studies.

At the age of sixteen he assumed the *toga virilis*, continued his literary pursuits eagerly, and began to frequent the forum in order to hear the great orators of the day. He read, memorized, wrote; translated Greek into Latin, and Latin into Greek; made summaries of speeches, lec-

tures, and conversations; practiced elocution, studied rhetoric, and composed poetry.

Rome still required military service of the citizens. Accordingly Cicero served one campaign (89 B.C.) in the Marsic war, part of the time under Cn. Pompeius Strabo and part of the time under Sulla. During the next few years he was again in Rome, studying philosophy with Phaedrus the Epicurean, and Philo the Academic; dialectics under the Stoic Diodotus; law under the Scaevolas; rhetoric and oratory under Apollonius Molo, the famous Rhodian rhetorician. To this period belongs Cicero's *De Inventione Rhetorica.*

Cicero was in his twenty-sixth year when he delivered in a civil suit the first of his extant orations (*pro P. Quinctio*). The next year he defended Sextus Roscius in a criminal trial. Roscius was falsely accused of parricide by Chrysogonus, a freedman of the dictator Sulla, supported, as was thought, by Sulla himself. No prominent advocate would undertake the defense; but Cicero, "roused by pity and by the opportunity of beginning his career as a defender of the oppressed," came forward and succeeded in securing an acquittal. These cases gained for the young advocate considerable recognition. In the following year he still further added to his reputation for courage and ability by defending the rights of a woman of Arretium, and, by implication, the rights of which Sulla had unconstitutionally deprived her city.

Soon after this he went abroad for health and for study. His intense application and no less intense manner of speaking had been rapidly exhausting a physique by no means robust. He writes that at this time he was exceedingly spare in habit, with a long, thin neck, and of a con-

sumptive appearance. Friends and physicians urged him to take a vacation. He went to Athens and remained six months, where he studied philosophy under Antiochus of the Old Academy, and under Phaedrus and Zeno the Epicureans. Leaving Athens, he traveled through Asia Minor, hearing famous orators and studying the orator's art. At Rhodes he again placed himself under the instruction of Molo, who greatly assisted him in remodeling his style of writing and speaking. At the end of two years Cicero returned to Italy, eager to resume his professional labors, with health restored, with a broader view of life, and with oratorical powers much improved. Many cases soon engaged his attention, the most important of which was the defense of Roscius the comedian.

At the age of thirty Cicero was elected quaestor for the following year (75 B.C.), and was assigned to duty in Sicily, where he performed the duties of the office with exceptional fidelity and ability, returning to Rome as soon as his term of office had expired. Five years later the Sicilians persuaded Cicero, then aedile elect, to conduct a suit against their ex-governor, Gaius Verres, who during the three years of his propraetorship in Sicily had abused the powers of his office, robbing and maltreating the inhabitants, and otherwise tyrannizing over them. All that could be done by money, by the influence of many powerful and noble families, and by the ingenuity of the able Hortensius, was done to defeat the prosecution. But the energy and skill of the young pleader were triumphant. Before the trial came on, so strong a case had been prepared by the prosecution that Verres went into exile without attempting a defense, and Cicero became the recognized leader of the Roman bar.

Cicero was elected praetor with every indication of popular favor. Besides performing the duties of his office with fidelity and dignity, he also made his first appearance on the *rostra*, where he delivered his famous oration in support of the Manilian law. In his advocacy of this bill (to confer on Pompey the command of the war against Mithridates, with extraordinary powers) Cicero pronounced a glowing eulogy upon Pompey, and handled a difficult and delicate subject so as apparently to offend no one. From the point of view of the advocate and politician, the oration was a complete success, for the measure was carried, and the political support of Pompey was secured. Cicero declined the government of a province for the following year (65 B.C.), and during the next eighteen months busied himself in professional work and in arranging for the carrying out of his political plans.

There were seven candidates for the consulship of 63 B.C. The most prominent were Cicero, Antonius, and Catiline. The two last named united their forces, and had the support of many prominent men. Cicero vigorously arraigned the character and schemes of his rivals, and at the polls received a decided majority. Antonius had the next largest number of votes, and was therefore chosen Cicero's colleague. This year was a busy one. Its most significant achievement was the suppression of Catiline's conspiracy, which Cicero describes in the four Catilinarian orations. Exceptional honors were bestowed on the consul for the energy, courage, and skill displayed in averting the perils which had menaced both state and people. He was hailed as the deliverer of his country, and a thanksgiving to the gods was decreed in his name.

So far the career of Cicero had been one of dazzling

success, but dark days were not far distant. On the day which closed his term of office as consul the shadows began to fall. When he ascended the *rostra* to give account of the acts of the year, one of the new tribunes, Metellus, interposed his veto, on the ground that a magistrate who had put to death Roman citizens unheard should not himself be heard. Cicero, thus restricted, merely added to the usual oath, "I swear that I have saved the state and the city from ruin." The people shouted that he had sworn truly, and a crowd escorted him home.

But the end was not yet. Publius Clodius, whose hatred Cicero had aroused, was elected tribune of the people for the year 58 B.C. One of his first acts was to introduce a bill to banish any one who had put a Roman citizen to death untried. Cicero appeared in the streets in the garb of a suppliant, as accused persons were wont to do, and a large number of sympathizing citizens did the same; but all this availed nothing, for Pompey, Caesar, and Crassus stood aloof, if they did not secretly use their influence against him. The bill became a law, and Cicero withdrew from the city, an exile (March, 58 B.C.).

Immediately after his departure Clodius obtained a formal decree for his banishment. This forbade the ex-consul to come within four hundred miles of the city, and denounced as an enemy of the state any one who should advocate his recall. His magnificent home on the Palatine was plundered and destroyed.

As early as June, Cicero's friends began to agitate the question of his recall, but nothing was accomplished that year on account of the opposition of the tribunes. The consuls and tribunes for the next year were friendly to Cicero, but serious riots in the city postponed until August 4 the

introduction of the bill for his restoration. When presented to the *comitia centuriata*, it was passed by an overwhelming majority. On the same day Cicero started for Italy. Everywhere on his way he was received with cheers, addresses, and complimentary delegations. He entered the city September 4, attended by the senate and vast crowds of people. The house which had been destroyed was restored at public expense.

During the next five years Cicero devoted himself to his profession as advocate, taking little part in state affairs, although his personal relations with Caesar, Crassus, and Pompey, the virtual rulers of Rome, were friendly, especially with Pompey. When the younger Crassus perished in the Parthian war, Cicero was elected (53 B.C.) to fill his place in the college of augurs, a position of considerable social and political importance. Clodius was killed the next year in a broil with Milo, and all danger from that quarter was removed.

In the year 51 B.C. Cicero was compelled to accept the proconsular government of Cilicia. The duties of this position he discharged with ability and honesty, to the disgust of his staff, but to the delight of the astonished province. An expedition against certain robber tribes was successful, for which the proconsul hoped to secure the honor of a triumph. At the close of his year of office he returned leisurely to Rome, visiting Ephesus and Athens on the way. He reached the capital January 4, 49 B.C., but remained outside the city, hoping for a triumph, which, however, was never granted him.

Civil war between Caesar and Pompey had been threatening for some time. The crisis had been precipitated by a decree of the senate, ordering Caesar to disband his army

before March 1. Cicero tried in vain to bring about a better understanding. Caesar marched his army across the Rubicon, the boundary line of his province, and seemed likely to move on Rome. Cicero undertook the defense of Capua, making his headquarters at Formiae. Here he remained about two months, and kept up a correspondence with the leaders of both armies. His indecision at this critical time was pitiable, unfortunate alike for his country, for himself at that time, and for his reputation in all time. Finding that he could not cope with Caesar and his veterans in Italy, Pompey passed over into Greece, Cicero reluctantly following. After the battle of Pharsalus (48 B.C.), persuaded that Caesar's victory had practically ended the war, he determined to return to Italy, and reached Brundisium about the end of November. Here he remained about two months in a wretched condition of mind and body. When Caesar returned to Italy after settling the affairs of Egypt, Cicero went out to meet him and was received with marked courtesy. Soon after this Cicero went to Rome.

The next three years were devoted to philosophy and literature. But soon family troubles began to appear. After thirty years of married life Cicero divorced his wife Terentia, and soon afterward married his ward Publilia, who was also soon divorced. The death of his much loved daughter Tullia almost broke the father's heart. Work and study were his only solace until the assassination of Caesar (March 15, 44 B.C.) recalled him from thoughts of self to the service of his country.

The conspirators who murdered Caesar seem to have had no definite plans. The people were horrified, and M. Antonius, the surviving consul, was for the moment

stricken with fear. The Liberators, as the conspirators called themselves, retired for safety to the Capitol. Antony quickly recovered himself, and, when Cicero urged peace and mutual concessions, professed to wish the same. The Liberators came from their stronghold, the acts and appointments of Caesar were ratified, and hopes were entertained for a restoration of the republic. But Antony had other plans. In the oration which he delivered at the public funeral of Caesar, he artfully excited the populace against the Liberators to such a degree that they were compelled to flee from Rome. Seeing that his life also was in danger, Cicero set out for Greece, hoping for better things under the next year's administration. He went as far as Syracuse, when, driven back by contrary winds, he heard that his services were required in Rome, and he hastened to return to the city. There was a meeting of the senate on the day after his return. Cicero did not attend, pleading fatigue, but really fearing the designs of Antonius. In this meeting Antonius declared that the absence of Cicero was due to cowardice, and he threatened to destroy his house. Cicero's reply was the first Philippic. Antonius replied, and thus called forth the second Philippic, a thrilling arraignment of Antonius. Though not spoken, it was widely circulated after the departure of Antonius for Gaul.

Early in 43 B.C. Cicero was once more the favorite of Rome, and when the tidings of the defeat of Antonius at Mutina came, he was escorted by a throng of people to the Capitol, thence to the *rostra*, and thence to his home.

In November of this year Antonius, Lepidus, and Octavianus arranged their differences, centered all the government in themselves, and proscribed their enemies. Cicero

was among the first victims of Antony's hatred, and was murdered on the grounds of his villa near Formiae, December 7, 43 B.C.

Cicero was the greatest orator of "the greatest of the nations." He was a man of lofty ideals, pure and upright in his personal and official relations, and devoted to his country. His writings are an enduring monument to his memory, and his influence on oratory, literature, and philosophy has been and still is inestimable. He lacked decision and moral courage in some of the critical moments of his life, and did not possess the far-seeing vision of a statesman. "As it was in his lifetime so it has been with his memory: those who have known him most intimately have commonly loved him best. He is no demi-god to be set on a pedestal for the worship of the nations, but a man with human virtues and human weaknesses, and withal possessed of a charm of grace and goodness which makes us think of him as of some familiar and beloved friend."

λόγιος ἀνήρ, ὦ παῖ, λόγιος καὶ φιλόπατρις, said Augustus to his grandson concerning Cicero, in a story told by Plutarch, "an eloquent man, boy, eloquent and loved his country well."

"To praise him as he deserves, we need another Cicero."

IMPORTANT DATES

	B.C.
Cicero born at Arpinum . . . . January 3,	106
Served in the Marsic war	89
First appearance in a civil case (for Quinctius) .	81
First appearance in a criminal case	80
In Greece and Asia Minor for health and study	79–77
Quaestor in Sicily	75
Prosecution of Verres	70

	B.C.
Curule aedile	69
Praetor urbanus	66
Consul	63
In exile	58–57
Proconsul of Cilicia	51–50
Beginning of civil war between Caesar and Pompey	49
Battle of Pharsalia	48
Cicero returns to Rome	47
Death of Tullia	45
Caesar murdered	March 15, 44
Cicero slain near Formiae	Dec. 7, 43

ROMAN ORATORY BEFORE CICERO

Roman oratory both exhibited and influenced the character of the people. In the early days it was simple and earnest, suited to a practical people eager for dominion. The successful orator had to stir the feelings and prompt to action, whether his theme was a defect in the constitution, an official injustice, or some military emergency. Nature was the orator's teacher. "*Rem tene, verba sequentur*" was his only maxim. When Appius Claudius, old, blind, and infirm, carried in a litter to the senate house, caused the senators to reject the proposals made by the skillful diplomat Cineas, the secret of his power lay in his own intense patriotism, which kindled theirs. This is the first published speech of which we have any record (280 B.C.).

M. Porcius Cato (234–149 B.C.) was the first Roman orator who made a practice of writing and publishing his speeches. Cicero tells us that there were one hundred and fifty of them extant in his day, and that no one read them. He characterizes them as "weighty in praise, bitter in

sarcasm, pointed in phrase, plain and simple in argument." The often quoted words with which at the close of his life Cato was wont to end every speech, whatever the subject, *et censeo Karthaginem esse delendam*, show the intensity of his patriotism, the tenacity of his purpose, and the nature of his power. There were many orators of this period, but none of the first rank.

The younger Scipio and Laelius, who belonged to the next generation, though not the foremost among Roman orators, deserve mention in this sketch, because they were instrumental in introducing the study of the Greek orators as models for the imitation of their countrymen.

Sergius Sulpicius Galba (consul 144 B.C.), an orator of much vigor and vivacity, began to use artistic arrangement, with digressions for ornament, pathos, and information; and he was the first Roman orator who successfully applied rhetorical principles in the manner of the Greeks.

Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus and his brother Gaius, the famous tribunes, were distinguished orators as well as reformers. They brought in a much easier and freer manner of speaking, and a broader and more sympathetic oratory. Tiberius, with good natural gifts trained by a study of Greek masterpieces, was a man of blameless life, noble purpose, and enthusiasm combined with self-control. Many of those who disapproved his political course were constrained to respect and admire him. He was inspired by the consciousness of a noble mission, the defense of the poor against the rich, and the restoration of that industrious middle class of small farmers and free toilers, whom the disasters of the second Punic war, the greed of the wealthy owners of large estates, and the introduction of slave labor on a large scale had nearly ruined. Gaius, the

younger brother, was more impassioned. He devoted himself to carrying out his brother's plans, but mingled with the unselfish purpose of Tiberius the desire to avenge his brother's death. Cicero, no admirer of the Gracchi, says that Latin literature suffered a serious loss in the early death of Gaius, and adds, "in eloquence perhaps he would have had no peer."

Cicero mentions a large number of orators who followed the Gracchi, and places among the foremost M. Antonius (143–87 B.C.) and M. Licinius Crassus (140–91 B.C.), whom he compares favorably with Demosthenes and Hyperides.

Q. Hortensius (114–50 B.C.) was the leader of the Roman bar when Cicero entered public life. This position he yielded to the ability and industry of Cicero with so much grace that he became an ally more than a rival. Hortensius was the exponent of the Asiatic school of oratory, characterized by an exuberant use of ornament, and by a tendency toward the verbose and bombastic. The Attic school went to the other extreme of excessive simplicity and directness; to this school belonged Caesar, M. Brutus, and Cassius. The school of Rhodes, toward which Cicero inclined, represented the mean between the Asiatic and the Attic, and attempted to combine the excellent features of the other two. Roman oratory reached its zenith in Cicero.

GOVERNMENT

The Roman state was regulated and controlled by three powers distinct from, but not independent of, one another: the comitia, the magistrates, and the senate.

Comitia. — The comitia were constitutional assemblies of the people in which and through which the people

expressed their will and command. To them belonged the *summum imperium*, and all power emanated from them directly or indirectly. After 471 B.C. these comitia were three in number, named from the three modes in which the people were organized politically:

Comitia Curiata, in which the people were counted by curies.

Comitia Centuriata, in which the people were counted by centuries.

Comitia Tributa, in which the people were counted by tribes.

Each citizen present had one vote, and the majority of individual votes in each curia, century, or tribe decided its vote. These votes were at first given *viva voce*, but afterward by ballot.

Comitia Curiata. — The *comitia curiata* was composed of thirty curies, ten from each of the three tribes of Romulus, and met in the Comitium or the Capitol. During the regal period this assembly was convoked and presided over by the *rex* or *interrex*. It declared war and concluded peace, elected the king and conferred *imperium*, enacted and repealed laws, and was the court of appeal in matters affecting the life or political status of citizens. The Servian constitution transferred to the *comitia centuriata* the right to declare war and decide appeals. In the republic the presiding officer was a consul, dictator, or praetor, and in matters purely religious, a pontifex. The powers of this assembly gradually diminished until in Cicero's time its meetings were purely ceremonial, and its duties were delegated to the thirty *lictores curiati*.

Comitia Centuriata. — In the legislation ascribed to Servius Tullius all Roman citizens were divided into five

property classes, and these were subdivided into one hundred and ninety-three centuries. All citizens appeared in this assembly on an equal footing; but as there were eighteen centuries of equites and eighty others of the first class, composed of the wealthiest Romans, the real power was in the hands of the rich. The other centuries had no influence except when these two classes disagreed. The presiding officer was the magistrate who convoked the meeting. The place of meeting was outside the city walls, usually in the Campus Martius. Early in the history of the republic the *comitia centuriata* elected the higher magistrates, consuls, praetors, and censors, enacted laws, determined questions of war, and was the court of appeal in criminal trials affecting the personal or political privileges of citizens. At first the action of this assembly had to be ratified by the *patrum auctoritas*, but the Publilian law (339 B.C.) provided that this ratification should be given in advance.

Comitia Tributa. — This was an assembly of the people arranged according to the local division of tribes instituted by Servius for convenience in collecting taxes. The tribes consisted at first of landholders only, but in 304 B.C. landless citizens were enrolled in the four city tribes, and in 89 B.C. all Italians received citizen rights and with these the privilege of taking part in these assemblies. The place of meeting was the Capitol, Forum, or Campus Martius, but always within the jurisdiction of the *tribuni plebis*, which extended to one mile beyond the city. This assembly could not be convoked without the consent of the tribunes, and was presided over by the magistrate who convoked it.

When the assembly of the tribes was called together by a consul, praetor, curule aedile, or pontifex, it was strictly

a *comitia tributa*. When, however, it was convoked by a tribune or plebeian aedile, it was a *concilium plebis*.

The *comitia tributa* elected curule aediles, quaestors, the inferior magistrates, and the military tribunes not nominated by the generals. After 104 B.C. this assembly elected the pontifices, augurs, and *quindecimviri sacris faciundis*. The *concilia plebis* elected the tribunes of the people and the plebeian aediles.

Resolutions adopted by the *comitia tributa* or *concilium plebis*, on receiving the sanction of the senate, were binding upon all the people. By the Hortensian law (286 B.C.) the necessity for the senatorial sanction was removed, and from that time the assembly of the tribes was the principal legislative organ of the Roman people.

By the laws of the Twelve Tables an assembly of the people was prohibited from inflicting any punishment more severe than a fine.

Notice of a Meeting. — The *comitia curiata* was generally summoned by the *lictores curiati*, who notified the members individually, or by criers. The *comitia centuriata* and the *comitia tributa* were called together by a written proclamation, issued seventeen days before the meeting, and on the day of the meeting a public crier or an augur called the people together.

Procedure. — On the morning of a meeting of the comitia, immediately after midnight, the magistrate who was to preside, usually accompanied by an augur, took the auspices, though for the *concilia plebis* this ceremony was omitted. When the citizens were assembled, the proceedings were opened with prayer, often preceded by a sacrifice. These religious rites completed, the presiding magistrate presented the matters to be voted upon, and made such

remarks as he saw fit. Any magistrate of equal or superior rank, or the tribunes might then address the assembly, and lastly any private individual who could secure the permission of the presiding officer. The president then called on the people to vote. One curia, century, or tribe was selected by lot to vote first. When it had voted and the vote was announced, the others voted. The votes were then counted, the decision announced, and the assembly dismissed.

THE MAGISTRATES

The King. — From the beginning to 509 B.C., supreme executive power — civil, military, and religious — was vested in a king who held office for life. Though theoretically absolute, public opinion and custom demanded that he consult the senate on the more important matters of administration, and ask the comitia to approve proposed laws.

Magistrates of the Republic. — On the establishment of the republic, the powers heretofore vested in the individual ruler were transferred to a college consisting of two consuls, each a check on the other. Little by little, a considerable part of the power of the consuls was distributed among other colleges, the praetors, aediles, and censors.

Term of Office. Election. Salary. — All regular magistrates held office for one year, except the censors, whose term, originally five years, was made (433 B.C.) one year and a half. The time of elections was fixed by the senate, and generally came in July. Magistrates began their duties on the first of the January following their election, except the tribunes, who assumed office Dec. 10, the quaestors, who probably did so Dec. 5, and the censors, who had no fixed date. Roman magistrates received no salary, but

the various offices were eagerly sought as the most honorable of all distinctions. During the last two centuries of the republic, however, the state positions were sought, not for the honor of serving the state, but for the opportunity of amassing wealth in the government of provinces assigned to those who had held the higher magistracies.

Qualifications. — During the last three centuries of the republic, free citizens — patrician or plebeian — were eligible to any office except the tribuneship of the plebs and the plebeian aedileship. These positions were open to those only who were, by birth or adoption, members of a plebeian family.

Before 180 B.C. there seems to have been no law defining the age at which a citizen became eligible for office, but that year the age qualifications probably became 31 for quaestor, 37 for curule aedile, 40 for praetor, 43 for consul.

Restrictions. — 1. No one could hold two magistracies in the same year. 2. No one could be legally reëlected to the same office until after the lapse of ten years.

NOTE. — In 121 B.C. the second restriction was removed in the case of the tribuneship. The laws in respect to qualifications and restrictions were enforced under all ordinary circumstances, but in emergencies, or as a reward for especially distinguished services, the people might and did except individuals, and even a class of individuals, from their operation.

Removal from Office. Resignation. — After election, until formal entrance upon his duties, a magistrate was called *designatus*, e.g. *consul designatus*, etc.

No magistrate or magistrate *designatus* could legally be removed from office, but any magistrate, except a dictator, censor, or tribune, might be impeached after the expiration of his term.

An officer of the government might be compelled to resign if it was proved that there had been an irregularity in observing the auspices before the comitia, that any unfavorable omen had been disregarded during its progress, that the election had been secured by any illegal means, or that the magistrate was a traitor.

Potestas. Imperium. — *Potestas* was the power which any officer of the government had by virtue of his position. *Imperium* gave the right to command an army, and to convoke the *comitia centuriata.*

Oath of Office. — Every magistrate was compelled within five days after entering office to swear obedience to the laws. At the close of his term, he took oath that he had not wilfully violated the laws. This latter ceremony occurred in the forum on the day before the new magistrates began their duties, and the consuls usually, on such occasions, gave a report of their year of service to the state.

Classification. — Various methods of classification have been proposed. The more important are: ordinary, extraordinary; with imperium, without imperium; curule, noncurule; patrician, plebeian.

Ordinary (elected at stated intervals). — Consul, praetor, aedile, quaestor, tribune, censor.

Extraordinary (chosen in emergencies). — Dictator, magister equitum, interrex. Of these, the consul, praetor, dictator, magister equitum, interrex (for five days only), had imperium. The consul, praetor, curule aedile, censor, and dictator were curule magistrates. The tribune of the plebs and the plebeian aedile were always plebeian; the others were all originally patrician, but after 337 B.C. there were no exclusively patrician magistracies.

THE ORDINARY MAGISTRATES

Consuls. — The consuls, two in number, and equal in power, were the chief executive officers of the republic. The office was established 509 B.C., and opened to plebeians 366 B.C. Consuls were elected in the *comitia centuriata*.

Powers. — When the consuls were in the city, all other magistrates except the tribunes were subject to their authority. They alone could convoke the senate and the *comitia centuriata;* they presided at such meetings, introduced the subjects on which the senate was consulted, and the bills on which the comitia voted. Outside the city, as generals, they had supreme civil, criminal, and military jurisdiction. To avoid confusion, the consuls usually served in turn.

Insignia of Office. — The insignia of the consuls were the *toga praetexta*, the *sella curulis*, and twelve lictors with fasces, who walked before the acting consul, but behind the other.

Praetors. — When the plebeians became eligible to the consulship, in 366 B.C., the judicial power of the consuls was transferred to a praetor, also elected by the *comitia centuriata*. At first exclusively patrician, the praetorship was thrown open to the plebeians in 337 B.C.

Number. — At first there was only one praetor. About 244 B.C., owing to the number of foreigners in Rome, an additional praetor was elected, to sit in suits between foreigners, or between foreigners and citizens. In 227 B.C. the number was increased to four, in 197 B.C. to six; these were added to provide governors for Sicily, Sardinia, and the two provinces of Spain. Sulla still further increased the number to eight, and Caesar to ten, twelve, and eventually to sixteen.

Duties. — After the establishment of the *quaestiones perpetuae*, about 149 B.C., all the praetors remained in the city during their year of office, two, as formerly, presiding in the civil, the others in the criminal courts. The *praetor urbanus* was supreme judge in civil suits, and in the absence of the consuls acted as their representative. The praetors were assigned to their positions by lot.

Insignia. — A praetor was entitled to wear the *toga praetexta*, to use the *sella curulis*, and was attended by two lictors in the city, and six when on foreign service.

Aediles. — There were two classes of aediles, the plebeian and the curule aediles. The former were elected by the *concilium plebis*, and the latter by the *comitia tributa*.

Duties. — The aediles were commissioners of police, looked after the streets, temples, public buildings, sewers, aqueducts, inspected markets, weights, and measures, and had supervision over all public exhibitions and games.

Insignia. — The plebeian aediles had none; the curule aediles wore the *toga praetexta* and used the *sella curulis*.

Quaestors. — These officers were elected by the *comitia tributa*, a consul presiding. This was the lowest of the great offices and the first step to the higher magistracies. It entitled the holder to membership in the senate.

Number. — The number of quaestors was originally two; in 421 B.C. the number was increased to four; in 267 B.C. to eight; by Sulla (82 B.C.), to twenty; by Caesar, to forty.

Duties. — All revenues, taxes, custom duties, and special levies were paid to the quaestors and all funds for the public service were distributed by them. Two quaestors remained in the city; one accompanied each consul to the field; four served in Italy, where the public revenues

required their services; the rest went to manage the provincial treasuries.

Tribuni Plebis. — There were at first two, later five, and after 457 B.C. ten. Candidates for the tribuneship must be free born and the sons of free born citizens, and they must be plebeian by birth or by adoption.

Powers. — The most important power of the tribunes was the right of veto, which was originally intended for the protection of the plebeians. Tribunes also had the power to convoke the *concilium plebis* and there initiate legislation binding at first only on the *plebs*, but after 449 B.C. on the whole populace.

The tribunes never had *imperium*.

Insignia. — None; but they had one attendant.

Censors. — Registration (*census*) and the solemn rites connected with it were established by Servius Tullius and conducted by the kings in person. During the early republic the consuls presided, but in 443 B.C. these duties were transferred to special officers called censors. There were always two, elected once in five years. The object of the census was to apportion the taxes and military service.

The censors were also allowed to affix a mark of disapprobation to the names of those who in their judgment were not conducting themselves in a proper manner.

EXTRAORDINARY MAGISTRATES

Dictator. — At critical times a single magistrate, called Dictator, might be appointed for a definite period, never exceeding six months. The independent powers of all the other magistrates were then in abeyance. The first dictator was appointed in 501 B.C., the last in 202 B.C.

Insignia. — The insignia of the dictator were the *toga praetexta*, the *sella curulis*, and twenty-four lictors.

NOTE. — The dictatorships of Sulla and of Caesar were irregular and unconstitutional.

Magister Equitum. — A dictator appointed a deputy called *magister equitum* who represented him when absent but was in all respects subordinate to him.

Decretum Extremum et Ultimum. — Instead of naming a dictator the senate sometimes invested the consuls with extraordinary powers by a decree which Caesar calls *decretum extremum et ultimum*, the formula of which was *Videant consules ne quid detrimenti res publica capiat.* This gave them dictatorial power, for the exercise of which they might afterward be called to account.

Interrex. — In the regal period the supreme power returned to the *patres* when the king died. They elected by lot an officer called interrex, who acted as king for five days and named his successor for a like term.

In addition to the officers mentioned above there was a large number of minor magistracies, for information in regard to which special works upon that subject should be consulted.

INDUCTIVE STUDIES

In the inductive, or laboratory, method of study, material is collected, examined and compared, and classified; then the general results or principles are formulated.

It must be kept in mind that a generalization thus reached is true only of the facts observed; it may or may not be true universally. Its value depends very largely on the number of facts observed. Every fact illustrates a principle; but a general principle can come

only from examination of a number of similar facts, and a universal law can be derived only from knowledge of all the facts.

Below are several exercises that have been prepared for the guidance of students, and also a list of topics to be investigated in a similar manner.

Pupils are urged to do as much of this kind of work as possible, for it fixes facts much more firmly than mere memorizing, it gives clearer and more accurate ideas, cultivates the powers of observation and perception, and trains the mind for original research.

Inductive Study I

Topic: the use of the endings **-ris** and **-re** in the second person singular number of simple passive forms.

Material: the first Catilinarian oration.

Occurrences:

		Chapter		Observations	
1.	abutere	I	Fut.	Ind.	Third Conjugation.
2.	arbitraris	I	Pres.	"	First "
3.	machinaris	I	"	"	" "
4.	interficiere	II	Fut.	"	Third "
5.	teneris	III	Pres	Ind.	Second "
6.	moliris	III	"	"	Fourth "
7.	adsequeris	VI	"	"	Third "
8.	arbitraris	VII	"	"	First "
9.	verebere	VII	Fut.	Ind	Second "
10	sequere	VII	"	"	Third "
11.	meditere	IX	Pres	Subj.	First "
12.	commoveare	IX	"	"	Second "
13.	videaris	IX	"	"	" "
14.	perfruere	X	Fut.	Ind.	Third "
15.	bacchabere	X	"	"	First "
16.	patiere	XI	"	"	Third "

Summary:

	Pres. Ind.	Fut. Ind.	Pres. Subj.
-ris	6	0	1
-re	0	7	2

Generalization: in the second person singular number of simple passive forms of all conjugations, the present indicative has the ending **-ris**, the future indicative **-re**, and the present subjunctive **-re** or **-ris**.

Note. — When an inductive study is completed, the results obtained should always be compared with the statements of standard grammars, for, otherwise, too broad conclusions might be reached from a limited amount of material. The result of the study above must be corrected slightly for the future indicative. See H. 240 (237) and Madvig 114, *b*.

Inductive Study II

Topic: the gerundive.

Field of study: the second Catilinarian oration.

Occurrences:

1. **Quem hostem quam vehementer foris esse timendum putem,** *how much I think this enemy is to be feared outside.*

2. **mementote non tam exercitum illum esse nobis quam hos qui exercitum deseruerunt pertimescendos,** *remember that that army is not so much to be feared as these who have forsaken the army.*

3. **Atque hoc etiam sunt timendi magis,** *And they are more to be feared for this reason.*

4. **frigore et fame et siti et vigiliis perferendis,** *by enduring cold and hunger and thirst and wakefulness.*

5. **Non enim iam sunt tolerandae audaciae,** *For no longer are their deeds of effrontery endurable.*

6. **essent illi quidem desperandi, sed tamen essent ferendi,** *they would have to be despaired of, to be sure, but they would be endurable.*

7. **Cum luxuria nobis certandum est,** *We must fight with riotous living.*

8. **quae resecanda erunt,** *what things shall have to be cut off.*

9. **O condicionem miseram non modo administrandae verum etiam conservandae rei publicae,** *O, the wretched lot, not only of him who directs the republic, but also of him who saves it.*

10. **consilium belli faciendi,** *plan of making war.*

11. **Numquam ego ab dis immortalibus optabo invidiae meae levandae causa,** *Never shall I pray of the immortal gods, for the sake of lightening my unpopularity.*

12. **Sed hosce homines minime puto pertimescendos,** *But these men, I think, are least to be feared.*

13. **Quibus hoc praecipiendum videtur,** *To whom it seems that this admonition ought to be given.*

14. **Sulla sit ab inferis excitandus,** *Sulla would have to be raised from the dead.*

15. **male gerendo negotio,** *through poor management of business.*

16. **O bellum magno opere pertimescendum,** *O war greatly to be feared.*

17. **Reliquis de rebus constituendis, maturandis, agendis,** *About determining, hastening, and performing other things.*

18. **mihi aut cum his vivendum aut pro his esse moriendum,** *that I must either live with these or die for them.*

19. **quod vix optandum videtur,** *which seems hardly to be asked for.*

A careful study of these examples shows that, for this material at least, these facts may be gathered:

1. That the gerundive is always used as an adjective, *i.e.* it modifies nouns and pronouns, and its form depends on the gender, number, and case of the word modified.

2. That in its verbal force the gerundive is always passive.

3. That it is often used as a predicate adjective with **esse** to express obligation or necessity.

4. That when an active expression of obligation or necessity is required or an intransitive verb is used, the gerundive is used impersonally, *i.e.* the nominative singular neuter form is taken, and the dative is employed to denote upon whom the necessity or obligation rests. See examples 7 and 18.

5. That where we should expect a verbal noun followed by an object, the Latin construction often is a noun or pronoun in an oblique case with the gerundive in agreement with it. See examples 4, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17.

6. That in example 11 the genitive of a noun and a gerundive is used with **causā** to express a purpose.

NOTE. — Also **ad** is used with the accusative of a noun and a gerundive to express a purpose.

INDUCTIVE STUDY III

Topic: the Gerund.

Field of study: the Catilinarian orations.

Occurrences:

1. **sui conservandi causa,** *for the purpose of saving themselves.*

2. **ad custodiendum diligentissimum et ad suspicandum sagacissimum et ad vindicandum fortissimum,** *most watchful in guarding and most keen in suspecting and most energetic in punishing.*

3. **unius usuram horae gladiatori isti ad vivendum non dedissem,** *I should not have given that gladiator the enjoyment of a single hour to live in.*

4. **qui coniurationem nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt,** *who strengthened the growing conspiracy by not believing that there was one.*

5. **aliis mortem parentum non modo impellendo verum etiam adiuvando pollicebatur,** *he promised others the death of their parents, not only urging but even giving assistance.*

6. **labor vigilandi,** *exertion during waking hours.*

7. **nascendi condicio,** *circumstances at birth.*

8. **dicendi exercitatio,** *training in oratory.*

9. **praesertim qui nos non pugnando sed tacendo superare potuerint,** *especially since they could overcome us, not by fighting but by keeping still.*

10. **Id opprimi sustentando aut prolatando nullo pacto potest,** *This can in no way be destroyed by forbearance and delay.*

From these examples it becomes apparent:

1. That the gerund is a verb used as a noun.

2. That it is used only in the oblique cases.

3. That it is therefore the complement of the infinitive, which is also a verbal noun, and the two together permit verbal ideas to be used in all noun constructions.

4. That the gerund does not commonly have an object, but the noun or pronoun that is the object of the act is put in the case of the gerund and, instead of the gerund, the gerundive is used.[1]

5. That the genitive of the gerund with **causā** is used to express a purpose.

[1] More material, however, would have shown that a direct object does quite often occur with the genitive of the gerund and occasionally with other cases in some authors.

Inductive Study IV

Topic: conditional sentences.

Field of study: the first Catilinarian oration.

Occurrences:[1]

1. **Nos autem, fortes viri, satis facere rei publicae videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus,** *But we, brave men that we are, seem to ourselves to be doing our duty to the republic, if we avoid the rage and weapons of that wretch.*

2. **Si te iam, Catilina, comprehendi, si interfici, iussero, credo, erit verendum mihi,** *If I shall now order you to be arrested and killed, I shall have to fear, I suppose.*

Similar conditions are: **si iussero, residebit; sin exieris, exhaurietur. feram, si feceris; si ieris, sustinebo. si eiecerit, eduxerit, adgregarit; exstinguetur, delebitur. si tolletur, videbimur.**

3. **Non iubeo, sed si me consulis, suadeo,** *I do not order that course, but if you ask counsel of me, I advise it.*

Similar conditions: **quid est, si potest, si inlustrantur, si erumpunt. dubitas, si potes. refers, si neglegis. si est, est pertimescenda.**

4. **Convincam, si negas,** *I shall furnish proof, if you make denial.*

5. **Quam ob rem discede atque hunc mihi timorem eripe; si est verus, ne opprimar, sin falsus, ut tandem aliquando timere desinam,** *Wherefore depart and take away from me this fear; if it is well grounded, that I may not be crushed, but if it is groundless, that at last finally I may cease to be in fear.*

[1] To save labor, only one example of a kind may be recorded and the place of the rest given.

Si minus, quam . plurimos. si vis, perge. Sin mavis, egredere.

6. **Si hoc post hominum memoriam contigit nemini, vocis exspectas contumeliam?** *If this has happened to no one before in the memory of men, are you waiting for an expressed rebuke?*

7. **Servi mei si me isto pacto metuerent, domum relinquendam putarem,** *If my slaves feared me in that way, I should think that I ought to leave my home.*

Si viderem, mallem. si timerent, odissent, posses; concederes.

8. **Haec si tecum, ut dixi, patria loquatur, nonne impetrare debeat, etiam si vim adhibere non possit?** *If your country should talk with you as I have said, should she not obtain her request, even if she should not be able to employ force?*

Si loquatur.

9. **si hic ordo placere decreverit te ire in exsilium, obtemperaturum te esse dicis,** *you say that if this body shall vote that it is best that you go into exile, you will obey.*

Si induxeris, impendeat. si pervenerit, fore.

10. **At si hoc idem huic adulescenti optimo P. Sestio, si fortissimo viro, M. Marcello, dixissem, iam mihi consuli hoc ipso in templo iure optimo senatus vim et manus intulisset,** *But if I had said this same thing to this excellent young man Publius Sestius or to this worthy man Marcus Marcellus, the senate would very properly have already laid violent hands on me, the consul, even in this temple.*

11. **Ego, si hoc optimum factu iudicarem, patres conscripti, Catilinam morte multari, unius usuram horae gladiatori isti ad vivendum non dedissem,** *If I thought it the best thing to do, senators, to put Catiline to death, I should not have given that gladiator a single hour to live in.*

12. **Etenim, si summi viri et clarissimi cives Saturnini et Gracchorum et Flacci et superiorum complurium sanguine non modo se non contaminarunt sed etiam honestarunt, certe verendum non mihi,** *For, you see, if the most distinguished men and the most illustrious citizens not only did not disgrace themselves but even brought honor upon themselves by the blood of Saturninus and the Gracchi and Flaccus and many others of former times, surely I had not to fear.*

13. **Quod si ea mihi maxime impenderet, tamen hoc animo semper fui,** *But if this threatened me very seriously, nevertheless I have always been of this mind.*

14. **quorum auctoritatem secuti multi non solum improbi verum etiam imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent,** *following the lead of these men, many not only bad but also uninformed ones would say, if I had punished this man, that I had acted cruelly and tyrannically.*

15. **Ut saepe homines aegri morbo gravi, cum aestu febrique iactantur, si aquam gelidam biberunt, primo relevati videntur, deinde multo gravius vehementiusque adflictantur; sic hic morbus qui est in re publica, relevatus istius poena, vehementius reliquis vivis ingravescet,** *As often men who are sick with a serious disease, when they are tossed about by the heat of fever, if they drink cold water, at first seem to be relieved, and then are distressed much more seriously and severely, so this disease which is in the state, if checked by the punishment of that wretch, will become much worse, if the rest are left alive.*

16. **quicquid increpuerit Catilinam timeri non est ferendum,** *it is not to be endured that, if any noise is heard, Catiline should be feared.*

General results:

1. The sentences are complex, and the dependent clause contains a supposed case, upon the fulfilment of which the independent clause depends.

Are there special names for these two parts of a conditional sentence? See H. 572 (506); M. 360; A. & G. 304; G. 589; B. 301; L. & M. 926.

2. In the conditions 1–6, 9, 12, 15, and 16 there is no implication as to the reality of the supposed case.

What names are given to the various kinds of conditions? H. 573 (508–510); M. 363–366; A. & G. 305; G. 595–597; B. 302–304; L. & M. 930–932.

3. In 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, there is a distinct implication that the supposed case was not a real one.

4. In 8 the supposed case is represented as possible.

5. In conditions with nothing implied as to fulfilment the indicative is used in both protasis and apodosis, unless the condition is in indirect discourse or the apodosis is a command or indirect question or some other construction which requires a different mode. The tense is determined in the usual manner.

6. In the contrary to fact conditions the imperfect subjunctive refers to present time and the pluperfect to past time.

7. In conditions assumed as possible the present subjunctive is employed.

Has the perfect subjunctive any use in conditional sentences? H. 576, 1 (509, N. 1); M. 364; A. & G. 307, 2, *c*; G. 596, 1; B. 303; L. & M. 931 and (A), 936.

8. In all the conditions except 15 and 16 a definite and particular supposition is made, but in 15 and 16 any one of a number of possible occurrences is referred to.

9. In these two general conditions present time is implied, and the perfect indicative is used in the protasis and the present indicative in the apodosis.

10. The protasis is usually introduced by **si** or one of its compounds, but sometimes a relative is found. In 16 **quicquid** is equivalent to **si quid**.

11. The protasis is generally in the form of a dependent clause; but in 15, **relevatus** and **reliquis vivis** have each all the force of a protasis.

What other forms may a condition assume? H. 575, 9 (507, N. 7); M. 372; A. & G. 310; G. 600; B. 305; L. & M. 942.

12. When a conditional sentence is in indirect discourse, the mode and tense are determined in the usual way, as in 1 and 9.

What does the present or the perfect subjunctive in the apodosis of a condition assumed as possible become in indirect discourse? H. 646, 1 (527, II); M. 403; A. & G. 337, 2, *a*; G. 656, 2; B. 320; L. & M. 1038.

What is the form of protases of unreal conditions in indirect discourse after a primary tense? H. 647 (527, III); M. 404; A. & G. page 376, I; G. 659; B. 321, *B*; L. & M. 1037.

What is the form of apodoses of unreal conditions in indirect discourse? H. 647 (527, III and N. I); M. 404; A. & G. page 376, 2 and 3; G. 656; B. 321, *A*; L. & M. 1039.

What does the future perfect in dependent clauses become in indirect discourse? H. 644, 2 (525, 2); M. 317, 2; A. & G. 286, R.; G. 516; B. 319, *B*, *a*.

For his first unaided effort, let the student investigate the truthfulness of this statement, which appears in a standard English work on Latin composition:

ALPES
GALLIA
VENETIA
Mediolanum
Verona
Patavium
Altinum
Concordia
Aquileia
Histria
Clastidium
Bedriacum
Padus F.
Parma
Mutina
Ravenna
MARE
Rubicon F.
Ariminum
Pisaurum
Metaurus F.
Sena Gallica
Senones
Ager Gallicus
Ancona
Faesulae
Arretium
Trasumenus L.
Clusium
Perusia
Trebia
Interamna
Reate
Ocriculum
SABINI
Tarquinii
Via Aurelia
Tiberis F.
Camerinum
PICENUM
UMBRIA
APENNINUS MONS
ETRURIA
ADRIATICUM
Falerii
Sutrium
Soracte M.
Sabatinus L.
Cures
Via Salaria
Veii
Caere
Allia F.
Nomentum
Crustumerium
Fidenae
Antemnae
Caenina
Anio F.
Gabii
Via Aurelia
Lorium
Roma
Fregenae
Portus Augusti
Tiberis
Ostia
Regillus L.
Via Praenestina
Praeneste
Tusculum
Algidus M.
Albanus L.
Alba Longa
Aricia
Corioli
Lanuvium
Lavinium
Rutuli
Ardea
Suessa Pometia
Via Appia
Volsci
Pomptinus Ager
SABINI
AEQUI
LATIUM

Antium
Ager Falernus
Fregellae
Caieta
Formiae
Liris R.
Capua
Via Appia
Atella
Neapolis
Nola
Misenum
Vesuvius M.
Pompeii
Cannae
Barium
Venusia
Brundisium
Tarentum
Salentini
CALABRIA
LUCANIA
Heraclea
Siris
Sinus Rudiae
Tarentinus
Thurii
Croton
Lacinium Pr.
Vibo
Locri
Rhegium
Tauromenium
Aetna M.
Catina
Agrigentum
Gela
Syracusae
Eryx
Lilybaeum
Utica
Carthago
Clypea
Bagradas R.
SARDINIA
MARE TYRRHENUM
(INFERUM)
ITALIA
MARE INTERNUM
SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 150
AEGATES
BRADLEY & POATES, ENGRS., N.Y.
10 12 14 16 18
38
40

"The verb usually stands first in sentences introduced by **autem** or **enim**."

Some topics for investigation are suggested below:

The genitive in **-um** and **-ium**.

The ablative in **-e** and **-ī**.

Assimilation in compounds.

Contracted forms of the verb.

The genitive.

The accusative.

The dative.

The ablative.

The locative.

The ablative absolute.

The position of the adjective in the Latin expression for "Roman people."

Comparatives, formation and force.

Superlatives.

How is separation expressed?

The supine.

The uses of the infinitive.

Wishes.

Participles.

The present indicative.

The imperfect indicative.

Purpose constructions.

Commands.

Different ways of expressing necessity.

Sequence of tenses.

Cause constructions.

Time constructions.

Relative clauses with the subjunctive.

Relative clauses with the indicative.

Place constructions.

The subjunctive in independent clauses.

Characteristic clauses.

Cum clauses.

Is the emphatic word ever placed last in a Latin sentence?

Catiline.

Pompey.

Milo.

Clodius.

Marcellus.

Style of Roman letters.

Cicero in the orations and in the letters.

The powers of the Roman senate.

B

1. Amphith. Statilii Tauri
2. T. et Col. M. Aurelii
3. Campus Agrippae
4. Arcus Claudii
5. T. D. Hadriani
6. Thermae Neronianae
7. Thermae Agrippae
8. T. Neptuni
9. Porticus Argonautarum
10. Arcus Diocletiani
11. T. Minervae
12. T. Isidis et Serapis
13. Diribitorium
14. Villa Publica
15. T. Veneris
16. Circus Flaminius
17. Porticus Pompeia
18. Porticus Octavii
19. Arcus Tiberii
20. Porticus Philippi
21. Porticus Octaviae
22. Theatrum Marcelli
23. T. Iovis Capitolini
24. Forum Romanum
25. T. Herculis

C

26. T. Quirini
27. Thermae Constantini
28. Forum Augusti
29. T. Pacis
30. T. Telluris
31. Thermae Titi
32. Atrium Vestae
33. T. Veneris et Romae
34. T. Isidis et Serapis
35. T. D. Claudii
36. Vallis Camenarum s. Egeriae
37. Thermae Caracallae
38. T. Minervae

See also plan of the Roman Fora, p. 43.

THE ROMAN FORA
0 100 500 1000
ENGLISH FEET
0 1
STADIA
Subura
Argiletum
T. TELLURIS
Velia
T. MARTIS ULTORIS
T. MINERVAE
Forum Augusti
Forum Traiani
BASILICA ULPIA
T. DIVI TRAIANI
SEPTA IULIA
DIRIBITORIUM
VILLA PUBLICA
T. HERCULIS CUSTODIS
CIR. FLAMINIUS
T. BELLONAE
Arx
T. IUNONIS MONETAE
T. VENERIS GENETRICIS
Mons Capitolinus
T. IOVIS CAPITOLINI
Capitolium
TABULARIUM
CURIA
Forum Romanum
ROSTRA
BAS. AEMILIA
BASILICA IULIA
T. SATURNI
F. Pacis
T. PACIS
T. DIVI ROMULI
BASILICA CONSTANTINI
DOM. AUREA NERONIS
T. DIVI IULII
REGIA
Via Sacra
T. VESTAE
ATRIUM VESTAE
T. CASTORIS ET POLLUCIS
T. VENERIS ET ROMAE
ARCUS TITI
AMPHIT. FLAVIUM
ARCUS CONSTANTINI
P. Carmentalis
Rupes Tarpeia
Vicus Iugarius
Vicus Tuscus
Via Nova
Velabrum
Forum Holitorium
Cloaca
DOMUS CALIGULAE ET TIBERII
T. IOVIS STATORIS
Mons Palatinus
T. MATRIS DEUM
A. ARGENTARIORUM
T. PORTUNI
IANUS QUADRIFONS
Forum Boarium
FANUM HERCULIS
T IOVIS VICTORIS
DOMUS AUGUSTANA
BIBLIOTHECA ACADEMIA
PAEDAGOGIUM
STADIUM PALATINUM
DOMUS SEPTIMII SEVERI
Via Triumphalis
Clivus Scauri
T. CERERIS?
T. HERCULIS
P. Trigemina
CIRCUS MAXIMUS
T. FLORAE
T. LUNAE
Aqua Appia
T. MERCURII
SEPTIZONIUM
T. IUNONIS REGINAE
T. MINERVAE
Clivus Publicius
THERMAE DECII
THERMAE SURAE
M. Aventinus
T. DIANAE
P. Capena
Via Appia
T. BONAE DEAE
1 Rostra Iulia
2 T. Antonini et Faustinae
3 T. Sacrae Urbis
4 Secretarium Senatus
5 Columna Traiani
6 Bibliotheca
7 T. Concordiae
8 T. Vespasiani
9 Porticus XII Deorum
10 Scalae Gemoniae
11 Umbilicus Romae
12 Miliarium aureum
13 Arcus Tiberii
14 Comitium
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"QUID, QUOD ADVENTU TUO ISTA SUBSELLIA VACUEFACTA SUNT?"

In L. Sergium Catilīnam Ōrātiō Prīma

QUŌ ūsque tandem abūtēre, Catilīna, patientiā nostrā? Quam diū etiam furor iste tuus nōs ēlūdet? Quem ad fīnem sēsē effrēnāta iactābit audācia? Nihilne tē nocturnum praesidium Palātī, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populī, nihil concursus bonōrum omnium, nihil hīc mūnītissimus habendī senātūs locus, nihil hōrum ōra vultūsque mōvērunt? Patēre tua cōnsilia nōn sentīs? cōnstrictam iam hōrum omnium scientiā tenērī coniūrātiōnem tuam nōn vidēs? Quid proximā, quid superiōre nocte ēgeris, ubi fueris, quōs convocāveris, quid cōnsilī cēperis, quem nostrum īgnōrāre arbitrāris?

Ō tempora! Ō mōrēs! Senātus haec intellegit, cōnsul videt; hīc tamen vīvit. Vīvit? Immō vērō etiam in senātum venit, fit pūblicī cōnsilī particeps, notat et dēsīgnat oculīs ad caedem ūnum quemque nostrum. Nōs autem, fortēs virī, satis facere reī pūblicae vidēmur, sī istīus furōrem ac tēla vītēmus.

Ad mortem tē, Catilīna, dūcī iussū cōnsulis iam prīdem oportēbat; in tē cōnferrī pestem quam tū in nōs māchināris. An vērō vir amplissimus, P. Scīpiō, pontifex māximus, Ti. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum reī pūblicae prīvātus interfēcit; Catilīnam, orbem terrae caede atque incendiīs vāstāre cupientem, nōs cōnsulēs perferēmus? Nam illa nimis antīqua prae-

tereō, quod C. Servīlius Ahāla Sp. Maelium novīs rēbus studentem manū suā occīdit. Fuit, fuit ista quondam in hāc rē pūblicā virtūs ut virī fortēs ācriōribus suppliciīs cīvem perniciōsum quam acerbissimum hostem coërcērent. Habēmus senātūs cōnsultum in tē, Catilīna, vehemēns et grave. Nōn deest reī pūblicae cōnsilium, neque auctōritās hūius ōrdinis; nōs, nōs, dīcō apertē, cōnsulēs dēsumus.

II. Dēcrēvit quondam senātus ut L. Opīmius cōnsul vidēret nē quid rēs pūblica dētrīmentī caperet. Nox nūlla intercessit: interfectus est propter quāsdam sēditiōnum suspīciōnēs C. Gracchus, clārissimō patre, avō, māiōribus; occīsus est cum līberīs M. Fulvius cōnsulāris. Similī senātūs cōnsultō C. Mariō et L. Valeriō cōnsulibus est permissa rēs pūblica; num ūnum diem posteā L. Sāturnīnum tribūnum plēbis et C. Servīlium praetōrem mors ac reī pūblicae poena remorāta est?

At nōs vīcēsimum iam diem patimur hebēscere aciem hōrum auctōritātis. Habēmus enim hūiusce modī senātūs cōnsultum, vērum inclūsum in tabulīs, tamquam in vāgīnā reconditum, quō ex senātūs cōnsultō cōnfēstim tē interfectum esse, Catilīna, convēnit. Vīvis, et vīvis nōn ad dēpōnendam, sed ad cōnfīrmandam audāciam.

Cupiō, patrēs cōnscrīptī, mē esse clēmentem; cupiō in tantīs reī pūblicae perīculīs mē nōn dissolūtum vidērī, sed iam mē ipse inertiae nēquitiaeque condemnō. Castra sunt in Ītaliā contrā populum Rōmānum in Etrūriae faucibus conlocāta, crēscit in diēs singulōs hostium numerus; eōrum autem castrōrum imperātōrem ducemque hostium intrā moenia atque adeō in senātū vidēmus, intestīnam aliquam cotīdiē perniciem reī pūblicae mōlientem.

Sī tē iam, Catilīna, comprehendī, sī interficī iusserō, crēdō, erit verendum mihi nē nōn hōc potius omnēs bonī sērius ā mē, quam quisquam crūdēlius factum esse dīcat. Vērum ego hōc, quod iam prīdem factum esse oportuit, certā dē causā nōndum addūcor ut faciam. Tum dēnique interficiēre, cum iam nēmō tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tuī similis invenīrī poterit, quī id nōn iūre factum esse fateātur. Quam diū quisquam erit quī tē dēfendere audeat, vīvēs; et vīvēs ita ut vīvis, multīs meīs et fīrmīs praesidiīs oppressus, nē commovēre tē contrā rem pūblicam possīs. Multōrum tē etiam oculī et aurēs nōn sentientem, sīcut adhūc fēcērunt, speculābuntur atque custōdient.

III. Etenim quid est, Catilīna, quod iam amplius exspectēs, sī neque nox tenebrīs obscūrāre coetūs nefāriōs nec prīvāta domus parietibus continēre vōcēs coniūrātiōnis tuae potest? sī inlūstrantur, sī ērumpunt omnia? Mūtā iam istam mentem; mihi crēde, oblīvīscere caedis atque incendiōrum. Tenēris undique; lūce sunt clāriōra nōbīs tua cōnsilia omnia, quae iam mēcum licet recōgnōscās. Meministīne mē ante diem XII. Kalendās Novembrīs dīcere in senātū, fore in armīs certō diē, quī diēs futūrus esset ante diem VI. Kal. Novembrīs, C. Manlium, audāciae satellitem atque administrum tuae? Num mē fefellit, Catilīna, nōn modo rēs tanta, tam atrōx tamque incrēdibilis, vērum, id quod multō magis est admīrandum, diēs?

Dīxī ego īdem in senātū caedem tē optimātium contulisse in ante diem V. Kalendās Novembrīs, tum cum multī prīncipēs cīvitātis Rōmā nōn tam suī cōnservandī quam tuōrum cōnsiliōrum reprimendōrum causā profūgērunt. Num īnfitiārī potes tē illō ipsō diē, meīs prae-

sidiīs, meā dīligentiā circumclūsum, commovēre tē contrā rem pūblicam nōn potuisse, cum tū discessū cēterōrum, nostrā tamen quī remānsissēmus caede, tē contentum esse dīcēbās? Quid? cum tē Praeneste Kalendīs ipsīs Novembribus occupātūrum nocturnō impetū esse cōnfīderēs, sēnsistīne illam colōniam meō iussū meīs praesidiīs, custōdiīs, vigiliīs esse mūnītam? Nihil agis, nihil mōlīris, nihil cōgitās, quod nōn ego nōn modo audiam, sed etiam videam plānēque sentiam.

IV. Recōgnōsce tandem mēcum noctem illam superiōrem; iam intellegēs multō mē vigilāre ācrius ad salūtem quam tē ad perniciem reī pūblicae. Dīcō tē priōre nocte vēnisse inter falcāriōs — nōn agam obscūrē — in M. Laecae domum; convēnisse eōdem complūrīs ēiusdem āmentiae scelerisque sociōs. Num negāre audēs? Quid tacēs? Convincam, sī negās. Videō enim esse hīc in senātū quōsdam quī tēcum ūnā fuērunt.

O dī immortālēs! Ubinam gentium sumus? In quā urbe vīvimus? Quam rem pūblicam habēmus? Hīc, hīc sunt, in nostrō numerō, patrēs cōnscrīptī, in hōc orbis terrae sānctissimō gravissimōque cōnsiliō, quī dē nostrō omnium interitū, quī dē hūius urbis atque adeō dē orbis terrārum exitiō cōgitent. Hōs ego videō cōnsul et dē rē pūblicā sententiam rogō, et quōs ferrō trucīdārī oportēbat, eōs nōndum vōce vulnerō.

Fuistī igitur apud Laecam illā nocte, Catilīna; distribuistī partīs Ītaliae; statuistī quō quemque proficīscī placēret; dēlēgistī quōs Rōmae relinquerēs, quōs tēcum ēdūcerēs; dīscrīpsistī urbis partīs ad incendia; cōnfīrmāstī tē ipsum iam esse exitūrum; dīxistī paulum tibi esse etiam nunc morae quod ego vīverem. Repertī sunt duo equitēs Rōmānī quī tē istā cūrā līberārent et

sēsē illā ipsā nocte paulō ante lūcem mē in meō lectulō interfectūrōs esse pollicērentur. Haec ego omnia, vixdum etiam coetū vestrō dīmissō, comperī. Domum meam māiōribus praesidiīs mūnīvī atque fīrmāvī; exclūsī cōs quōs tū ad mē salūtātum mīserās, cum illī ipsī vēnissent, quōs ego iam multīs ac summīs virīs ad mē id temporis ventūrōs esse praedīxeram.

v. Quae cum ita sint, Catilīna, perge quō coepistī. Ēgredere aliquandō ex urbe; patent portae, proficīscere. Nimium diū tē imperātōrem tua illa Manliāna castra dēsīderant. Ēdūc tēcum etiam omnīs tuōs; sī minus, quam plūrimōs; pūrgā urbem. Māgnō mē metū līberābis, dum modo inter mē atque tē mūrus intersit. Nōbīscum versārī iam diūtius nōn potes; nōn feram, nōn patiar, nōn sinam. Māgna dīs immortālibus habenda est atque huic ipsī Iovī Statōrī, antīquissimō custōdī hūius urbis, grātia, quod hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque īnfēstam reī pūblicae pestem totiēns iam effūgimus. Nōn est saepius in ūnō homine summa salūs perīclitanda reī pūblicae.

Quam diū mihi cōnsulī dēsīgnātō, Catilīna, īnsidiātus es, nōn pūblicō mē praesidiō, sed prīvātā dīligentiā dēfendī. Cum proximīs comitiīs cōnsulāribus mē cōnsulem in campō et competītōrēs tuōs interficere voluistī, compressī cōnātūs tuōs nefāriōs amīcōrum praesidiō et cōpiīs, nūllō tumultū pūblicē concitātō; dēnique, quotiēnscumque mē petīstī, per mē tibi obstitī, quamquam vidēbam perniciem meam cum māgnā calamitāte reī pūblicae esse coniūnctam. Nunc iam apertē rem pūblicam ūniversam petis; templa deōrum immortālium, tēcta urbis, vītam omnium cīvium, Ītaliam tōtam ad exitium ac vāstitātem vocās.

Quā rē, quoniam id quod est prīmum, et quod hūius imperī disciplīnaeque māiōrum proprium est, facere nōndum audeō, faciam id quod est ad sevēritātem lēnius, et ad commūnem salūtem ūtilius. Nam sī tē interficī iusserō, residēbit in rē pūblicā reliqua coniūrātōrum manus. Sīn tū, quod tē iam dūdum hortor, exieris, exhauriētur ex urbe tuōrum comitum māgna et perniciōsa sentīna reī pūblicae. Quid est, Catilīna? num dubitās id mē imperante facere, quod iam tuā sponte faciēbās? Exīre ex urbe iubet cōnsul hostem. Interrogās mē, num in exsilium? Nōn iubeō; sed, sī mē cōnsulis, suādeō.

VI. Quid est enim, Catilīna, quod tē iam in hāc urbe dēlectāre possit? in quā nēmō est extrā istam coniūrātiōnem perditōrum hominum quī tē nōn metuat, nēmō quī nōn ōderit. Quae nota domesticae turpitūdinis nōn inūsta vītae tuae est? Quod prīvātārum rērum dēdecus nōn haeret in fāmā? quae libīdō ab oculīs, quod facinus ā manibus umquam tuīs, quod flāgitium ā tōtō corpore āfuit? Cui tū adulēscentulō, quem corruptēlārum inlecebrīs inrētīssēs, nōn aut ad audāciam ferrum aut ad libīdinem facem praetulistī? Quid vērō? nūper cum morte superiōris uxōris novīs nūptiīs domum vacuēfēcissēs, nōnne etiam aliō incrēdibilī scelere hōc scelus cumulāstī? quod ego praetermittō et facile patior silērī, nē in hāc cīvitāte tantī facinoris immānitās aut exstitisse aut nōn vindicāta esse videātur.

Praetermittō ruīnās fortūnārum tuārum, quās omnīs impendēre tibi proximīs Īdibus sentiēs. Ad illa veniō quae nōn ad prīvātam īgnōminiam vitiōrum tuōrum, nōn ad domesticam tuam difficultātem ac turpitūdinem, sed ad summam rem pūblicam atque ad omnium nostrum vītam salūtemque pertinent. Potestne tibi haec lūx,

Catilīna, aut hūius caelī spīritus esse iūcundus, cum sciās hōrum esse nēminem quī nesciat tē prīdiē Kalendās Iānuāriās Lepidō et Tullō cōnsulibus stetisse in comitiō cum tēlō? manum cōnsulum et prīncipum cīvitātis interficiendōrum causā parāvisse? scelerī ac furōrī tuō nōn mentem aliquam aut timōrem tuum, sed fortūnam populī Rōmānī obstitisse?

Ac iam illa omittō — neque enim sunt aut obscūra aut nōn multa commissa; quotiēns tū mē dēsīgnātum, quotiēns cōnsulem interficere cōnātus es! quot ego tuās petītiōnēs, ita coniectās ut vītārī posse nōn vidērentur, parvā quādam dēclīnātiōne et, ut āiunt, corpore effūgī! Nihil adsequeris, neque tamen cōnārī ac velle dēsistis. Quotiēns tibi iam extorta est ista sīca dē manibus! quotiēns vērō excidit cāsū aliquō et ēlapsa est! Quae quidem quibus abs tē initiāta sacrīs ac dēvōta sit nesciō, quod eam necesse putās esse in cōnsulis corpore dēfīgere.

VII. Nunc vērō quae tua est ista vīta? Sīc enim iam tēcum loquar, nōn ut odiō permōtus esse videar, quō dēbeō, sed ut misericordiā, quae tibi nūlla dēbētur. Vēnistī paulō ante in senātum. Quis tē ex hāc tantā frequentiā, tot ex tuīs amīcīs ac necessāriīs salūtāvit? Sī hōc post hominum memoriam contigit nēminī, vōcis exspectās contumēliam, cum sīs gravissimō iūdiciō taciturnitātis oppressus? Quid, quod adventū tuō ista subsellia vacuēfacta sunt? quod omnēs cōnsulārēs, quī tibi persaepe ad caedem cōnstitūtī fuērunt, simul atque adsēdistī, partem istam subselliōrum nūdam atque inānem relīquērunt, quō tandem animō tibi ferendum putās?

Servī mē hercule meī sī mē istō pactō metuerent, ut tē metuunt omnēs cīvēs tuī, domum meam relinquendam

putārem; tū tibi urbem nōn arbitrāris? Et, sī mē meīs cīvibus iniūriā suspectum tam graviter atque offēnsum vidērem, carēre mē aspectū cīvium quam īnfēstīs omnium oculīs cōnspicī māllem. Tū, cum cōnscientiā scelerum tuōrum āgnōscās odium omnium iūstum et iam diū tibi dēbitum, dubitās quōrum mentīs sēnsūsque vulnerās, eōrum aspectum praesentiamque vītāre? Sī tē parentēs timērent atque ōdissent tuī neque eōs ūllā ratiōne plācāre possēs, tū, opīnor, ab eōrum oculīs aliquō concēderēs. Nunc tē patria, quae commūnis est parēns omnium nostrum, ōdit ac metuit, et iam diū tē nihil iūdicat nisi dē parricīdiō suō cōgitāre; hūius tū neque auctōritātem verēbere nec iūdicium sequēre nec vim pertimēscēs?

Quae tēcum, Catilīna, sīc agit, et quōdam modō tacita loquitur:

'Nūllum iam aliquot annīs facinus exstitit nisi per tē, nūllum flāgitium sine tē; tibi ūnī multōrum cīvium necēs, tibi vexātiō dīreptiōque sociōrum impūnīta fuit ac lībera; tū nōn sōlum ad neglegendās lēgēs et quaestiōnēs, vērum etiam ad ēvertendās perfringendāsque valuistī. Superiōra illa, quamquam ferenda nōn fuērunt, tamen, ut potuī, tulī; nunc vērō mē tōtam esse in metū propter ūnum tē, quicquid increpuerit Catilīnam timērī, nūllum vidērī contrā mē cōnsilium inīrī posse quod ā tuō scelere abhorreat, nōn est ferendum. Quam ob rem discēde atque hunc mihi timōrem ēripe: sī est vērus, nē opprimar; sīn falsus, ut tandem aliquandō timēre dēsinam.'

VIII. Haec sī tēcum, ut dīxī, patria loquātur, nōnne impetrāre dēbeat, etiam sī vim adhibēre nōn possit? Quid, quod tū tē ipse in custōdiam dedistī? quod vītandae suspīciōnis causā ad M'. Lepidum tē habitāre velle dīxistī? A quō nōn receptus etiam ad mē venīre ausus

es, atque ut domī meae tē adservārem rogāstī. Cum ā mē quoque id respōnsum tulissēs, mē nūllō modō posse īsdem parietibus tūtō esse tēcum, quī māgnō in perīculō essem quod īsdem moenibus continērēmur, ad Q. Metellum praetōrem vēnistī; ā quō repudiātus ad sodālem tuum, virum optimum, M. Mārcellum, dēmigrāstī; quem tū vidēlicet et ad custōdiendum dīligentissimum et ad suspicandum sagācissimum et ad vindicandum fortissimum fore putāstī. Sed quam longē vidētur ā carcere atque ā vinculīs abesse dēbēre, quī sē ipse iam dīgnum custōdiā iūdicārit? Quae cum ita sint, Catilīna, dubitās, sī ēmorī aequō animō nōn potes, abīre in aliquās terrās, et vītam istam, multīs suppliciīs iūstīs dēbitīsque ēreptam, fugae sōlitūdinīque mandāre?

'Refer,' inquis, 'ad senātum;' id enim postulās, et, sī hīc ōrdō placēre dēcrēverit tē īre in exsilium, obtemperātūrum tē esse dīcis. Nōn referam, id quod abhorret ā meīs mōribus; et tamen faciam ut intellegās quid hī dē tē sentiant. Ēgredere ex urbe, Catilīna; līberā rem pūblicam metū; in exsilium, sī hanc vōcem exspectās, proficīscere. Quid est, Catilīna? ecquid attendis? ecquid animadvertis hōrum silentium? Patiuntur, tacent. Quid exspectās auctōritātem loquentium, quōrum voluntātem tacitōrum perspicis? At sī hōc idem huic adulēscentī optimō P. Sestiō, sī fortissimō virō M. Mārcellō dīxissem, iam mihi cōnsulī, hōc ipsō in templō, senātus iūre optimō vim et manūs intulisset. Dē tē autem, Catilīna, cum quiēscunt, probant; cum patiuntur, dēcernunt; cum tacent, clāmant. Neque hī sōlum, quōrum tibi auctōritās est vidēlicet cāra, vīta vīlissima, sed etiam illī equitēs Rōmānī, honestissimī atque optimī virī, cēterīque fortissimī cīvēs, quī circumstant senātum, quōrum tū et fre-

Ruins on the Palatine

quentiam vidēre et studia perspicere et vōcēs paulō ante exaudīre potuistī. Quōrum ego vix abs tē iam diū manūs ac tēla contineō, eōsdem facile addūcam ut tē haec, quae vāstāre iam prīdem studēs, relinquentem ūsque ad portās prōsequantur.

IX. Quamquam quid loquor? Tē ut ūlla rēs frangat? tū ut umquam tē corrigās? tū ut ūllam fugam meditēre? tū ut exsilium cōgitēs? Utinam tibi istam mentem dī immortālēs duint! Tametsī videō, sī meā vōce perterritus īre in exsilium animum indūxeris, quanta tempestās invidiae nōbīs, sī minus in praesēns tempus, recentī memoriā scelerum tuōrum, at in posteritātem, impendeat. Sed est tantī, dum modo ista sit prīvāta calamitās et ā reī pūblicae perīculīs sēiungātur. Sed tū ut vitiīs tuīs commoveāre, ut lēgum poenās pertimēscās, ut temporibus reī pūblicae cēdās, nōn est postulandum. Neque enim is es, Catilīna, ut tē aut pudor umquam ā turpitūdine aut metus ā perīculō aut ratiō ā furōre revocārit.

Quam ob rem, ut saepe iam dīxī, proficīscere; ac, sī mihi inimīcō, ut praedicās, tuō cōnflāre vīs invidiam, rēctā perge in exsilium; vix feram sermōnēs hominum sī id fēceris; vix mōlem istīus invidiae, sī in exsilium iussū cōnsulis ieris, sustinēbō. Sīn autem servīre meae laudī et glōriae māvīs, ēgredere cum importūnā scelerātōrum manū; cōnfer tē ad Manlium, concitā perditōs cīvēs, sēcerne tē ā bonīs, īnfer patriae bellum, exsultā impiō latrōciniō, ut ā mē nōn ēiectus ad aliēnōs, sed invītātus ad tuōs īsse videāris.

Quamquam quid ego tē invītem, ā quō iam sciam esse praemissōs quī tibi ad Forum Aurēlium praestōlārentur armātī? cui sciam pactam et cōnstitūtam cum Manliō diem? ā quō etiam aquilam illam argenteam, quam tibi

ac tuīs omnibus cōnfīdō perniciōsam ac fūnestam futūram, cui domī tuae sacrārium scelerum tuōrum cōnstitūtum fuit, sciam esse praemissam? Tū ut illā carēre diūtius possīs, quam venerārī ad caedem proficīscēns solēbās, ā cūius altāribus saepe istam impiam dexteram ad necem cīvium trānstulistī?

x. Ībis tandem aliquandō quō tē iam prīdem ista tua cupiditās effrēnāta ac furiōsa rapiēbat. Neque enim tibi haec rēs adfert dolōrem, sed quandam incrēdibilem voluptātem. Ad hanc tē āmentiam nātūra peperit, voluntās exercuit, fortūna servāvit. Numquam tū nōn modo ōtium, sed nē bellum quidem nisi nefārium concupīstī. Nanctus es ex perditīs atque ab omnī nōn modo fortūnā, vērum etiam spē dērelīctīs cōnflātam improbōrum manum. Hīc tū quā laetitiā perfruēre! quibus gaudiīs exsultābis! quantā in voluptāte bacchābere, cum in tantō numerō tuōrum neque audiēs virum bonum quemquam neque vidēbis!

Ad hūius vītae studium meditātī illī sunt quī feruntur labōrēs tuī, iacēre humī nōn sōlum ad obsidendum stuprum, vērum etiam ad facinus obeundum; vigilāre nōn sōlum īnsidiantem somnō marītōrum, vērum etiam bonīs ōtiōsōrum. Habēs ubi ostentēs tuam illam praeclāram patientiam famis, frīgoris, inopiae rērum omnium, quibus tē brevī tempore cōnfectum esse sentiēs. Tantum prōfēci tum, cum tē ā cōnsulātū reppulī, ut exsul potius temptāre quam cōnsul vexāre rem pūblicam possēs, atque ut id quod est ā tē scelerātē susceptum latrōcinium potius quam bellum nōminārētur.

xi. Nunc, ut ā mē, patrēs cōnscrīptī, quandam prope iūstam patriae querimōniam dētester ac dēprecer, percipite, quaesō, dīligenter quae dīcam, et ea penitus animīs

vestrīs mentibusque mandāte. Etenim sī mēcum patria, quae mihi vītā meā multō est cārior, sī cūncta Ītalia, sī omnis rēs pūblica, loquātur:

'M. Tullī, quid agis? Tūne eum quem esse hostem comperistī, quem ducem bellī futūrum vidēs, quem exspectārī imperātōrem in castrīs hostium sentīs, auctōrem sceleris, prīncipem coniūrātiōnis, ēvocātōrem servōrum et cīvium perditōrum, exīre patiēre ut abs tē nōn ēmissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videātur? Nōn hunc in vincula dūcī, nōn ad mortem rapī, nōn summō suppliciō mactārī imperābis? Quid tandem tē impedit? Mōsne māiōrum? At persaepe etiam prīvātī in hāc rē pūblicā perniciōsōs cīvīs morte multāvērunt. An lēgēs, quae dē cīvium Rōmānōrum suppliciō rogātae sunt? At numquam in hāc urbe quī ā rē pūblicā dēfēcērunt cīvium iūra tenuērunt. An invidiam posteritātis timēs? Praeclāram vērō populō Rōmānō refers grātiam, quī tē hominem per tē cōgnitum, nūllā commendātiōne māiōrum, tam mātūrē ad summum imperium per omnīs honōrum gradūs extulit, sī propter invidiae aut alicūius perīculī metum salūtem cīvium tuōrum neglegis. Sed sī quis est invidiae metus, num est vehementius sevēritātis ac fortitūdinis invidia quam inertiae ac nēquitiae pertimēscenda? An cum bellō vāstābitur Ītalia, vexābuntur urbēs, tēcta ārdēbunt, tum tē nōn exīstimās invidiae incendiō cōnflagrātūrum?'

XII. Hīs ego sānctissimīs reī pūblicae vōcibus, et eōrum hominum quī hōc idem sentiunt mentibus, pauca respondēbō. Ego, sī hōc optimum factū iūdicārem, patrēs cōnscrīptī, Catilīnam morte multārī, ūnīus ūsūram hōrae gladiātōrī istī ad vīvendum nōn dedissem. Etenim sī summī et clārissimī virī Sāturnīnī et Gracchōrum et

Flaccī et superiōrum complūrium sanguine nōn modo sē nōn contāmināruntsed etiam honestārunt, certē verendum mihi nōn erat nē quid hōc parricīdā cīvium interfectō invidiae mihi in posteritātem redundāret. Quod sī ea mihi māximē impendēret, tamen hōc animō semper fuī, ut invidiam virtūte partam glōriam, nōn invidiam putārem.

Quamquam nōn nūllī sunt in hōc ōrdine quī aut ea quae imminent nōn videant, aut ea quae vident dissimulent; quī spem Catilīnae mollibus sententiīs aluērunt, coniūrātiōnemque nāscentem nōn crēdendō corrōborāvērunt; quōrum auctōritātem secūtī multī nōn sōlum improbī, vērum etiam imperītī, sī in hunc animadvertissem, crūdēliter et rēgiē factum esse dīcerent. Nunc intellegō, si iste, quō intendit, in Manliāna castra pervēnerit, nēminem tam stultum fore quī nōn videat coniūrātiōnem esse factam, nēminem tam improbum quī nōn fateātur. Hōc autem ūnō interfectō, intellegō hanc reī pūblicae pestem paulisper reprimī, nōn in perpetuum comprimī posse. Quod sī sē ēiēcerit, sēcumque suōs ēdūxerit, et eōdem cēterōs undique conlēctōs naufragōs aggregārit, exstinguētur atque dēlēbitur nōn modo haec tam adulta reī pūblicae pestis, vērum etiam stirps ac sēmen malōrum omnium.

XIII. Etenim iam diū, patrēs cōnscrīptī, in hīs perīculīs coniūrātiōnis īnsidiīsque versāmur, sed nesciō quō pactō omnium scelerum ac veteris furōris et audāciae mātūritās in nostrī cōnsulātūs tempus ērūpit. Quod sī ex tantō latrōciniō iste ūnus tollētur, vidēbimur fortasse ad breve quoddam tempus cūrā et metū esse relevātī; perīculum autem residēbit, et erit inclūsum penitus in vēnīs atque in vīsceribus reī pūblicae. Ut saepe homi-

nēs aegrī morbō gravī, cum aestū febrīque iactantur, sī aquam gelidam bibērunt, prīmō relevārī videntur, deinde multō gravius vehementiusque adflīctantur; sīc hīc morbus, quī est in rē pūblicā, relevātus istīus poenā, vehementius reliquīs vīvīs ingravēscet.

Quā rē sēcēdant improbī, sēcernant sē ā bonīs, ūnum in locum congregentur, mūrō dēnique, id quod saepe iam dīxī, discernantur ā nōbīs; dēsinant īnsidiārī domī suae cōnsulī, circumstāre tribūnal praetōris urbānī, obsidēre cum gladiīs cūriam, malleolōs et facēs ad īnflammandam urbem comparāre; sit dēnique īnscrīptum in fronte ūnīus cūiusque quid dē rē pūblicā sentiat. Polliceor hōc vōbīs, patrēs cōnscrīptī, tantam in nōbīs cōnsulibus fore dīligentiam, tantam in vōbīs auctōritātem, tantam in equitibus Rōmānīs virtūtem, tantam in omnibus bonīs cōnsēnsiōnem, ut Catilīnae profectiōne omnia patefacta, inlūstrāta, oppressa, vindicāta esse videātis.

Hīsce ōminibus, Catilīna, cum summā reī pūblicae salūte, cum tuā peste ac perniciē, cumque eōrum exitiō quī sē tēcum omnī scelere parricīdiōque iūnxērunt, proficīscere ad impium bellum ac nefārium.

Tū, Iuppiter, quī īsdem quibus haec urbs auspiciīs es cōnstitūtus, quem Statōrem hūius urbis atque imperī vērē nōminā mus, hunc et hūius sociōs ā tuīs cēterīsque templīs, ā tēctīs urbis ac moenibus, ā vītā fortūnīsque cīvium arcēbis, et hominēs bonōrum inimīcōs, hostīs patriae, latrōnēs Ītaliae, scelerum foedere inter sē ac nefāriā societāte coniūnctōs, aeternīs suppliciīs vīvōs mortuōsque mactābis.

FORUM ROMANUM
(Restoration)

In L. Sergium Catilīnam Ōrātiō Secunda

TANDEM aliquandō, Quirītēs, L. Catilīnam, furentem audāciā, scelus anhēlantem, pestem patriae nefāriē mōlientem, vōbīs atque huic urbī ferrō flammāque minitantem, ex urbe vel ēiēcimus, vel ēmīsimus, vel ipsum ēgredientem verbīs prōsecūtī sumus. Abiit, excessit, ēvāsit, ērūpit. Nūlla iam perniciēs ā mōnstrō illō atque prōdigiō moenibus ipsīs intrā moenia comparābitur.

Atque hunc quidem ūnum hūius bellī domesticī ducem sine contrōversiā vīcimus. Nōn enim iam inter latera nostra sīca illa versābitur; nōn in campō, nōn in forō, nōn in cūriā, nōn dēnique intrā domesticōs parietēs pertimēscēmus. Locō ille mōtus est, cum est ex urbe dēpulsus. Palam iam cum hoste nūllō impediente bellum gerēmus. Sine dubiō perdidimus hominem māgnificēque vīcimus, cum illum ex occultīs īnsidiīs in apertum latrōcinium coniēcimus. Quod vērō nōn cruentum mucrōnem, ut voluit, extulit, quod vīvīs nōbīs ēgressus est, quod eī ferrum ē manibus extorsimus, quod incolumīs cīvīs, quod stantem urbem relīquit, quantō tandem illum maerōre esse adflictum et prōflīgātum putātis? Iacet ille nunc prōstrātusque est, et sē perculsum atque abiectum esse sentit, et retorquet oculōs profectō saepe ad hanc urbem, quam ē suīs faucibus ēreptam esse lūget; quae quidem mihi laetārī vidētur, quod tantam pestem ēvomuerit forāsque prōiēcerit.

II. Ac sī quis est tālis, quālīs esse omnīs oportēbat, quī in hōc ipsō, in quō exsultat et triumphat ōrātiō mea, mē vehementer accūset, quod tam capitālem hostem nōn comprehenderim potius quam ēmīserim, nōn est ista mea culpa, sed temporum. Interfectum esse L. Catilīnam et gravissimō suppliciō adfectum iam prīdem oportēbat, idque ā mē et mōs māiōrum et hūius imperī sevēritās et rēs pūblica postulābat. Sed quam multōs fuisse putātis quī quae ego dēferrem nōn crēderent? quam multōs quī etiam dēfenderent?

Ac sī illō sublātō dēpellī ā vōbīs omne perīculum iūdicārem, iam prīdem ego L. Catilīnam nōn modo invidiae meae, vērum etiam vītae perīculō sustulissem. Sed cum vidērem, nē vōbīs quidem omnibus rē etiam tum probātā, sī illum, ut erat meritus, morte multāssem, fore ut ēius sociōs invidiā oppressus persequī nōn possem, rem hūc dēdūxī ut tum palam pūgnāre possētis, cum hostem apertē vidērētis.

Quem quidem ego hostem quam vehementer forīs esse timendum putem, licet hinc intellegātis, quod etiam molestē ferō, quod ex urbe parum comitātus exierit. Utinam ille omnīs sēcum suās cōpiās ēdūxisset! Tongilium mihi ēdūxit, quem amāre in praetextā coeperat, Pūblicium et Minucium, quōrum aes aliēnum contrāctum in popīnā nūllum reī pūblicae mōtum adferre poterat; relīquit quōs virōs! quantō aere aliēnō! quam valentīs! quam nōbilīs!

III. Itaque ego illum exercitum prae Gallicānīs legiōnibus, et hōc dīlēctū quem in agrō Pīcēnō et Gallicō Q. Metellus habuit, et hīs cōpiīs quae ā nōbīs cotīdiē comparantur, māgnō opere contemnō, conlēctum ex senibus dēspērātīs, ex agrestī lūxuriā, ex rūsticīs dēcoctōribus,

ex eīs quī vadimōnia dēserere quam illum exercitum māluērunt; quibus ego nōn modo sī aciem exercitūs nostrī, vērum etiam sī ēdictum praetōris ostenderō, concident. Hōs, quōs videō volitāre in forō, quōs stāre ad cūriam, quōs etiam in senātum venīre, quī nitent unguentīs, quī fulgent purpurā, māllem sēcum mīlitēs ēdūxisset; quī sī hīc permanent, mementōte nōn tam exercitum illum esse nōbīs quam hōs, quī exercitum dēseruērunt, pertimēscendōs. Atque hōc etiam sunt timendī magis, quod quicquid cōgitant mē scīre sentiunt, neque tamen permoventur. Videō cui sit Apūlia attribūta, quis habeat Etrūriam, quis agrum Pīcēnum, quis Gallicum, quis sibi hās urbānās īnsidiās caedis atque incendiōrum dēpoposcerit; omnia superiōris noctis cōnsilia ad mē perlāta esse sentiunt; patefēcī in senātū hesternō diē; Catilīna ipse pertimuit, profūgit; hī quid exspectant? Nē illī vehementer errant, sī illam meam prīstinam lēnitātem perpetuam spērant futūram.

IV. Quod exspectāvī, iam sum adsecūtus, ut vōs omnēs factam esse apertē coniūrātiōnem contrā rem pūblicam vidērētis; nisi vērō sī quis est quī Catilīnae similīs cum Catilīnā sentīre nōn putet. Nōn est iam lēnitātī locus; sevēritātem rēs ipsa flāgitat. Ūnum etiam nunc concēdam; exeant, proficīscantur, nē patiantur dēsīderiō suī Catilīnam miserum tābēscere. Dēmōnstrābō iter, Aurēliā viā profectus est; sī accelerāre volent, ad vesperam cōnsequentur.

Ō fortūnātam rem pūblicam, sī quidem hanc sentīnam urbis ēiēcerit! Ūnō mē hercule Catilīnā exhaustō, levāta mihi et recreāta rēs pūblica vidētur. Quid enim malī aut sceleris fingī aut cōgitārī potest quod nōn ille concēperit? Quis tōtā Ītaliā venēficus, quis gladiātor, quis

latrō, quis sīcārius, quis parricīda, quis testāmentōrum subiector, quis circumscrīptor, quis gāneō, quis nepōs, quis adulter, quae mulier īnfāmis, quis corruptor iuventūtis, quis corruptus, quis perditus invenīrī potest, quī sē cum Catilīnā nōn familiārissimē vīxisse fateātur? Quae caedēs per hōsce annōs sine illō facta est? quod nefārium stuprum nōn per illum?

Iam vērō quae tanta umquam in ūllō homine iuventūtis inlecebra fuit quanta in illō? quī aliōs ipse amābat turpissimē, aliōrum amōrī flāgitiōsissimē serviēbat; aliīs frūctum libīdinum, aliīs mortem parentum nōn modo impellendō, vērum etiam adiuvandō pollicēbātur. Nunc vērō quam subitō nōn sōlum ex urbe, vērum etiam ex agrīs ingentem numerum perditōrum hominum conlēgerat! Nēmō nōn modo Rōmae, sed nē ūllō quidem in angulō tōtīus Ītaliae oppressus aere aliēnō fuit, quem nōn ad hōc incrēdibile sceleris foedus ascīverit.

v. Atque ut ēius dīversa studia in dissimilī ratiōne perspicere possītis, nēmō est in lūdō gladiātōriō paulō ad facinus audācior, quī sē nōn intimum Catilīnae esse fateātur; nēmō in scaenā levior et nēquior, quī sē nōn ēiusdem prope sodālem fuisse commemoret. Atque īdem tamen, stuprōrum et scelerum exercitātiōne adsuēfactus, frīgore et famē et sitī et vigiliīs perferendīs fortis ab istīs praedicābātur, cum industriae subsidia atque īnstrūmenta virtūtis in libīdine audāciāque cōnsūmeret.

Hunc vērō sī secūtī erunt suī comitēs, sī ex urbe exierint dēspērātōrum hominum flāgitiōsī gregēs, Ō nōs beātōs! Ō rem pūblicam fortūnātam! Ō praeclāram laudem cōnsulātūs meī! Nōn enim iam sunt mediocrēs hominum libīdinēs, nōn hūmānae ac tolerandae audā-

ciae; nihil cōgitant nisi caedem, nisi incendia, nisi rapīnās. Patrimōnia sua profūdērunt, fortūnās suās obligāvērunt; rēs eōs iam prīdem, fidēs nūper dēficere coepit; eadem tamen illa, quae erat in abundantiā, libīdō permanet. Quod sī in vīnō et aleā cōmissātiōnēs sōlum et scorta quaererent, essent illī quidem dēspērandī, sed tamen essent ferendī; hōc vērō quis ferre possit, inertīs hominēs fortissimīs virīs īnsidiārī, stultissimōs prūdentissimīs, ēbriōsōs sōbriīs, dormientīs vigilantibus? quī mihi accubantēs in convīviīs, complexī mulierēs impudīcās, vīnō languidī, cōnfertī cibō, sertīs redimītī, unguentīs oblitī, dēbilitātī stuprīs, ērūctant sermōnibus suīs caedem bonōrum atque urbis incendia.

Quibus ego cōnfīdō impendēre fātum aliquod, et poenam iam diū improbitātī, nēquitiae, scelerī, libīdinī dēbitam aut īnstāre iam plānē, aut certē appropinquāre. Quōs sī meus cōnsulātus, quoniam sānāre nōn potest, sustulerit, nōn breve nesciō quod tempus, sed multa saecula prōpāgārit reī pūblicae. Nūlla est enim nātiō quam pertimēscāmus, nūllus rēx quī bellum populō Rōmānō facere possit. Omnia sunt externa ūnīus virtūte terrā marīque pācāta; domesticum bellum manet; intus īnsidiae sunt, intus inclūsum perīculum est, intus est hostis. Cum lūxuriā nōbīs, cum āmentiā, cum scelere certandum est. Huic ego mē bellō ducem profiteor, Quirītēs; suscipiō inimīcitiās hominum perditōrum. Quae sānārī poterunt, quācumque ratiōne sānābō; quae resecanda erunt, nōn patiar ad perniciem cīvitātis manēre. Proinde aut exeant, aut quiēscant, aut, sī et in urbe et in eādem mente permanent, ea quae merentur exspectent.

VI. At etiam sunt quī dīcant, Quirītēs, ā mē in exsilium ēiectum esse Catilīnam. Quod ego sī verbō adsequī

possem, istōs ipsōs ēicerem, quī haec loquuntur. Homō enim vidēlicet timidus aut etiam permodestus vōcem cōnsulis ferre nōn potuit; simul atque īre in exsilium iussus est, pāruit. Quid? ut hesternō diē, Quirītēs, cum domī meae paene interfectus essem, senātum in aedem Iovis Statōris convocāvī, rem omnem ad patrēs cōnscrīptōs dētulī. Quō cum Catilīna vēnisset, quis eum senātor appellāvit? quis salūtāvit? quis dēnique ita aspēxit ut perditum cīvem, ac nōn potius ut importūnissimum hostem? Quīn etiam prīncipēs ēius ōrdinis partem illam subselliōrum, ad quam ille accesserat, nūdam atque inānem relīquērunt.

Hīc ego vehemēns ille cōnsul, quī verbō cīvīs in exsilium ēiciō, quaesīvī ā Catilīnā in nocturnō conventū ad M. Laecam fuisset necne. Cum ille, homō audācissimus, cōnscientiā convīctus, prīmō reticuisset, patefēcī cētera; quid eā nocte ēgisset, quid in proximam cōnstituisset, quem ad modum esset eī ratiō tōtius bellī dēscrīpta, ēdocuī. Cum haesitāret, cum tenērētur, quaesīvī quid dubitāret proficīscī eō, quō iam prīdem parāret, cum arma, cum secūrīs, cum fascīs, cum tubās, cum sīgna mīlitāria, cum aquilam illam argenteam, cui ille etiam sacrārium domī suae fēcerat, scīrem esse praemissam. In exsilium ēiciēbam, quem iam ingressum esse in bellum vidēbam? Etenim, crēdō, Manlius iste centuriō, quī in agrō Faesulānō castra posuit, bellum populō Rōmānō suō nōmine indīxit, et illa castra nunc nōn Catilīnam ducem exspectant, et ille ēiectus in exsilium sē Massiliam, ut āiunt, nōn in haec castra cōnferet.

VII. Ō condiciōnem miseram nōn modo administrandae, vērum etiam cōnservandae reī pūblicae! Nunc sī L. Catilīna cōnsiliīs, labōribus, perīculīs meīs circumclū-

sus ac dēbilitātus subitō pertimuerit, sententiam mūtāverit, dēseruerit suōs, cōnsilium bellī faciendī abiēcerit, ex hōc cursū sceleris ac bellī iter ad fugam atque in exsilium converterit, nōn ille ā mē spoliātus armīs audāciae, nōn obstupefactus ac perterritus meā dīligentiā, nōn dē spē cōnātūque dēpulsus, sed indemnātus, innocēns, in exsilium ēiectus ā cōnsule vī et minīs esse dīcētur; et erunt quī illum, sī hōc fēcerit, nōn improbum, sed miserum, mē nōn dīligentissimum cōnsulem, sed crūdēlissimum tyrannum exīstimārī velint.

Est mihi tantī, Quirītēs, hūius invidiae falsae atque inīquae tempestātem subīre, dum modo ā vōbīs hūius horribilis bellī ac nefāriī perīculum dēpellātur. Dīcātur sānē ēiectus esse ā mē, dum modo eat in exsilium. Sed, mihi crēdite, nōn est itūrus. Numquam ego ā dīs immortālibus optābō, Quirītēs, invidiae meae levandae causā, ut L. Catilīnam dūcere exercitum hostium atque in armīs volitāre audiātis, sed trīduō tamen audiētis; multōque magis illud timeō, nē mihi sit invidiōsum aliquandō, quod illum ēmīserim potius quam quod ēiēcerim. Sed cum sint hominēs quī illum, cum profectus sit, ēiectum esse dīcant, eīdem, sī interfectus esset, quid dīcerent?

Quamquam istī, quī Catilīnam Massiliam īre dictitant, nōn tam hōc queruntur quam verentur. Nēmō est istōrum tam misericors, quī illum nōn ad Manlium quam ad Massiliēnsīs īre mālit. Ille autem, sī mē hercule hōc quod agit numquam anteā cōgitāsset, tamen latrōcinantem sē interficī māllet quam exsulem vīvere. Nunc vērō, cum eī nihil adhūc praeter ipsīus voluntātem cōgitātiōnemque acciderit, nisi quod vīvīs nōbīs Rōmā profectus est, optēmus potius ut eat in exsilium quam querāmur.

VIII. Sed cūr tam diū dē ūnō hoste loquimur, et dē hoste quī iam fatētur sē esse hostem, et quem, quia, quod semper voluī, mūrus interest, nōn timeō; dē eīs quī dissimulant, quī Rōmae remanent, quī nōbīscum sunt, nihil dīcimus? Quōs quidem ego, sī ūllō modō fierī possit, nōn tam ulcīscī studeō quam sānāre sibi ipsōs, plācāre reī pūblicae, neque id quā rē fierī nōn possit, sī mē audīre volent, intellegō. Expōnam enim vōbīs, Quirītēs, ex quibus generibus hominum istae cōpiae comparentur; deinde singulīs medicīnam cōnsilī atque ōrātiōnis meae, sī quam poterō, adferam.

Ūnum genus est eōrum quī māgnō in aere aliēnō māiōrēs etiam possessiōnēs habent, quārum amōre adductī dissolvī nūllō modō possunt. Hōrum hominum speciēs est honestissima, sunt enim locuplētēs; voluntās vērō et causa impudentissima. Tū agrīs, tū aedificiīs, tū argentō, tū familiā, tū rēbus omnibus ōrnātus et cōpiōsus sīs, et dubitēs dē possessiōne dētrahere, adquīrere ad fidem? Quid enim exspectās? Bellum? Quid ergō? in vāstātiōne omnium, tuās possessiōnēs sacrōsānctās futūrās putās? An tabulās novās? Errant quī istās ā Catilīnā exspectant; meō beneficiō tabulae novae prōferentur, vērum auctiōnāriae. Neque enim istī, quī possessiōnēs habent, aliā ratiōne ūllā salvī esse possunt. Quod sī mātūrius facere voluissent, neque, id quod stultissimum est, certāre cum ūsūrīs frūctibus praediōrum, et locuplētiōribus hīs et meliōribus cīvibus ūterēmur. Sed hōsce hominēs minimē putō pertimēscendōs, quod aut dēdūcī dē sententiā possunt, aut, sī permanēbunt, magis mihi videntur vōta factūrī contrā rem pūblicam quam arma lātūrī.

IX. Alterum genus est eōrum quī, quamquam pre-

muntur aere aliēnō, dominātiōnem tamen exspectant, rērum potīrī volunt, honōrēs, quōs quiētā rē pūblicā dēspērant, perturbātā sē cōnsequī posse arbitrantur. Quibus hōc praecipiendum vidētur, ūnum scīlicet et idem quod reliquīs omnibus, ut dēspērent id quod cōnantur sē cōnsequī posse; prīmum omnium mē ipsum vigilāre, adesse, prōvidēre reī pūblicae; deinde māgnōs animōs esse in bonīs virīs, māgnam concordiam in māximā multitūdine, māgnās praetereā cōpiās mīlitum; deōs dēnique immortālīs huic invīctō populō, clārissimō imperiō, pulcherrimae urbī, contrā tantam vim sceleris praesentīs auxilium esse lātūrōs. Quod sī iam sint id quod cum summō furōre cupiunt adeptī, num illī in cinere urbis et in sanguine cīvium, quae mente cōnscelerātā ac nefāriā concupīvērunt, sē cōnsulēs ac dictātōrēs aut etiam rēgēs spērant futūrōs? Nōn vident id sē cupere, quod sī adeptī sint, fugitīvō alicui aut gladiātōrī concēdī sit necesse?

Tertium genus est aetāte iam adfectum, sed tamen exercitātiōne rōbustum; quō ex genere iste est Manlius, cui nunc Catilīna succēdit. Sunt hominēs ex eīs colōniīs quās Sulla cōnstituit: quās ego ūniversās cīvium esse optimōrum et fortissimōrum virōrum sentiō; sed tamen eī sunt colōnī, quī sē in īnspērātīs ac repentīnīs pecūniīs sūmptuōsius īnsolentiusque iactārunt. Hī dum aedificant tamquam beātī, dum praediīs lēctīs, familiīs māgnīs, convīviīs apparātīs dēlectantur, in tantum aes aliēnum incidērunt ut, sī salvī esse velint, Sulla sit ab īnferīs excitandus; quī etiam nōn nūllōs agrestīs, hominēs tenuīs atque egentīs, in eandem illam spem rapīnārum veterum impulērunt. Quōs ego utrōsque in eōdem genere praedātōrum dīreptōrumque pōnō. Sed eōs hōc

moneō; dēsinant furere ac prōscrīptiōnēs et dictātūrās cōgitāre. Tantus enim illōrum temporum dolor inūstus est cīvitātī ut iam ista nōn modo hominēs, sed nē pecudēs quidem mihi passūrae esse videantur.

x. Quartum genus est sānē varium et mīxtum et turbulentum, quī iam prīdem premuntur, quī numquam ēmergunt, quī partim inertiā, partim male gerendō negōtiō, partim etiam sūmptibus in vetere aere aliēnō vacillant; quī vadimōniīs, iūdiciīs, prōscrīptiōne bonōrum dēfatīgātī, permultī et ex urbe et ex agrīs sē in illa castra cōnferre dīcuntur. Hōsce ego nōn tam mīlitēs ācrīs quam īnfitiātōrēs lentōs esse arbitror. Quī hominēs prīmum, sī stāre nōn possunt, conruant; sed ita, ut nōn modo cīvitās, sed nē vīcīnī quidem proximī sentiant. Nam illud nōn intellegō, quam ob rem, sī vīvere honestē nōn possunt, perīre turpiter velint; aut cūr minōre dolōre peritūrōs sē cum multīs, quam sī sōlī pereant, arbitrentur.

Quīntum genus est parricīdārum, sīcāriōrum, dēnique omnium facinorōsōrum; quōs ego ā Catilīnā nōn revocō, nam neque ab eō dīvellī possunt, et pereant sānē in latrōciniō, quoniam sunt ita multī ut eōs carcer capere nōn possit.

Postrēmum autem genus est nōn sōlum numerō, vērum etiam genere ipsō atque vītā, quod proprium Catilīnae est, — dē ēius dīlēctū, immō vērō dē complexū ēius ac sinū; quōs pexō capillō, nitidōs, aut imberbīs aut bene barbātōs vidētis, manicātīs et tālāribus tunicīs, vēlīs amictōs, nōn togīs, quōrum omnis industria vītae et vigilandī labor in antelūcānīs cēnīs exprōmitur. In hīs gregibus omnēs aleātōrēs, omnēs adulterī, omnēs impūrī impudīcīque versantur. Hī puerī tam lepidī ac dēlicātī

nōn sōlum amāre et amārī, neque saltāre et cantāre, sed etiam sīcās vibrāre et spargere venēna didicērunt; quī nisi exeunt, nisi pereunt, etiam sī Catilīna perierit, scītōte hōc in rē pūblicā sēmināriūm Catilīnārum futūrum. Vērum tamen quid sibi istī miserī volunt? Num suās sēcum mulierculās sunt in castra ductūrī? Quem ad modum autem illīs carēre poterunt, hīs praesertim iam noctibus? Quō autem pactō illī Appennīnum atque illās pruīnās ac nivīs perferent? nisi idcircō sē facilius hiemem tolerātūrōs putant, quod nūdī in convīviīs saltāre didicērunt.

XI. Ō bellum māgnō opere pertimēscendum, cum hanc sit habitūrus Catilīna scortōrum cohortem praetōriam! Īnstruite nunc, Quirītēs, contrā hās tam praeclārās Catilīnae cōpiās vestra praesidia vestrōsque exercitūs. Et prīmum gladiātōrī illī cōnfectō et sauciō cōnsulēs imperātōrēsque vestrōs oppōnite; deinde contrā illam naufragōrum ēiectam ac dēbilitātam manum flōrem tōtīus Ītaliae ac rōbur ēdūcite. Iam vērō urbēs colōniārum ac mūnicipiōrum respondēbunt Catilīnae tumulīs silvestribus. Neque ego cēterās cōpiās, ōrnāmenta, praesidia vestra cum illīus latrōnis inopiā atque egestāte cōnferre dēbeō.

Sed sī, omissīs hīs rēbus, quibus nōs suppeditāmur, eget ille, senātū, equitibus Rōmānīs, urbe, aerāriō, vectīgālibus, cūnctā Ītaliā, prōvinciīs omnibus, exterīs nātiōnibus, sī, hīs rēbus omissīs, causās ipsās quae inter sē cōnflīgunt contendere velīmus, ex eō ipsō quam valdē illī iaceant intellegere possumus. Ex hāc enim parte pudor pūgnat, illinc petulantia; hinc pudīcitia, illinc stuprum; hinc fidēs, illinc fraudātiō; hinc pietās, illinc scelus; hinc cōnstantia, illinc furor; hinc honestās, il-

linc turpitūdō; hinc continentia, illinc libīdō; dēnique aequitās, temperantia, fortitūdō, prūdentia, [virtūtēs omnēs] certant cum inīquitāte, lūxuriā, īgnāviā, temeritāte, [cum vitiīs omnibus]; postrēmō cōpia cum egestāte, bona ratiō cum perditā, mēns sāna cum āmentiā, bona dēnique spēs cum omnium rērum dēspērātiōne cōnflīgit. In ēius modī certāmine ac proeliō, nōnne, etiam sī hominum studia dēficiant, dī ipsī immortālēs cōgant ab hīs praeclārissimīs virtūtibus tot et tanta vitia superārī?

XII. Quae cum ita sint, Quirītēs, vōs, quem ad modum iam anteā, vestra tēcta custōdiīs vigiliīsque dēfendite; mihi, ut urbī sine vestrō mōtū ac sine ūllō tumultū satis esset praesidī, cōnsultum atque prōvīsum est. Colōnī omnēs mūnicipēsque vestrī, certiōrēs ā mē factī dē hāc nocturnā excursiōne Catilīnae, facile urbīs suās fīnīsque dēfendent. Gladiātōrēs, quam sibi ille manum certissimam fore putāvit, quamquam animō meliōre sunt quam pars patriciōrum, potestāte tamen nostrā continēbuntur. Q. Metellus, quem ego hōc prōspiciēns in agrum Gallicum Pīcēnumque praemīsī, aut opprimet hominem, aut omnīs ēius mōtūs cōnātūsque prohibēbit. Reliquīs autem dē rēbus cōnstituendīs, mātūrandīs, agendīs, iam ad senātum referēmus, quem vocārī vidētis.

Nunc illōs quī in urbe remānsērunt, atque adeō quī contrā urbis salūtem omniumque vestrum in urbe ā Catilīnā relictī sunt, quamquam sunt hostēs, tamen, quia sunt cīvēs, monitōs etiam atque etiam volō. Mea lēnitās sī cui adhūc solūtior vīsa est, hōc exspectāvit, ut id quod latēbat ērumperet. Quod reliquum est, iam nōn possum oblīvīscī meam hanc esse patriam, mē hōrum esse cōnsulem, mihi aut cum hīs vīvendum aut prō hīs esse moriendum. Nūllus est portīs custōs, nūllus īnsidiātor viae;

sī quī exīre volunt, cōnīvēre possum. Quī vērō sē in urbe commōverit, cūius ego nōn modo factum, sed inceptum ūllum cōnātumve contrā patriam dēprehenderō, sentiet in hāc urbe esse cōnsulēs vigilantīs, esse ēgregiōs magistrātūs, esse fortem senātum, esse arma, esse carcerem, quem vindicem nefāriōrum ac manifēstōrum scelerum māiōrēs nostrī esse voluērunt.

XIII. Atque haec omnia sīc agentur, Quirītēs, ut māximae rēs minimō mōtū, perīcula summa nūllō tumultū, bellum intestīnum ac domesticum post hominum memoriam crūdēlissimum et māximum, mē ūnō togātō duce et imperātōre sēdētur. Quod ego sīc administrābō, Quirītēs, ut, sī ūllō modō fierī poterit, nē improbus quidem quisquam in hāc urbe poenam suī sceleris sufferat. Sed sī vīs manifēstae audāciae, sī impendēns patriae perīculum mē necessāriō dē hāc animī lēnitāte dēdūxerit, illud profectō perficiam, quod in tantō et tam īnsidiōsō bellō vix optandum vidētur, ut neque bonus quisquam intereat, paucōrumque poenā vōs omnēs salvī esse possītis.

Quae quidem ego neque meā prūdentiā neque hūmānīs cōnsiliīs frētus polliceor vōbīs, Quirītēs, sed multīs et nōn dubiīs deōrum immortālium sīgnificātiōnibus, quibus ego ducibus in hanc spem sententiamque sum ingressus; quī iam nōn procul, ut quondam solēbant, ab externō hoste atque longinquō, sed hīc praesentēs suō nūmine atque auxiliō sua templa atque urbis tēcta dēfendunt. Quōs vōs, Quirītēs, precārī, venerārī, implōrāre dēbētis ut, quam urbem pulcherrimam flōrentissimamque esse voluērunt, hanc, omnibus hostium cōpiīs terrā marīque superātīs, ā perditissimōrum cīvium nefāriō scelere dēfendant.

In L. Sergium Catilīnam Ōrātiō Tertia

REM PŪBLICAM, Quirītēs, vītamque omnium vestrum, bona, fortūnās, coniugēs līberōsque vestrōs, atque hōc domicilium clārissimī imperī, fortūnātissimam pulcherrimamque urbem, hodiernō diē deōrum immortālium summō ergā vōs amōre, labōribus, cōnsiliīs, perīculīs meīs, ē flammā atque ferrō ac paene ex faucibus fātī ēreptam et vōbīs cōnservātam ac restitūtam vidētis.

Et sī nōn minus nōbīs iūcundī atque inlūstrēs sunt eī diēs quibus cōnservāmur, quam illī quibus nāscimur, quod salūtis certa laetitia est, nāscendī incerta condiciō, et quod sine sēnsū nāscimur, cum voluptāte servāmur, profectō, quoniam illum quī hanc urbem condidit ad deōs immortālīs benevolentiā fāmāque sustulimus, esse apud vōs posterōsque vestrōs in honōre dēbēbit is quī eandem hanc urbem conditam amplificātamque servāvit. Nam tōtī urbī, templīs, dēlūbrīs, tēctīs ac moenibus subiectōs prope iam īgnīs circumdatōsque restīnximus; īdemque gladiōs in rem pūblicam dēstrictōs rettudimus, mucrōnēsque eōrum ā iugulīs vestrīs dēiēcimus. Quae quoniam in senātū inlūstrāta, patefacta, comperta sunt per mē, vōbīs iam expōnam breviter, Quirītēs, ut et quanta et quā ratiōne investīgāta et comprehēnsa sint, vōs quī īgnōrātis et exspectātis scīre possītis.

II. Prīncipiō, ut Catilīna paucīs ante diēbus ērūpit ex urbe, cum sceleris suī sociōs, hūiusce nefāriī bellī ācerri-

mōs ducēs, Rōmae relīquisset, semper vigilāvī et prōvīdī, Quirītēs, quem ad modum in tantīs et tam absconditīs īnsidiīs salvī esse possēmus. Nam tum, cum ex urbe Catilīnam ēiciēbam — nōn enim iam vereor hūius verbī invidiam, cum illa magis sit timenda, quod vīvus exierit — sed tum, cum illum exterminārī volēbam, aut reliquam coniūrātōrum manum simul exitūram, aut eōs quī restitissent īnfīrmōs sine illō ac dēbilīs fore putābam. Atque ego, ut vīdī quōs māximō furōre et scelere esse īnflammātōs sciēbam eōs nōbīscum esse, et Rōmae remānsisse, in eō omnīs diēs noctīsque cōnsūmpsī, ut quid agerent, quid mōlīrentur, sentīrem ac vidērem, ut, quoniam auribus vestrīs propter incrēdibilem māgnitūdinem sceleris minōrem fidem faceret ōrātiō mea, rem ita comprehenderem ut tum dēmum animīs salūtī vestrae prōvidērētis, cum oculīs maleficium ipsum vidērētis.

Itaque, ut comperī lēgātōs Allobrogum, bellī Trānsalpīnī et tumultūs Gallicī excitandī causā, ā P. Lentulō esse sollicitātōs, eōsque in Galliam ad suōs cīvīs, eōdemque itinere cum litterīs mandātīsque ad Catilīnam esse missōs, comitemque eīs adiūnctum esse T. Volturcium, atque huic ad Catilīnam esse datās litterās, facultātem mihi oblātam putāvī, ut, quod erat difficillimum, quodque ego semper optābam ab dīs immortālibus, tōta rēs nōn sōlum ā mē, sed etiam ā senātū et ā vōbīs manifēstō dēprehenderētur.

Itaque hesternō diē L. Flaccum et C. Pomptīnum praetōrēs, fortissimōs atque amantissimōs reī pūblicae virōs, ad mē vocāvī; rem exposuī, quid fierī placēret ostendī. Illī autem, quī omnia dē rē pūblicā praeclāra atque ēgregia sentīrent, sine recūsātiōne ac sine ūllā morā negōtium suscēpērunt, et, cum advesperāsceret,

occultē ad pontem Mulvium pervēnērunt, atque ibi in proximīs vīllīs ita bipartītō fuērunt, ut Tiberis inter eōs et pōns interesset. Eōdem autem et ipsī sine cūiusquam suspīciōne multōs fortīs virōs ēdūxerant, et ego ex praefectūrā Reātīnā complūrīs dēlēctōs adulēscentīs, quōrum operā ūtor adsiduē in rē pūblicā praesidiō, cum gladiīs mīseram. Interim, tertiā ferē vigiliā exāctā, cum iam pontem Mulvium māgnō comitātū lēgātī Allobrogum ingredī inciperent, ūnāque Volturcius, fit in eōs impetus; ēdūcuntur et ab illīs gladiī et ā nostrīs. Rēs praetōribus erat nōta sōlīs, īgnōrābātur ā cēterīs.

III. Tum, interventū Pomptīnī atque Flaccī, pūgna quae erat commissa sēdātur. Litterae, quaecumque erant in eō comitātū, integrīs sīgnīs praetōribus trāduntur; ipsī comprehēnsī ad mē, cum iam dīlūcēsceret, dēdūcuntur. Atque hōrum omnium scelerum improbissimum māchinātōrem Cimbrum Gabīnium statim ad mē, nihil dum suspicantem, vocāvī; deinde item arcessītus est L. Statilius, et post eum C. Cethēgus; tardissimē autem Lentulus vēnit, crēdō, quod in litterīs dandīs praeter cōnsuētūdinem proximā nocte vigilārat.

Cum summīs ac clārissimīs hūius cīvitātis virīs, quī audītā rē frequentēs ad mē māne convēnerant, litterās ā mē prius aperīrī quam ad senātum dēferrem placēret, nē, sī nihil esset inventum, temerē ā mē tantus tumultus iniectus cīvitātī vidērētur, negāvī mē esse factūrum ut dē perīculō pūblicō nōn ad cōnsilium pūblicum rem integram dēferrem. Etenim, Quirītēs, sī ea quae erant ad mē dēlāta reperta nōn essent, tamen ego nōn arbitrābar, in tantīs reī pūblicae perīculīs, esse mihi nimiam dīligentiam pertimēscendam. Senātum frequentem celeriter, ut vīdistis, coēgī. Atque intereā statim, admo-

nitū Allobrogum, C. Sulpicium praetōrem, fortem virum, mīsī, quī ex aedibus Cethēgī sī quid tēlōrum esset efferret; ex quibus ille māximum sīcārum numerum et gladiōrum extulit.

IV. Intrōdūxī Volturcium sine Gallīs; fidem pūblicam iussū senātūs dedī; hortātus sum ut ea quae scīret sine timōre indicāret. Tum ille dīxit, cum vix sē ex māgnō timōre recreāsset, ab Lentulō sē habēre ad Catilīnam mandāta et litterās, ut servōrum praesidiō ūterētur, ut ad urbem quam prīmum cum exercitū accēderet; id autem eō cōnsiliō, ut, cum urbem ex omnibus partibus quem ad modum dēscrīptum distribūtumque erat incendissent, caedemque īnfīnītam cīvium fēcissent, praestō esset ille, quī et fugientīs exciperet, et sē cum hīs urbānīs ducibus coniungeret.

Intrōductī autem Gallī iūs iūrandum sibi et litterās ab Lentulō, Cethēgō, Statiliō ad suam gentem data esse dīxērunt, atque ita sibi ab hīs et ā L. Cassiō esse praescrīptum, ut equitātum in Ītaliam quam prīmum mitterent; pedestrīs sibi cōpiās nōn dēfutūrās. Lentulum autem sibi cōnfīrmāsse, ex fātīs Sibyllīnīs haruspicumque respōnsīs, sē esse tertium illum Cornēlium, ad quem rēgnum hūius urbis atque imperium pervenīre esset necesse; Cinnam ante sē et Sullam fuisse; eundemque dīxisse fātālem hunc annum esse ad interitum hūius urbis atque imperī, quī esset annus decimus post virginum absolūtiōnem, post Capitōlī autem incēnsiōnem vīcēsimus. Hanc autem Cethēgō cum cēterīs contrōversiam fuisse dīxērunt, quod Lentulō et aliīs Sāturnālibus caedem fierī atque urbem incendī placēret, Cethēgō nimium id longum vidērētur.

V. Ac nē longum sit, Quirītēs, tabellās prōferrī ius-

simus, quae ā quōque dīcēbantur datae. Prīmum ostendimus Cethēgō sīgnum; cōgnōvit. Nōs linum incīdimus; lēgimus. Erat scrīptum ipsīus manū Allobrogum senātuī et populō, sēsē quae eōrum lēgātīs cōnfīrmāsset factūrum esse; ōrāre ut item illī facerent quae sibi eōrum lēgātī recēpissent. Tum Cethēgus, quī paulō ante aliquid tamen dē gladiīs ac sīcīs quae apud ipsum erant dēprehēnsa respondisset, dīxissetque sē semper bonōrum ferrāmentōrum studiōsum fuisse, recitātīs litterīs dēbilitātus atque abiectus cōnscientiā repente conticuit.

Intrōductus est Statilius; cōgnōvit et sīgnum et manum suam. Recitātae sunt tabellae in eandem ferē sententiam; cōnfessus est.

Tum ostendī tabellās Lentulō, et quaesīvī cōgnōsceretne sīgnum. Adnuit. 'Est vērō,' inquam, 'nōtum quidem sīgnum, imāgō avī tuī, clārissimī virī, quī amāvit ūnicē patriam et cīvīs suōs; quae quidem tē ā tantō scelere etiam mūta revocāre dēbuit.' Leguntur eādem ratiōne ad senātum Allobrogum populumque litterae. Sī quid dē hīs rēbus dīcere vellet, fēcī potestātem. Atque ille prīmō quidem negāvit; post autem aliquantō, tōtō iam indiciō expositō atque ēditō, surrēxit; quaesīvit ā Gallīs quid sibi esset cum eīs, quam ob rem domum suam vēnissent, itemque ā Volturciō. Quī cum illī breviter cōnstanterque respondissent, per quem ad eum quotiēnsque vēnissent, quaesīssentque ab eō nihilne sēcum esset dē fātīs Sibyllīnīs locūtus, tum ille subitō, scelere dēmēns, quanta cōnscientiae vīs esset ostendit. Nam cum id posset īnfitiārī, repente praeter opīniōnem omnium cōnfessus est. Ita eum nōn modo ingenium illud et dīcendī exercitātiō, quā semper valuit, sed etiam

propter vim sceleris manifēstī atque dēprehēnsī impudentia, quā superābat omnīs, improbitāsque dēfēcit.

Volturcius vērō subitō litterās prōferrī atque aperīrī iubet, quās sibi ā Lentulō ad Catilīnam datās esse dīcēbat. Atque ibi vehementissimē perturbātus Lentulus tamen et sīgnum et manum suam cōgnōvit. Erant autem sine nōmine, sed ita: *Quis sim sciēs ex eō quem ad tē mīsī. Cūrā ut vir sīs, et cōgitā quem in locum sīs prōgressus; vidē ecquid tibi iam sit necesse, et cūrā ut omnium tibi auxilia adiungās, etiam īnfimōrum.*

Gabīnius deinde intrōductus, cum prīmō impudenter respondēre coepisset, ad extrēmum nihil ex eīs quae Gallī īnsimulābant negāvit.

Ac mihi quidem, Quirītēs, cum illa certissima vīsa sunt argūmenta atque indicia sceleris, tabellae, sīgna, manūs, dēnique ūnīus cūiusque cōnfessiō; tum multō certiōra illa, color, oculī, vultūs, taciturnitās. Sīc enim obstupuerant, sīc terram intuēbantur, sīc fūrtim nōn numquam inter sēsē aspiciēbant, ut nōn iam ab aliīs indicārī, sed indicāre sē ipsī vidērentur.

VI. Indiciīs expositīs atque ēditīs, senātum cōnsuluī dē summā rē pūblicā quid fierī placēret. Dictae sunt ā prīncipibus ācerrimae ac fortissimae sententiae, quās senātus sine ūllā varietāte est secūtus. Et quoniam nōndum est perscrīptum senātūs cōnsultum, ex memoriā vōbīs, Quirītēs, quid senātus cēnsuerit expōnam.

Prīmum mihi grātiae verbīs amplissimīs aguntur, quod virtūte, cōnsiliō, prōvidentiā meā rēs pūblica māximīs perīculīs sit līberāta. Deinde L. Flaccus et C. Pomptīnus praetōrēs, quod eōrum operā fortī fidēlīque ūsus essem, meritō ac iūre laudantur. Atque etiam virō fortī, conlēgae meō, laus impertītur, quod eōs quī hūius con-

iūrātiōnis participēs fuissent ā suīs et ā reī pūblicae cōnsiliīs remōvisset.

Atque ita cēnsuērunt, ut P. Lentulus, cum sē praetūrā abdicāsset, in custōdiam trāderētur; itemque utī C. Cethēgus, L. Statilius, P. Gabīnius, quī omnēs praesentēs erant, in custōdiam trāderentur; atque idem hōc dēcrētum est in L. Cassium, quī sibi prōcūrātiōnem incendendae urbis dēpoposcerat, in M. Cēpārium, cui ad sollicitandōs pāstōrēs Apūliam attribūtam esse erat indicātum, in P. Fūrium, quī est ex eīs colōnīs quōs Faesulās L. Sulla dēdūxit, in Q. Annium Chīlōnem, quī ūnā cum hōc Fūriō semper erat in hāc Allobrogum sollicitātiōne versātus, in P. Umbrēnum, lībertīnum hominem, ā quō prīmum Gallōs ad Gabīnium perductōs esse cōnstābat. Atque eā lēnitāte senātus est ūsus, Quirītēs, ut ex tantā coniūrātiōne, tantāque hāc multitūdine domesticōrum hostium, novem hominum perditissimōrum poenā rē pūblicā cōnservātā, reliquōrum mentīs sānārī posse arbitrārētur.

Atque etiam supplicātiō dīs immortālibus prō singulārī eōrum meritō meō nōmine dēcrēta est, quod mihi prīmum post hanc urbem conditam togātō contigit. Et hīs verbīs dēcrēta est, *quod urbem incendiīs, caede cīvīs, Ītaliam bellō līberāssem.* Quae supplicātiō sī cum cēterīs cōnferātur, hōc interest, quod cēterae bene gestā, haec ūna cōnservātā rē pūblicā cōnstitūta est.

Atque illud, quod faciendum prīmum fuit, factum atque trānsāctum est. Nam P. Lentulus, quamquam patefactīs indiciīs, cōnfessiōnibus suīs, iūdiciō senātūs nōn modo praetōris iūs, vērum etiam cīvis āmīserat, tamen magistrātū sē abdicāvit, ut, quae religiō C. Mariō, clārissimō virō, nōn fuerat, quō minus C. Glauciam, dē

quō nihil nōminātim erat dēcrētum, praetōrem occīderet, eā nōs religiōne in prīvātō P. Lentulō pūniendō līberārēmur.

VII. Nunc quoniam, Quirītēs, cōnscelerātissimī perīculōsissimīque bellī nefāriōs ducēs captōs iam et comprehēnsōs tenētis, exīstimāre dēbētis omnīs Catilīnae cōpiās, omnīs spēs atque opēs, hīs dēpulsīs urbis perīculīs concidisse. Quem quidem ego cum ex urbe pellēbam, hōc prōvidēbam animō, Quirītēs, remōtō Catilīnā, nōn mihi esse P. Lentulī somnum, nec L. Cassī adipēs, nec C. Cethēgī furiōsam temeritātem pertimēscendam. Ille erat ūnus timendus ex istīs omnibus, sed tam diū, dum urbis moenibus continēbātur. Omnia nōrat, omnium aditūs tenēbat; appellāre, temptāre, sollicitāre poterat, audēbat; erat eī cōnsilium ad facinus aptum, cōnsiliō autem neque manus neque lingua deerat. Iam ad certās rēs cōnficiendās certōs hominēs dēlēctōs ac dēscrīptōs habēbat. Neque vērō, cum aliquid mandārat, cōnfectum putābat; nihil erat quod nōn ipse obīret, occurreret, vigilāret, labōrāret. Frīgus, sitim, famem, ferre poterat.

Hunc ego hominem tam ācrem, tam audācem, tam parātum, tam callidum, tam in scelere vigilantem, tam in perditīs rēbus dīligentem, nisi ex domesticīs īnsidiīs in castrēnse latrōcinium compulissem, dīcam id quod sentiō, Quirītēs, nōn facile hanc tantam mōlem malī ā cervīcibus vestrīs dēpulissem. Nōn ille nōbīs Sāturnālia cōnstituisset, neque tantō ante exsilī ac fātī diem reī pūblicae dēnūntiāvisset; neque commīsisset ut sīgnum, ut litterae suae testēs manifēstī sceleris dēprehenderentur. Quae nunc illō absente sīc gesta sunt ut nūllum in prīvātā domō fūrtum umquam sit tam palam inventum quam haec tanta in rē pūblicā coniūrātiō manifēstō inventa

atque dēprehēnsa est. Quod sī Catilīna in urbe ad hanc diem remānsisset, quamquam, quoad fuit, omnibus ēius cōnsiliīs occurrī atque obstitī, tamen, ut levissimē dīcam, dīmicandum nōbīs cum illō fuisset; neque nōs umquam, cum ille in urbe hostis esset, tantīs perīculīs rem pūblicam tantā pāce, tantō ōtiō, tantō silentiō līberāssēmus.

VIII. Quamquam haec omnia, Quirītēs, ita sunt ā mē administrāta ut deōrum immortālium nūtū atque cōnsiliō et gesta et prōvīsa esse videantur; idque cum coniectūrā cōnsequī possumus, quod vix vidētur hūmānī cōnsilī tantārum rērum gubernātiō esse potuisse, tum vērō ita praesentēs hīs temporibus opem et auxilium nōbīs tulērunt ut eōs paene oculīs vidēre possēmus. Nam ut illa omittam, vīsās nocturnō tempore ab occidente facēs ārdōremque caelī, ut fulminum iactūs, ut terrae mōtūs relinquam, ut omittam cētera, quae tam multa nōbīs cōnsulibus facta sunt ut haec, quae nunc fīunt, canere dī immortālēs vidērentur, hōc certē, quod sum dictūrus, neque praetermittendum neque relinquendum est.

Nam profectō memoriā tenētis, Cottā et Torquātō cōnsulibus, complūrīs in Capitōliō rēs dē caelō esse percussās, cum et simulācra deōrum dēpulsa sunt, et statuae veterum hominum dēiectae, et lēgum aera liquefacta; tāctus est etiam ille quī hanc urbem condidit Rōmulus, quem inaurātum in Capitōliō, parvum atque lactentem, ūberibus lupīnīs inhiantem, fuisse meministis. Quō quidem tempore cum haruspicēs ex tōtā Etrūriā convēnissent, caedēs atque incendia et lēgum interitum et bellum cīvīle ac domesticum et tōtīus urbis atque imperī occāsum appropinquāre dīxērunt, nisi dī immortālēs, omnī ratiōne plācātī, suō nūmine prope fāta ipsa flēxissent.

Itaque illōrum respōnsīs tum et lūdī per decem diēs factī sunt, neque rēs ūlla quae ad plācandōs deōs pertinēret praetermissa est; īdemque iussērunt simulācrum Iovis facere māius, et in excelsō conlocāre, et, contrā atque anteā fuerat, ad orientem convertere; ac sē spērāre dīxērunt, sī illud sīgnum, quod vidētis, sōlis ortum et forum cūriamque cōnspiceret, fore ut ea cōnsilia, quae clam essent inita contrā salūtem urbis atque imperī, inlūstrārentur, ut ā senātū populōque Rōmānō perspicī possent. Atque illud sīgnum conlocandum cōnsulēs illī locāvērunt; sed tanta fuit operis tarditās ut neque superiōribus cōnsulibus, neque nōbīs ante hodiernum diem, conlocārētur.

IX. Hīc quis potest esse tam āversus ā vērō, tam praeceps, tam mente captus, quī neget haec omnia quae vidēmus, praecipuēque hanc urbem, deōrum immortālium nūtū ac potestāte administrārī? Etenim cum esset ita respōnsum, caedēs, incendia, interitum reī pūblicae comparārī, et ea per cīvīs, quae tum propter māgnitūdinem scelerum nōn nūllīs incrēdibilia vidēbantur, ea nōn modo cōgitāta ā nefāriīs cīvibus, vērum etiam suscepta esse sēnsistis. Illud vērō nōnne ita praesēns est ut nūtū Iovis Optimī Māximī factum esse videātur, ut, cum hodiernō diē māne per forum meō iussū et coniūrātī et eōrum indicēs in aedem Concordiae dūcerentur, eō ipsō tempore sīgnum statuerētur? Quō conlocātō atque ad vōs senātumque conversō, omnia quae erant cōgitāta contrā salūtem omnium, inlūstrāta et patefacta vīdistis.

Quō etiam māiōre sunt istī odiō suppliciōque dīgnī, quī nōn sōlum vestrīs domiciliīs atque tēctīs, sed etiam deōrum templīs atque dēlūbrīs sunt fūnestōs ac nefāriōs īgnīs īnferre cōnātī. Quibus ego sī mē restitisse dīcam,

nimium mihi sūmam, et nōn sim ferendus. Ille, ille Iuppiter restitit; ille Capitōlium, ille haec templa, ille cūnctam urbem, ille vōs omnīs salvōs esse voluit. Dīs ego immortālibus ducibus hanc mentem, Quirītēs, voluntātemque suscēpī, atque ad haec tanta indicia pervēnī. Iam vērō ab Lentulō cēterīsque domesticīs hostibus tam dēmenter tantae rēs crēditae et īgnōtīs et barbarīs numquam essent profectō, nisi ab dīs immortālibus huic tantae audāciae cōnsilium esset ēreptum. Quid vērō? ut hominēs Gallī, ex cīvitāte male pācātā, quae gēns ūna restat quae bellum populō Rōmānō facere posse et nōn nōlle videātur, spem imperī ac rērum māximārum ultrō sibi ā patriciīs hominibus oblātam neglegerent, vestramque salūtem suīs opibus antepōnerent, id nōn dīvīnitus esse factum putātis, praesertim quī nōs nōn pūgnandō, sed tacendō superāre potuerint?

x. Quam ob rem, Quirītēs, quoniam ad omnia pulvīnāria supplicātiō dēcrēta est, celebrātōte illōs diēs cum coniugibus ac līberīs vestrīs. Nam multī saepe honōrēs dīs immortālibus iūstī habitī sunt ac dēbitī, sed profectō iūstiōrēs numquam. Ēreptī enim estis ex crūdēlissimō ac miserrimō interitū; ēreptī sine caede, sine sanguine, sine exercitū, sine dīmicātiōne. Togātī mē ūnō togātō duce et imperātōre vīcistis. Etenim recordāminī, Quirītēs, omnīs cīvīlīs dissēnsiōnēs, nōn sōlum eās quās audīstis, sed eās quās vōsmet ipsī meministis atque vīdistis. L. Sulla P. Sulpicium oppressit; ēiēcit ex urbe C. Marium, custōdem hūius urbis, multōsque fortīs virōs partim ēiēcit ex cīvitāte, partim interēmit. Cn. Octāvius cōnsul armīs expulit ex urbe conlēgam; omnis hīc locus acervīs corporum et cīvium sanguine redundāvit. Superāvit posteā Cinna cum Mariō; tum vērō, clārissimīs virīs in-

terfectīs, lūmina cīvitātis exstīncta sunt. Ultus est hūius vīctōriae crūdēlitātem posteā Sulla; nē dīcī quidem opus est quantā dēminūtiōne cīvium et quantā calamitāte reī pūblicae. Dissēnsit M. Lepidus ā clārissimō ac fortissimō virō Q. Catulō; attulit nōn tam ipsīus interitus reī pūblicae lūctum quam cēterōrum.

Atque illae tamen omnēs dissēnsiōnēs erant ēius modī, quae nōn ad dēlendam, sed ad commūtandam rem pūblicam pertinērent. Nōn illī nūllam esse rem pūblicam, sed in eā quae esset sē esse prīncipēs, neque hanc urbem cōnflagrāre, sed sē in hāc urbe flōrēre voluērunt. Atque illae tamen omnēs dissēnsiōnēs, quārum nūlla exitium reī pūblicae quaesīvit, ēius modī fuērunt ut nōn reconciliātiōne concordiae, sed interneciōne cīvium dīiūdicātae sint. In hōc autem ūnō post hominum memoriam māximō crūdēlissimōque bellō, quāle bellum nūlla umquam barbaria cum suā gente gessit, quō in bellō lēx haec fuit ā Lentulō, Catilīnā, Cethēgō, Cassiō cōnstitūta, ut omnēs, quī salvā urbe salvī esse possent, in hostium numerō dūcerentur, ita mē gessī, Quirītēs, ut salvī omnēs cōnservārēminī; et cum hostēs vestrī tantum cīvium superfutūrum putāssent quantum īnfīnītae caedī restitisset, tantum autem urbis quantum flamma obīre nōn potuisset, et urbem et cīvīs integrōs incolumīsque servāvī.

XI. Quibus prō tantīs rēbus, Quirītēs, nūllum ego ā vōbīs praemium virtūtis, nūllum īnsīgne honōris, nūllum monumentum laudis postulō, praeterquam hūius diēī memoriam sempiternam. In animīs ego vestrīs omnīs triumphōs meōs, omnia ōrnāmenta honōris, monumenta glōriae, laudis īnsīgnia condī et conlocārī volō. Nihil mē mūtum potest dēlectāre, nihil tacitum, nihil dēnique ēius modī, quod etiam minus dīgnī adsequī possint.

Memoriā vestrā, Quirītēs, rēs nostrae alentur, sermōnibus crēscent, litterārum monumentīs inveterāscent et corróborābuntur; eandemque diem intellegō, quam spērō aeternam fore, prōpāgātam esse et ad salūtem urbis et ad memoriam cōnsulātūs meī; ūnōque tempore in hāc rē pūblicā duōs cīvīs exstitisse, quōrum alter fīnīs vestrī imperī nōn terrae, sed caelī regiōnibus terminăret, alter ēiusdem imperī domicilium sēdīsque servāret.

XII. Sed quoniam eārum rērum quās ego gessī nōn eadem est fortūna atque condiciō quae illōrum quī externa bella gessērunt, quod mihi cum eīs vīvendum est quōs vīcī ac subēgī, istī hostīs aut interfectōs aut oppressōs relīquērunt, vestrum est, Quirītēs, sī cēterīs facta sua rēctē prōsunt, mihi mea nē quandō obsint prōvidēre. Mentēs enim hominum audācissimōrum scelerātae ac nefāriae nē vōbīs nocēre possent ego prōvīdī; nē mihi noceant vestrum est prōvidēre. Quamquam, Quirītēs, mihi quidem ipsī nihil ab istīs iam nocērī potest. Māgnum enim est in bonīs praesidium, quod mihi in perpetuum comparātum est; māgna in rē pūblicā dīgnitās, quae mē semper tacita dēfendet; māgna vīs cōnscientiae, quam quī neglegunt, cum mē violāre volent, sē ipsī indicābunt.

Est etiam nōbīs is animus, Quirītēs, ut nōn modo nūllīus audāciae cēdāmus, sed etiam omnīs improbōs ultrō semper lacessāmus. Quod sī omnis impetus domesticōrum hostium, dēpulsus ā vōbīs, sē in mē ūnum convertit, vōbīs erit vidēndum, Quirītēs, quā condiciōne posthāc eōs esse velītis, quī sē prō salūte vestrā obtulerint invidiae perīculīsque omnibus; mihi quidem ipsī, quid est quod iam ad vītae frūctum possit adquīrī, cum praesertim neque in honōre vestrō, neque in glōriā

virtūtis, quicquam videam altius quō mihi libeat ascendere? Illud profectō perficiam, Quirītēs, ut ea quae gessī in cōnsulātū prīvātus tuear atque ōrnem, ut sī qua est invidia cōnservandā rē pūblicā suscepta, laedat invidōs, mihi valeat ad glōriam.

Dēnique ita mē in rē pūblicā trāctābō ut meminerim semper quae gesserim, cūremque ut ea virtūte, nōn cāsū gesta esse videantur. Vōs, Quirītēs, quoniam iam nox est, venerātī Iovem, illum custōdem hūius urbis ac vestrum, in vestra tēcta discēdite; et ea, quamquam iam est perīculum dēpulsum, tamen aequē ac priōre nocte custōdiīs vigiliīsque dēfendite. Id nē vōbīs diūtius faciendum sit atque ut in perpetuā pāce esse possītis, prōvidēbō.

ATRIUM VESTAE
(The Ruins in the Foreground)

In L. Sergium Catilīnam Ōrātiō Quarta

VIDEŌ, patrēs cōnscrīptī, in mē omnium vestrum ōra atque oculōs esse conversōs. Videō vōs nōn sōlum dē vestrō ac reī pūblicae, vērum etiam, sī id dēpulsum sit, dē meō perīculō esse sollicitōs. Est mihi iūcunda in malīs et grāta in dolōre vestra ergā mē voluntās, sed eam, per deōs immortālīs, dēpōnite; atque oblītī salūtis meae, dē vōbīs ac dē vestrīs līberīs cōgitāte. Mihi sī haec condiciō cōnsulātūs data est, ut omnīs acerbitātēs, omnīs dolōrēs cruciātūsque perferrem, feram nōn sōlum fortiter, vērum etiam libenter, dum modo meīs labōribus vōbīs populōque Rōmānō dīgnitās salūsque pariātur.

Ego sum ille cōnsul, patrēs cōnscrīptī, cui nōn forum, in quō omnis aequitās continētur, nōn campus cōnsulāribus auspiciīs cōnsecrātus, nōn cūria, summum auxilium omnium gentium, nōn domus, commūne perfugium, nōn lectus ad quiētem datus, nōn dēnique haec sēdēs honōris umquam vacua mortis perīculō atque īnsidiīs fuit. Ego multa tacuī, multa pertulī, multa concessī, multa meō quōdam dolōre in vestrō timōre sānāvī. Nunc sī hunc exitum cōnsulātūs meī dī immortālēs esse voluērunt, ut vōs populumque Rōmānum ex caede miserrimā, coniugēs līberōsque vestrōs virginēsque Vestālīs ex acerbissimā vexātiōne, templa atque dēlūbra, hanc pulcherrimam patriam omnium nostrum ex foedissimā flammā, tōtam

Ītaliam ex bellō et vāstitāte ēriperem, quaecumque mihi ūnī prōpōnētur fortūna, subeātur. Etenim sī P. Lentulus suum nōmen, inductus ā vātibus, fātāle ad perniciem reī pūblicae fore putāvit, cūr ego nōn laeter meum cōnsulātum ad salūtem populī Rōmānī prope fātālem exstitisse?

II. Quā rē, patrēs cōnscrīptī, cōnsulite vōbīs, prōspicite patriae, cōnservāte vōs, coniugēs, liberōs fortūnāsque vestrās, populī Rōmānī nōmen salūtemque dēfendite; mihi parcere ac dē mē cōgitāre dēsinite. Nam prīmum dēbeō spērāre omnīs deōs, quī huic urbī praesident, prō eō mihi ac mereor relātūrōs esse grātiam; deinde, sī quid obtigerit, aequō animō parātōque moriar. Nam neque turpis mors fortī virō potest accidere, neque immātūra cōnsulārī, nec misera sapientī.

Nec tamen ego sum ille ferreus, quī frātris cārissimī atque amantissimī praesentis maerōre nōn movear, hōrumque omnium lacrimīs, ā quibus mē circumsessum vidētis. Neque meam mentem nōn domum saepe revocat exanimāta uxor, et abiecta metū fīlia, et parvolus fīlius, quem mihi vidētur amplectī rēs pūblica tamquam obsidem cōnsulātūs meī, neque ille, quī exspectāns hūius exitum diēī adstat in cōnspectū meō, gener. Moveor hīs rēbus omnibus, sed in eam partem, utī salvī sint vōbīscum omnēs, etiam sī mē vīs aliqua oppresserit, potius quam et illī et nōs ūnā reī pūblicae peste pereāmus.

Quā rē, patrēs cōnscrīptī, incumbite ad salūtem reī pūblicae, circumspicite omnīs procellās, quae impendent nisi prōvidētis. Nōn Ti. Gracchus, quod iterum tribūnus plēbis fierī voluit, nōn C. Gracchus, quod agrāriōs concitāre cōnātus est, nōn L. Sāturnīnus, quod C. Mem-

mium occīdit, in discrīmen aliquod atque in vestrae sevēritātis iūdicium addūcitur; tenentur eī quī ad urbis incendium, ad vestram omnium caedem, ad Catilīnam accipiendum, Rōmae restitērunt; tenentur litterae, sīgna, manūs, dēnique ūnīus cūiusque cōnfessiō; sollicitantur Allobrogēs, servitia excitantur, Catilīna arcessitur; id est initum cōnsilium, ut interfectīs omnibus nēmō nē ad dēplōrandum quidem populī Rōmānī nōmen atque ad lāmentandam tantī imperī calamitātem relinquātur.

III. Haec omnia indicēs dētulērunt, reī cōnfessī sunt, vōs multīs iam iūdiciīs iūdicāvistis: prīmum quod mihi grātiās ēgistis singulāribus verbīs, et meā virtūte atque dīligentiā perditōrum hominum coniūrātiōnem patefactam esse dēcrēvistis; deinde quod P. Lentulum sē abdicāre praetūrā coēgistis; tum quod eum et cēterōs, de quibūs iūdicāstis, in custōdiam dandōs cēnsuistis; māximēque quod meō nōmine supplicātiōnem dēcrēvistis, quī honōs togātō habitus ante mē est nēminī; postrēmō hesternō diē praemia lēgātīs Allobrogum Titōque Volturciō dedistis amplissima. Quae sunt omnia ēius modī ut eī quī in custōdiam nōminātim datī sunt sine ūllā dubitātiōne ā vōbīs damnātī esse videantur.

Sed ego īnstituī referre ad vōs, patrēs cōnscrīptī, tamquam integrum, et dē factō quid iūdicētis, et dē poenā quid cēnseātis. Illa praedīcam quae sunt cōnsulis. Ego māgnum in rē pūblicā versārī furōrem, et nova quaedam miscērī et concitārī mala iam prīdem vidēbam; sed hanc tantam, tam exitiōsam habērī coniūrātiōnem ā cīvibus numquam putāvī. Nunc quicquid est, quōcumque vestrae mentēs inclīnant atque sententiae, statuendum vōbīs ante noctem est. Quantum facinus ad vōs dēlātum sit vidētis. Huic sī paucōs putātis adfī-

nīs esse, vehementer errātis. Lātius opīniōne dissēminātum est hōc malum; mānāvit nōn sōlum per Ītaliam, vērum etiam trānscendit Alpīs, et obscūrē serpēns multās iam prōvinciās occupāvit. Id opprimī sustentandō ac prōlātandō nūllō pactō potest. Quācumque ratiōne placet, celeriter vōbīs vindicandum est.

IV. Videō adhūc duās esse sententiās: ūnam D. Sīlānī, quī cēnset eōs, quī haec dēlēre cōnātī sunt, morte esse multandōs; alteram C. Caesaris, quī mortis poenam removet, cēterōrum suppliciōrum omnīs acerbitātēs amplectitur. Uterque et prō suā dīgnitāte et prō rērum māgnitūdine in summā sevēritāte versātur.

Alter eōs quī nōs omnīs vītā prīvāre cōnātī sunt, quī dēlēre imperium, quī populī Rōmānī nōmen exstinguere, pūnctum temporis fruī vītā et hōc commūnī spīritū nōn putat oportēre; atque hōc genus poenae saepe in improbōs cīvīs in hāc rē pūblicā esse ūsūrpātum recordātur.

Alter intellegit mortem ab dīs immortālibus nōn esse supplicī causā cōnstitūtam, sed aut necessitātem nātūrae, aut labōrum ac miseriārum quiētem. Itaque eam sapientēs numquam invītī, fortēs saepe etiam libenter oppetīvērunt. Vincula vērō et ea sempiterna certē ad singulārem poenam nefāriī sceleris inventa sunt. Mūnicipiīs dispertīrī iubet. Habēre vidētur ista rēs inīquitātem sī imperāre velīs, difficultātem sī rogāre. Dēcernātur tamen, sī placet. Ego enim suscipiam, et, ut spērō, reperiam quī id quod salūtis omnium causā statueritis nōn putent esse suae dīgnitātis recūsāre. Adiungit gravem poenam mūnicipibus, sī quis eōrum vincula rūperit; horribilīs custōdiās circumdat, et dīgnās scelere hominum perditōrum. Sancit nē quis eōrum

poenam quōs condemnat, aut per senātum aut per populum, levāre possit; ēripit etiam spem, quae sōla hominem in miseriīs cōnsōlārī solet. Bona praetereā pūblicārī iubet; vītam sōlam relinquit nefāriīs hominibus, quam sī ēripuisset, multōs ūnō dolōrēs animī atque corporis et omnīs scelerum poenās adēmisset. Itaque, ut aliqua in vītā formīdō improbīs esset posita, apud īnferōs ēius modī quaedam illī antīquī supplicia impiīs cōnstitūta esse voluērunt, quod vidēlicet intellegēbant, eīs remōtīs, nōn esse mortem ipsam pertimēscendam.

v. Nunc, patrēs cōnscrīptī, ego meā videō quid intersit. Sī eritis secūtī sententiam C. Caesaris, quoniam hanc is in rē pūblicā viam quae populāris habētur secūtus est, fortasse minus erunt, hōc auctōre et cōgnitōre hūiusce sententiae, mihi populārēs impetūs pertimēscendī; sīn illam alteram, nesciō an amplius mihi negōtī contrahātur. Sed tamen meōrum perīculōrum ratiōnēs ūtilitās reī pūblicae vincat.

Habēmus enim ā Caesare, sīcut ipsīus dignitās et māiōrum ēius amplitūdō postulābat, sententiam tamquam obsidem perpetuae in rem pūblicam voluntātis. Intellēctum est quid interesset inter levitātem cōntiōnātōrum et animum vērē populārem, salūtī populī cōnsulentem. Videō dē istīs, quī sē populārīs habērī volunt, abesse nōn nēminem, nē dē capite vidēlicet cīvium Rōmānōrum sententiam ferat. At is et nūdius tertius in custōdiam cīvīs Rōmānōs dedit, et supplicātiōnem mihi dēcrēvit, et indicēs hesternō diē māximīs praemiīs adfēcit. Iam hōc nēminī dubium est, quī reō custōdiam, quaesītōrī grātulātiōnem, indicī praemium dēcrēvit, quid dē tōtā rē et causā iūdicārit.

At vērō C. Caesar intellegit lēgem Semprōniam esse

dē cīvibus Rōmānīs cōnstitūtam; quī autem reī pūblicae sit hostis, eum cīvem nūllō modō esse posse; dēnique ipsum lātōrem Semprōniae lēgis iussū populī poenās reī pūblicae dēpendisse. Īdem ipsum Lentulum, largītōrem et prōdigum, nōn putat, cum dē perniciē populī Rōmānī, exitiō hūius urbis tam acerbē, tam crūdēliter cōgitārit, etiam appellārī posse populārem. Itaque homō mītissimus atque lēnissimus nōn dubitat P. Lentulum aeternīs tenebrīs vinculīsque mandāre, et sancit in posterum nē quis hūius suppliciō levandō sē iactāre et in perniciem populī Rōmānī posthāc populāris esse possit; adiungit etiam pūblicātiōnem bonōrum, ut omnīs animī cruciātūs et corporis etiam egestās ac mendīcitās cōnsequātur.

VI. Quam ob rem, sīve hōc statueritis, dederitis mihi comitem ad cōntiōnem populō cārum atque iūcundum; sīve Sīlānī sententiam sequī mālueritis, facile mē atque vōs crūdēlitātis vituperātiōne exsolveritis, atque obtinēbō eam multō lēniōrem fuisse. Quamquam, patrēs cōnscrīptī, quae potest esse in tantī sceleris immānitāte pūniendā crūdēlitās? Ego enim dē meō sēnsū iūdicō. Nam ita mihi salvā rē pūblicā vōbīscum perfruī liceat, ut ego, quod in hāc causā vehementior sum, nōn atrōcitāte animī moveor — quis est enim mē mītior? — sed singulārī quādam hūmānitāte et misericordiā.

Videor enim mihi vidēre hanc urbem, lūcem orbis terrārum atque arcem omnium gentium, subitō ūnō incendiō concidentem. Cernō animō sepultā in patriā miserōs atque īnsepultōs acervōs cīvium. Versātur mihi ante oculōs aspectus Cethēgī, et furor in vestrā caede bacchantis. Cum vērō mihi prōposuī rēgnantem Lentulum, sīcut ipse ex fātīs sē spērāsse cōnfessus est, purpurātum esse huic Gabīnium, cum exercitū vēnisse Catilīnam,

tum lāmentātiōnem mātrum familiās, tum fugam virginum atque puerōrum ac vexātiōnem virginum Vestālium perhorrēscō; et quia mihi vehementer haec videntur misera atque miseranda, idcircō in eōs quī ea perficere voluērunt mē sevērum vehementemque praebeō.

Etenim quaerō, sī quis pater familiās, līberīs suīs ā servō interfectīs, uxōre occīsā, incēnsā domō, supplicium dē servō nōn quam acerbissimum sūmpserit, utrum is clēmēns ac misericors, an inhūmānissimus et crūdēlissimus esse videātur? Mihi vērō importūnus ac ferreus, quī nōn dolōre et cruciātū nocentis suum dolōrem cruciātumque lēnierit. Sīc nōs in hīs hominibus, quī nōs, quī coniugēs, quī līberōs nostrōs trucīdāre voluērunt, quī singulās ūnīus cūiusque nostrum domōs et hōc ūniversum reī pūblicae domicilium dēlēre cōnātī sunt, quī id ēgērunt, ut gentem Allobrogum in vestīgiīs hūius urbis atque in cinere dēflagrātī imperī conlocārent, sī vehementissimī fuerimus, misericordēs habēbimur; sīn remissiōrēs esse voluerimus, summae nōbīs crūdēlitātis in patriae cīviumque perniciē fāma subeunda est. Nisi vērō cuipiam L. Caesar, vir fortissimus et amantissimus reī pūblicae, crūdēlior nūdius tertius vīsus est, cum sorōris suae, fēminae lēctissimae, virum praesentem et audientem vītā prīvandum esse dīxit, cum avum suum iussū cōnsulis interfectum, fīliumque ēius impūberem, lēgātum ā patre missum, in carcere necātum esse dīxit. Quōrum quod simile factum? Quod initum dēlendae reī pūblicae cōnsilium?

Largītiōnis voluntās tum in rē pūblicā versāta est, et partium quaedam contentiō. Atque eō tempore hūius avus Lentulī, vir clārissimus, armātus Gracchum est persecūtus. Ille etiam grave tum vulnus accēpit, nē

PORTRAIT STATUE OF A VESTAL

quid dē summā rē pūblicā dēminuerētur; hīc ad ēvertenda reī pūblicae fundāmenta Gallōs arcessit, servitia concitat, Catilīnam vocat, attribuit nōs trucīdandōs Cethēgō, et cēterōs cīvīs interficiendōs Gabīniō, urbem īnflammandam Cassiō, tōtam Italiam vāstandam dīripiendamque Catilīnae. Vereāminī, cēnseō, nē in hōc scelere tam immānī ac nefandō nimis aliquid sevērē statuisse videāminī; multō magis est verendum nē remissiōne poenae crūdēlēs in patriam quam nē sevēritāte animadversiōnis nimis vehementēs in acerbissimōs hostīs fuisse videāmur.

VII. Sed ea quae exaudiō, patrēs cōnscrīptī, dissimulāre nōn possum. Iaciuntur enim vōcēs, quae perveniunt ad aurīs meās, eōrum quī verērī videntur ut habeam satis praesidī ad ea quae vōs statueritis hodiernō diē trānsigunda. Omnia et prōvīsa et parāta et cōnstitūta sunt, patrēs cōnscrīptī, cum meā summā cūrā atque dīligentiā, tum multō etiam māiōre populī Rōmānī ad summum imperium retinendum et ad commūnīs fortūnās cōnservandās voluntāte. Omnēs adsunt omnium ōrdinum hominēs, omnium dēnique aetātum; plēnum est forum, plēna templa circum forum, plēnī omnēs aditūs hūius templī ac locī.

Causa est enim post urbem conditam haec inventa sōla in quā omnēs sentīrent ūnum atque idem, praeter eōs quī, cum sibi vidērent esse pereundum, cum omnibus potius quam sōlī perīre voluērunt. Hōsce ego hominēs excipiō et sēcernō libenter, neque in improbōrum cīvium, sed in acerbissimōrum hostium numerō habendōs putō. Cēterī vērō, dī immortālēs! quā frequentiā, quō studiō, quā virtūte ad commūnem salūtem dīgnitātemque cōnsentiunt!

Quid ego hīc equitēs Rōmānōs commemorem? quī vōbīs ita summam ōrdinis cōnsilīque concēdunt ut vōbīscum dē amōre reī pūblicae certent; quōs ex multōrum annōrum dissēnsiōne hūius ōrdinis ad societātem concordiamque revocātōs hodiernus diēs vōbīscum atque haec causa coniungit. Quam sī coniūnctiōnem, in cōnsulātū cōnfīrmātam meō, perpetuam in rē pūblicā tenuerimus, cōnfīrmō vōbīs nūllum posthāc malum cīvīle ac domesticum ad ūllam reī pūblicae partem esse ventūrum. Parī studiō dēfendundae reī pūblicae convēnisse videō tribūnōs aerāriōs, fortissimōs virōs; scrībās item ūniversōs, quōs cum cāsū hīc diēs ad aerārium frequentāsset, videō ab exspectātiōne sortis ad salūtem commūnem esse conversōs. Omnis ingenuōrum adest multitūdō, etiam tenuissimōrum. Quis est enim cui nōn haec templa, aspectus urbis, possessiō lībertātis, lūx dēnique haec ipsa et hōc commūne patriae solum, cum sit cārum tum vērō dulce atque iūcundum?

VIII. Operae pretium est, patrēs cōnscrīptī, lībertīnōrum hominum studia cōgnōscere, quī, suā virtūte fortūnam hūius cīvitātis cōnsecūtī, hanc suam patriam iūdicant, quam quīdam hīc nātī, et summō locō nātī, nōn patriam suam sed urbem hostium esse iūdicāvērunt. Sed quid ego hōsce hominēs ordinēsque commemorō, quōs prīvātae fortūnae, quōs commūnis rēs pūblica, quōs dēnique lībertās, ea quae dulcissima est, ad salūtem patriae dēfendendam excitāvit? Servus est nēmō, quī modo tolerābilī condiciōne sit servitūtis, quī nōn audāciam cīvium perhorrēscat, quī nōn haec stāre cupiat, quī nōn quantum audet et quantum potest cōnferat ad salūtem voluntātis.

Quā rē sī quem vestrum forte commovet hōc, quod audītum est, lēnōnem quendam Lentulī concursāre circum tabernās, pretiō spērāre sollicitārī posse animōs egentium atque imperītōrum, est id quidem coeptum atque temptātum; sed nūllī sunt inventī tam aut fortūnā miserī aut voluntāte perditī quī nōn illum ipsum sellae atque operis et quaestūs cotīdiānī locum, quī nōn cubīle ac lectulum suum, quī dēnique nōn cursum hunc ōtiōsum vītae suae salvum esse velint. Multō vērō māxima pars eōrum quī in tabernīs sunt, immō vērō, id enim potius est dīcendum, genus hōc ūniversum, amantissimum est ōtī. Etenim omne īnstrūmentum, omnis opera atque quaestus frequentiā cīvium sustentātur, alitur ōtiō; quōrum sī quaestus occlūsīs tabernīs minuī solet, quid tandem incēnsīs futūrum fuit?

Quae cum ita sint, patrēs cōnscrīptī, vōbīs populī Rōmānī praesidia nōn dēsunt; vōs nē populō Rōmānō deesse videāminī prōvidēte.

IX. Habētis cōnsulem ex plūrimīs perīculīs et īnsidiīs atque ex mediā morte, nōn ad vītam suam, sed ad salūtem vestram reservātum. Omnēs ōrdinēs ad cōnservandam rem pūblicam mente, voluntāte, vōce cōnsentiunt. Obsessa facibus et tēlīs impiae coniūrātiōnis vōbīs supplex manūs tendit patria commūnis; vōbīs sē, vōbīs vītam omnium cīvium, vōbīs arcem et Capitōlium, vōbīs ārās Penātium, vōbīs illum īgnem Vestae sempiternum, vōbīs omnium deōrum templa atque dēlūbra, vōbīs mūrōs atque urbis tēcta commendat.

Praetereā dē vestrā vītā, dē coniugum vestrārum atque līberōrum animā, dē fortūnīs omnium, dē sēdibus, dē focīs vestrīs, hodiernō diē vōbīs iūdicandum est. Habētis ducem memorem vestrī, oblītum suī, quae nōn semper

facultās datur; habētis omnīs ōrdinēs, omnīs hominēs, ūniversum populum Rōmānum, id quod in cīvīlī causā hodiernō diē prīmum vidēmus, ūnum atque idem sentientem. Cōgitāte quantīs labōribus fundātum imperium, quantā virtūte stabilītam lībertātem, quantā deōrum benignitāte auctās exaggerātāsque fortūnās, ūna nox paene dēlērit. Id nē umquam posthāc nōn modo nōn cōnficī, sed nē cōgitārī quidem possit ā cīvibus, hodiernō diē prōvidendum est. Atque haec nōn ut vōs, quī mihi studiō paene praecurritis, excitārem, locūtus sum, sed ut mea vōx, quae dēbet esse in rē pūblicā prīnceps, officiō fūncta cōnsulārī vidērētur.

x. Nunc, ante quam ad sententiam redeō, dē mē pauca dīcam. Ego, quanta manus est coniūrātōrum, quam vidētis esse permāgnam, tantam mē inimīcōrum multitūdinem suscēpisse videō; sed eam iūdicō esse turpem et īnfīrmam et abiectam. Quod sī aliquandō alicūius furōre et scelere concitāta manus ista plūs valuerit quam vestra ac reī pūblicae dīgnitās, mē tamen meōrum factōrum atque cōnsiliōrum numquam, patrēs cōnscrīptī, paenitēbit. Etenim mors, quam illī fortasse minitantur, omnibus est parāta; vītae tantam laudem, quantā vōs mē vestrīs dēcrētīs honestāstis, nēmō est adsecūtus. Cēterīs enim semper bene gestā, mihi ūnī cōnservātā rē pūblicā, grātulātiōnem dēcrēvistis.

Sit Scīpiō ille clārus, cūius cōnsiliō atque virtūte Hannibal in Āfricam redīre atque Ītaliā dēcēdere coāctus est; ōrnētur alter eximiā laude Āfricānus, quī duās urbīs huic imperiō īnfēstissimās, Karthāginem Numantiamque, dēlēvit; habeātur vir ēgregius Paulus ille, cūius currum rēx potentissimus quondam et nōbilissimus Persēs honestāvit; sit aeternā glōriā Marius, quī bis Ītaliam obsi-

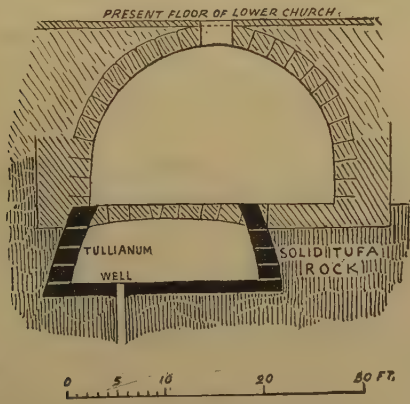
diōne et metū servitūtis līberāvit; antepōnātur omnibus Pompēius, cūius rēs gestae atque virtūtēs īsdem quibus sōlis cursus regiōnibus ac terminīs continentur: erit profectō inter hōrum laudēs aliquid locī nostrae glōriae, nisi forte māius est patefacere nōbīs prōvinciās quō exīre possīmus quam cūrāre ut etiam illī quī absunt habeant quō vīctōrēs revertantur.

Quamquam est ūnō locō condiciō melior externae vīctōriae quam domesticae, quod hostēs aliēnigenae aut oppressī serviunt, aut receptī in amīcitiam beneficiō sē obligātōs putant; quī autem ex numerō cīvium, dēmentiā aliquā dēprāvātī, hostēs patriae semel esse coepērunt, eōs cum ā perniciē reī pūblicae reppuleris, nec vī coërcēre nec beneficiō plācāre possīs. Quā rē mihi cum perditīs cīvibus aeternum bellum susceptum esse videō. Id ego vestrō bonōrumque omnium auxiliō, memoriāque tantōrum perīculōrum, quae nōn modo in hōc populō, quī servātus est, sed in omnium gentium sermōnibus ac mentibus semper haerēbit, ā mē atque ā meīs facile prōpulsārī posse cōnfīdō. Neque ūlla profectō tanta vīs reperiētur, quae coniūnctiōnem vestram equitumque Rōmānōrum, et tantam cōnspīrātiōnem bonōrum omnium cōnfringere et labefactāre possit.

XI. Quae cum ita sint, prō imperiō, prō exercitū, prō prōvinciā quam neglēxī, prō triumphō cēterīsque laudis īnsīgnibus quae sunt ā mē propter urbis vestraeque salūtis custōdiam repudiāta, prō clientēlīs hospitiīsque prōvinciālibus, quae tamen urbānīs opibus nōn minōre labōre tueor quam comparō, prō hīs igitur omnibus rēbus, prō meīs in vōs singulāribus studiīs, prōque hāc quam perspicitis ad cōnservandam rem pūblicam dīligentiā, nihil ā vōbīs nisi hūius temporis tōtīusque meī

cōnsulātūs memoriam postulō; quae dum erit vestrīs fīxa mentibus, tūtissimō mē mūrō saeptum esse arbitrābor. Quod sī meam spem vīs improbōrum fefellerit atque superāverit, commendō vōbīs parvum meum fīlium, cui profectō satis erit praesidī nōn sōlum ad salūtem vērum etiam ad dignitātem, sī ēius, quī haec omnia suō sōlīus perīculō cōnservārit, illum fīlium esse memineritis.

Quāpropter dē summā salūte vestrā populīque Rōmānī, dē vestrīs coniugibus ac līberīs, dē ārīs ac focīs, dē fānīs atque templīs, dē tōtīus urbis tēctīs ac sēdibus, dē imperiō ac lībertāte, dē salūte Ītaliae, dē ūniversā rē pūblicā, dēcernite dīligenter, ut īnstituistis, ac fortiter. Habētis eum cōnsulem quī et pārēre vestrīs dēcrētīs nōn dubitet, et ea quae statueritis, quoad vīvet, dēfendere et per sē ipsum praestāre possit.



PLAN OF THE TULLIANUM

Dē Imperiō Cn. Pompēī Ōrātiō

QUAMQUAM mihi semper frequēns cōnspectus vester multō iūcundissimus, hīc autem locus ad agendum amplissimus, ad dīcendum ōrnātissimus est vīsus, Quirītēs, tamen hōc aditū laudis, quī semper optimō cuique māximē patuit, nōn mea mē voluntās adhūc, sed vītae meae ratiōnēs ab ineunte aetāte susceptae prohibuērunt. Nam cum anteā per aetātem nōndum hūius auctōritātem locī attingere audērem, statueremque nihil hūc nisi perfectum ingeniō, ēlabōrātum industriā adferrī oportēre, omne meum tempus amīcōrum temporibus trānsmittendum putāvī.

Ita neque hīc locus vacuus umquam fuit ab eīs quī vestram causam dēfenderent, et meus labor, in prīvātōrum perīculīs castē integrēque versātus, ex vestrō iūdiciō frūctum est amplissimum cōnsecūtus. Nam cum propter dīlātiōnem comitiōrum ter praetor prīmus centuriīs cūnctīs renūntiātus sum, facile intellēxī, Quirītēs, et quid dē mē iūdicārētis et quid aliīs praescrīberētis.

Nunc cum et auctōritātis in mē tantum sit quantum vōs honōribus mandandīs esse voluistis, et ad agendum facultātis tantum quantum hominī vigilantī ex forēnsī ūsū prope cotīdiāna dīcendī exercitātiō potuit adferre, certē et sī quid auctōritātis in mē est, apud eōs ūtar quī eam mihi dedērunt, et sī quid in dīcendō cōnsequī possum, eīs ostendam potissimum, quī eī quoque reī

frūctum suō iūdiciō tribuendum esse dūxērunt. Atque illud in prīmīs mihi laetandum iūre esse videō, quod in hāc īnsolitā mihi ex hōc locō ratiōne dīcendī causa tālis oblāta est in quā ōrātiō deesse nēminī possit. Dīcendum est enim dē Cn. Pompēī singulārī eximiāque virtūte; hūius autem ōrātiōnis difficilius est exitum quam prīncipium invenīre. Ita mihi nōn tam cōpia quam modus in dīcendō quaerendus est.

II. Atque, ut inde ōrātiō mea proficīscātur unde haec omnis causa dūcitur, bellum grave et perīculōsum vestrīs vectīgālibus ac sociīs ā duōbus potentissimīs rēgibus īnfertur, Mithridāte et Tigrāne, quōrum alter relīctus, alter lacessītus, occāsiōnem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblātam esse arbitrantur. Equitibus Rōmānīs, honestissimīs virīs, adferuntur ex Asiā cotīdiē litterae, quōrum māgnae rēs aguntur in vestrīs vectīgālibus exercendīs occupātae; quī ad mē, prō necessitūdine quae mihi est cum illō ōrdine, causam reī pūblicae perīculaque rērum suārum dētulērunt: Bīthȳniae, quae nunc vestra prōvincia est, vīcōs exūstōs esse complūrīs; rēgnum Ariobarzānis, quod fīnitimum est vestrīs vectīgālibus, tōtum esse in hostium potestāte; L. Lūcullum, māgnīs rēbus gestīs, ab eō bellō discēdere; huic quī successerit nōn satis esse parātum ad tantum bellum administrandum; ūnum ab omnibus sociīs et cīvibus ad id bellum imperātōrem dēposcī atque expetī, eundem hunc ūnum ab hostibus metuī, praetereā nēminem.

Causa quae sit vidētis; nunc quid agendum sit cōnsīderāte. Prīmum mihi vidētur dē genere bellī, deinde dē māgnitūdine, tum dē imperātōre dēligendō esse dīcendum.

Genus est bellī ēius modī, quod māximē vestrōs ani-

mōs excitāre atque īnflammāre ad persequendī studium dēbeat; in quō agitur populī Rōmānī glōria, quae vōbīs ā māiōribus cum māgna in omnibus rēbus tum summa in rē mīlitārī trādita est; agitur salūs sociōrum atque amīcōrum, prō quā multa māiōrēs vestrī māgna et gravia bella gessērunt; aguntur certissima populī Rōmānī vectīgālia et māxima, quibus āmissīs et pācis ōrnāmenta et subsidia bellī requīrētis; aguntur bona multōrum cīvium, quibus est ā vōbīs et ipsōrum et reī pūblicae causā cōnsulendum.

III. Et quoniam semper appetentēs glōriae praeter cēterās gentīs atque avidī laudis fuistis, dēlenda est vōbīs illa macula bellō superiōre concepta, quae penitus iam īnsēdit ac nimis inveterāvit in populī Rōmānī nōmine, quod is, quī ūnō diē, tōtā in Asiā, tot in cīvitātibus, ūnō nūntiō atque ūnā sīgnificātiōne litterārum cīvīs Rōmānōs necandōs trucīdandōsque dēnotāvit, nōn modo adhūc poenam nūllam suō dīgnam scelere suscēpit, sed ab illō tempore annum iam tertium et vīcēsimum rēgnat, et ita rēgnat ut sē nōn Pontī neque Cappadociae latebrīs occultāre velit, sed ēmergere ex patriō rēgnō atque in vestrīs vectīgālibus, hōc est, in Asiae lūce versārī. Etenim adhūc ita nostrī cum illō rēge contendērunt imperātōrēs ut ab illō īnsīgnia victōriae, nōn victōriam reportārent. Triumphāvit L. Sulla, triumphāvit L. Mūrēna dē Mithridāte, duo fortissimī virī et summī imperātōrēs; sed ita triumphārunt ut ille pulsus superātusque rēgnāret. Vērum tamen illīs imperātōribus laus est tribuenda quod ēgērunt, venia danda quod relīquērunt, proptereā quod ab eō bellō Sullam in Ītaliam rēs pūblica, Mūrēnam Sulla revocāvit.

IV. Mithridātēs autem omne reliquum tempus nōn

ad oblīviōnem veteris bellī, sed ad comparātiōnem novī contulit; quī cum māximās aedificāsset ōrnāssetque classīs exercitūsque permāgnōs quibuscumque ex gentibus potuisset comparāsset, et sē Bosporānīs fīnitimīs suīs bellum īnferre simulāret, ūsque in Hispāniam lēgātōs ac litterās mīsit ad eōs ducēs quibuscum tum bellum gerēbāmus, ut, cum duōbus in locīs disiūnctissimīs māximēque dīversīs ūnō cōnsiliō ā bīnīs hostium cōpiīs bellum terrā marīque gererētur, vōs ancipitī contentiōne dīstrictī dē imperiō dīmicārētis.

Sed tamen alterius partis perīculum, Sertōriānae atque Hispāniēnsis, quae multō plūs fīrmāmentī ac rōboris habēbat, Cn. Pompēī dīvīnō cōnsiliō ac singulārī virtūte dēpulsum est; in alterā parte ita rēs ā L. Lūcullō summō virō est administrāta ut initia illa rērum gestārum māgna atque praeclāra nōn fēlīcitātī ēius, sed virtūtī, haec autem extrēma, quae nūper accidērunt, nōn culpae, sed fortūnae tribuenda esse videantur. Sed dē Lūcullō dīcam aliō locō, et ita dīcam, Quirītēs, ut neque vēra laus eī dētrācta ōrātiōne meā neque falsa adfīcta esse videātur; dē vestrī imperī dīgnitāte atque glōriā, quoniam is est exōrsus ōrātiōnis meae, vidēte quem vōbīs animum suscipiendum putētis.

v. Māiōrēs nostrī saepe mercātōribus aut nāviculāriīs nostrīs iniūriōsius trāctātīs bella gessērunt; vōs, tot mīlibus cīvium Rōmānōrum ūnō nūntiō atque ūnō tempore necātīs, quō tandem animō esse dēbētis? Lēgātī quod erant appellātī superbius, Corinthum patrēs vestrī tōtīus Graeciae lūmen exstīnctum esse voluērunt; vōs eum rēgem inultum esse patiēminī, quī lēgātum populī Rōmānī cōnsulārem vinculīs ac verberibus atque omnī suppliciō excruciātum necāvit? Illī lībertātem immi-

nūtam cīvium Rōmānōrum nōn tulērunt; vōs ēreptam vītam neglegētis? Iūs lēgātiōnis verbō violātum illī persecūtī sunt; vōs lēgātum omnī suppliciō interfectum relinquētis? Vidēte nē, ut illīs pulcherrimum fuit tantam vōbīs imperī glōriam trādere, sīc vōbīs turpissimum sit id quod accēpistis tuērī et cōnservāre nōn posse.

Quid? quod salūs sociōrum summum in perīculum ac discrīmen vocātur, quō tandem animō ferre dēbētis? Rēgnō est expulsus Ariobarzānēs rēx, socius populī Rōmānī atque amīcus; imminent duo rēgēs tōtī Asiae nōn sōlum vōbīs inimīcissimī, sed etiam vestrīs sociīs atque amīcīs; cīvitātēs autem omnēs cūnctā Asiā atque Graeciā vestrum auxilium exspectāre propter perīculī māgnitūdinem cōguntur; imperātōrem ā vōbīs certum dēposcere, cum praesertim vōs alium mīseritis, neque audent neque sē id facere sine summō perīculō posse arbitrantur.

Vident et sentiunt hōc idem quod vōs, ūnum virum esse, in quō summa sint omnia, et eum propter esse, quō etiam carent aegrius; cūius adventū ipsō atque nōmine, tametsī ille ad maritimum bellum vēnerit, tamen impetūs hostium repressōs esse intellegunt ac retardātōs. Hī vōs, quoniam līberē loquī nōn licet, tacitē rogant ut sē quoque, sīcut cēterārum prōvinciārum sociōs, dīgnōs exīstimētis, quōrum salūtem tālī virō commendētis; atque hōc etiam magis, quod cēterōs in prōvinciam ēius modī hominēs cum imperiō mittimus, ut etiam sī ab hoste dēfendant, tamen ipsōrum adventūs in urbīs sociōrum nōn multum ab hostīlī expūgnātiōne differant. Hunc audiēbant anteā, nunc praesentem vident, tantā temperantiā, tantā mānsuētūdine, tantā hūmānitāte, ut

eī beātissimī esse videantur apud quōs ille diūtissimē commorātur.

VI. Quā rē sī propter sociōs, nūllā ipsī iniūriā lacessītī, māiōrēs nostrī cum Antiochō, cum Philippō, cum Aetōlīs, cum Poenīs bella gessērunt, quantō vōs studiō convenit iniūriīs prōvocātōs sociōrum salūtem ūnā cum imperī vestrī dīgnitāte dēfendere, praesertim cum dē māximīs vestrīs vectīgālibus agātur? Nam cēterārum prōvinciārum vectīgālia, Quirītēs, tanta sunt ut eīs ad ipsās prōvinciās tūtandās vix contentī esse possīmus; Asia vērō tam opīma est ac fertilis ut et ūbertāte agrōrum et varietāte frūctuum et māgnitūdine pāstiōnis et multitūdine eārum rērum quae exportantur facile omnibus terrīs antecellat. Itaque haec vōbīs prōvincia, Quirītēs, sī et bellī ūtilitātem et pācis dīgnitātem retinēre vultis, nōn modo ā calamitāte, sed etiam ā metū calamitātis est dēfendenda.

Nam in cēterīs rēbus cum vēnit calamitās, tum dētrīmentum accipitur; at in vectīgālibus nōn sōlum adventus malī, sed etiam metus ipse adfert calamitātem. Nam cum hostium cōpiae nōn longē absunt, etiam sī inruptiō nūlla facta est, tamen pecuāria relinquitur, agrī cultūra dēseritur, mercātōrum nāvigātiō conquiēscit. Ita neque ex portū neque ex decumīs neque ex scrīptūrā vectīgal cōnservārī potest; quā rē saepe tōtius annī frūctus ūnō rūmōre perīculī atque ūnō bellī terrōre āmittitur.

Quō tandem igitur animō esse exīstimātis aut eōs quī vectīgālia nōbīs pēnsitant, aut eōs quī exercent atque exigunt, cum duo rēgēs cum māximīs cōpiīs propter adsint? cum ūna excursiō equitātūs perbrevī tempore tōtius annī vectīgal auferre possit? cum pūblicānī fami-

liās māximās, quās in saltibus habent, quās in agrīs, quās in portubus atque custōdiīs, māgnō perīculō sē habēre arbitrentur? Putātisne vōs illīs rēbus fruī posse, nisi eōs quī vōbīs frūctuī sunt cōnservāritis nōn sōlum, ut ante dīxī, calamitāte, sed etiam calamitātis formīdine līberātōs?

VII. Ac nē illud quidem vōbīs neglegendum est, quod mihi ego extrēmum prōposueram, cum essem dē bellī genere dictūrus, quod ad multōrum bona cīvium Rōmānōrum pertinet, quōrum vōbīs prō vestrā sapientiā, Quirītēs, habenda est ratiō dīligenter. Nam et pūblicānī, hominēs honestissimī atque ōrnātissimī, suās ratiōnēs et cōpiās in illam prōvinciam contulērunt, quōrum ipsōrum per sē rēs et fortūnae vōbīs cūrae esse dēbent. Etenim sī vectīgālia nervōs esse reī pūblicae semper dūximus, eum certē ōrdinem, quī exercet illa, fīrmāmentum cēterōrum ōrdinum rēctē esse dīcēmus.

Deinde ex cēterīs ōrdinibus hominēs gnāvī atque industriī partim ipsī in Asiā negōtiantur, quibus vōs absentibus cōnsulere dēbētis, partim eōrum in eā prōvinciā pecūniās māgnās conlocātās habent. Est igitur hūmānitātis vestrae māgnum numerum eōrum cīvium calamitāte prohibēre, sapientiae vidēre multōrum cīvium calamitātem ā rē pūblicā sēiūnctam esse nōn posse. Etenim prīmum illud parvī rēfert, nōs pūblica hīs āmissīs vectīgālia posteā vīctōriā recuperāre. Neque enim īsdem redimendī facultās erit propter calamitātem, neque aliīs voluntās propter timōrem.

Deinde quod nōs eadem Asia atque īdem iste Mithridātēs initiō bellī Asiāticī docuit, id quidem certē calamitāte doctī memoriā retinēre dēbēmus. Nam tum, cum in Asiā rēs māgnās permultī āmīserant, scīmus Rōmae,

solūtiōne impedītā, fidem concidisse. Nōn enim possunt ūnā in cīvitāte multī rem ac fortūnās āmittere, ut nōn plūrēs sēcum in eandem trahant calamitātem. Ā quō perīculō prohibēte rem pūblicam, et mihi crēdite, id quod ipsī vidētis, haec fidēs atque haec ratiō pecūniārum, quae Rōmae, quae in forō versātur, implicāta est cum illīs pecūniīs Asiāticīs et cohaeret. Ruere illa nōn possunt, ut haec nōn eōdem labefacta mōtū concidant. Quā rē vidēte num dubitandum vōbīs sit omnī studiō ad id bellum incumbere, in quō glōria nōminis vestrī, salūs sociōrum, vectīgālia māxima, fortūnae plūrimōrum cīvium coniūnctae cum rē pūblicā dēfendantur.

VIII. Quoniam dē genere bellī dīxī, nunc dē māgnitūdine pauca dīcam. Potest hōc enim dīcī, bellī genus esse ita necessārium ut sit gerendum, nōn esse ita māgnum ut sit pertimēscendum. In quō māximē ēlabōrandum est nē forte ea vōbīs quae dīligentissimē prōvidenda sunt contemnenda esse videantur.

Atque ut omnēs intellegant mē L. Lūcullō tantum impertīre laudis quantum fortī virō et sapientī hominī et māgnō imperātōrī dēbeātur, dīcō ēius adventū māximās Mithridātī cōpiās omnibus rēbus ōrnātās atque īnstrūctās fuisse, urbemque Asiae clārissimam nōbīsque amīcissimam, Cȳzicēnōrum, obsessam esse ab ipsō rēge māximā multitūdine et oppūgnātam vehementissimē, quam L. Lūcullus virtūte, adsiduitāte, cōnsiliō, summīs obsidiōnis perīculīs līberāvit; ab eōdem imperātōre classem māgnam et ōrnātam, quae ducibus Sertōriānīs ad Ītaliam studiō atque odiō īnflammāta raperētur, superātam esse atque dēpressam; māgnās hostium praetereā cōpiās multīs proeliīs esse dēlētās, patefactumque nostrīs legiōnibus esse Pontum, quī anteā populō Rō-

mānō ex omnī aditū clausus fuisset; Sinōpēn atque Amīsum, quibus in oppidīs erant domicilia rēgis, omnibus rēbus ōrnātās ac refertās, cēterāsque urbīs Pontī et Cappadociae permultās, ūnō aditū adventūque esse captās; rēgem, spoliātum rēgnō patriō atque avītō, ad aliōs sē rēgēs atque ad aliās gentīs supplicem contulisse; atque haec omnia salvīs populī Rōmānī sociīs atque integrīs vectīgālibus esse gesta. Satis opīnor haec esse laudis, atque ita, Quirītēs, ut hōc vōs intellegātis, ā nūllō istōrum, quī huic obtrectant lēgī atque causae, L. Lūcullum similiter ex hōc locō esse laudātum.

IX. Requīrētur fortasse nunc quem ad modum, cum haec ita sint, reliquum possit māgnum esse bellum. Cōgnōscite, Quirītēs. Nōn enim hōc sine causā quaerī vidētur.

Prīmum ex suō rēgnō sīc Mithridātēs profūgit, ut ex eōdem Pontō Mēdēa illa quondam profūgisse dīcitur, quam praedicant in fugā frātris suī membra in eīs locīs, quā sē parēns persequerētur, dissipāvisse, ut eōrum conlēctiō dīspersa maerorque patrius celeritātem persequendī retardāret. Sīc Mithridātēs fugiēns māximam vim aurī atque argentī pulcherrimārumque rērum omnium, quās et ā māiōribus accēperat et ipse bellō superiōre ex tōtā Asiā dīreptās in suum rēgnum congesserat, in Pontō omnem relīquit. Haec dum nostrī conligunt omnia dīligentius, rēx ipse ē manibus effūgit. Ita illum in persequendī studiō maeror, hōs laetitia tardāvit.

Hunc in illō timōre et fugā Tigrānēs rēx Armēnius excēpit, diffīdentemque rēbus suīs cōnfīrmāvit, et adflictum ērēxit, perditumque recreāvit. Cūius in rēgnum posteā quam L. Lūcullus cum exercitū vēnit, plūrēs etiam gentēs contrā imperātōrem nostrum concitātae

sunt. Erat enim metus iniectus eīs nātiōnibus quās numquam populus Rōmānus neque lacessendās bellō neque temptandās putāvit; erat etiam alia gravis atque vehemēns opīniō, quae animōs gentium barbarārum pervāserat, fānī locuplētissimī et religiōsissimī dīripiendī causā in eās ōrās nostrum esse exercitum adductum. Ita nātiōnēs multae atque māgnae novō quōdam terrōre ac metū concitābantur. Noster autem exercitus, tametsī urbem ex Tigrānī rēgnō cēperat, et proeliīs ūsus erat secundīs, tamen nimiā longinquitāte locōrum ac dēsīderiō suōrum commovēbātur.

Hīc iam plūra nōn dīcam. Fuit enim illud extrēmum, ut eīs locīs ā mīlitibus nostrīs reditus magis mātūrus quam prōcessiō longior quaererētur. Mithridātēs autem et suam manum iam cōnfīrmārat, et māgnīs adventīciīs auxiliīs multōrum rēgum et nātiōnum iuvābātur. Iam hōc ferē sīc fierī solēre accēpimus, ut rēgum adflictae fortūnae facile multōrum opēs adliciant ad misericordiam, māximēque eōrum quī aut rēgēs sunt aut vīvunt in rēgnō, ut eīs nōmen rēgāle māgnum et sānctum esse videātur. Itaque tantum vīctus efficere potuit quantum incolumis numquam est ausus optāre. Nam cum sē in rēgnum suum recēpisset, nōn fuit eō contentus, quod eī praeter spem acciderat, ut illam, posteā quam pulsus erat, terram umquam attingeret, sed in exercitum nostrum clārum atque vīctōrem impetum fēcit.

Sinite hōc locō, Quirītēs, sīcut poētae solent quī rēs Rōmānās scrībunt, praeterīre mē nostram calamitātem, quae tanta fuit ut eam ad aurīs imperātōris nōn ex proeliō nūntius sed ex sermōne rūmor adferret. Hīc in illō ipsō malō gravissimāque bellī offēnsiōne, L. Lūcullus, quī tamen aliquā ex parte eīs incommodīs medērī

fortasse potuisset, vestrō iussū coāctus, quī imperī diūturnitātī modum statuendum vetere exemplō putāvistis, partem mīlitum, quī iam stīpendiīs cōnfectī erant, dīmīsit, partem M'. Glabriōnī trādidit.

Multa praetereō cōnsultō, sed ea vōs coniectūrā perspicite, quantum illud bellum factum putētis, quod coniungant rēgēs potentissimī, renovent agitātae nātiōnēs, suscipiant integrae gentēs, novus imperātor noster accipiat, vetere exercitū pulsō.

x. Satis mihi multa verba fēcisse videor quā rē esset hōc bellum genere ipsō necessārium, māgnitūdine perīculōsum. Restat ut dē imperātōre ad id bellum dēligendō ac tantīs rēbus praeficiendō dīcendum esse videātur.

Utinam, Quirītēs, virōrum fortium atque innocentium cōpiam tantam habērētis ut haec vōbīs dēlīberātiō difficilis esset, quemnam potissimum tantīs rēbus ac tantō bellō praeficiendum putārētis! Nunc vērō, cum sit ūnus Cn. Pompēius, quī nōn modo eōrum hominum quī nunc sunt glōriam, sed etiam antīquitātis memoriam virtūte superārit, quae rēs est quae cūiusquam animum in hāc causā dubium facere possit?

Ego enim sīc exīstimō, in summō imperātōre quattuor hās rēs inesse oportēre, scientiam reī mīlitāris, virtūtem, auctōritātem, fēlīcitātem. Quis igitur hōc homine scientior umquam aut fuit aut esse dēbuit? quī ē lūdō atque ē pueritiae disciplīnīs bellō māximō atque ācerrimīs hostibus ad patris exercitum atque in mīlitiae disciplīnam profectus est; quī extrēmā pueritiā mīles in exercitū fuit summī imperātōris, ineunte adulēscentiā māximī ipse exercitūs imperātor; quī saepius cum hoste cōnflīxit quam quisquam cum inimīcō concertāvit, plūra bella gessit quam cēterī lēgērunt, plūrēs prōvinciās cōnfēcit quam alīī

concupīvērunt; cūius adulēscentia ad scientiam reī mīlitāris nōn aliēnīs praeceptīs sed suīs imperiīs, nōn offēnsiōnibus bellī sed vīctōriīs, nōn stīpendiīs sed triumphīs est ērudīta.

Quod dēnique genus esse bellī potest in quō illum nōn exercuerit fortūna reī pūblicae? Cīvīle, Āfricānum, Trānsalpīnum, Hispāniēnse, servīle, nāvāle bellum, varia et dīversa genera et bellōrum et hostium, nōn sōlum gesta ab hōc ūnō, sed etiam cōnfecta, nūllam rem esse dēclārant in ūsū positam mīlitārī quae hūius virī scientiam fugere possit.

XI. Iam vērō virtūtī Cn. Pompēī quae potest ōrātiō pār invenīrī? Quid est quod quisquam aut illō dīgnum aut vōbīs novum aut cuiquam inaudītum possit adferre? Neque enim illae sunt sōlae virtūtēs imperātōriae, quae vulgō exīstimantur, labor in negōtiīs, fortitūdō in perīculīs, industria in agendō, celeritās in cōnficiendō, cōnsilium in prōvidendō; quae tanta sunt in hōc ūnō, quanta in omnibus reliquīs imperātōribus, quōs aut vīdimus aut audīvimus, nōn fuērunt.

Testis est Ītalia, quam ille ipse victor L. Sulla hūius virtūte et subsidiō cōnfessus est līberātam. Testis est Sicilia, quam multīs undique cīnctam perīculīs nōn terrōre bellī, sed cōnsilī celeritāte explicāvit. Testis est Āfrica, quae, māgnīs oppressa hostium cōpiīs, eōrum ipsōrum sanguine redundāvit. Testis est Gallia, per quam legiōnibus nostrīs iter in Hispāniam Gallōrum interneciōne patefactum est. Testis est Hispānia, quae saepissimē plūrimōs hostīs ab hōc superātōs prōstrātōsque cōnspēxit. Testis est iterum et saepius Ītalia, quae cum servīlī bellō taetrō perīculōsōque premerētur, ab hōc auxilium absente expetīvit; quod bellum ex-

spectātiōne ēius attenuātum atque imminūtum est, adventū sublātum ac sepultum. Testēs nunc vērō iam omnēs ōrae atque omnēs exterae gentēs ac nātiōnēs, dēnique maria omnia cum ūniversa, tum in singulīs ōrīs omnēs sinūs atque portūs.

Quis enim tōtō marī locus per hōs annōs aut tam fīrmum habuit praesidium ut tūtus esset, aut tam fuit abditus ut latēret? Quis nāvigāvit quī nōn sē aut mortis aut servitūtis perīculō committeret, cum aut hieme aut refertō praedōnum marī nāvigāret? Hōc tantum bellum, tam turpe, tam vetus, tam lātē dīvīsum atque dīspersum, quis umquam arbitrārētur aut ab omnibus imperātōribus ūnō annō aut omnibus annīs ab ūnō imperātōre cōnficī posse? Quam prōvinciam tenuistis ā praedōnibus līberam per hōsce annōs? quod vectīgal vōbīs tūtum fuit? quem socium dēfendistis? cui praesidiō classibus vestrīs fuistis? quam multās exīstimātis īnsulās esse dēsertās? quam multās aut metū relictās aut ā praedōnibus captās urbīs esse sociōrum?

XII. Sed quid ego longinqua commemorō? Fuit hōc quondam, fuit proprium populī Rōmānī, longē ā domō bellāre, et prōpūgnāculīs imperī sociōrum fortūnās, nōn sua tēcta dēfendere. Sociīs ego nostrīs mare per hōs annōs clausum fuisse dīcam, cum exercitūs vestrī numquam ā Brundisiō nisi hieme summā trānsmīserint? Quī ad vōs ab exterīs nātiōnibus venīrent captōs querar, cum lēgātī populī Rōmānī redēmptī sint? Mercātōribus tūtum mare nōn fuisse dīcam, cum duodecim secūrēs in praedōnum potestātem pervēnerint? Cnidum aut Colophōnem aut Samum, nōbilissimās urbīs, innumerābilīsque aliās captās esse commemorem, cum vestrōs portūs, atque eōs portūs quibus vītam ac spīritum dūci-

tis, in praedōnum fuisse potestātem sciātis? An vērō īgnōrātis portum Cāiētae celeberrimum ac plēnissimum nāvium īnspectante praetōre ā praedōnibus esse dīreptum? ex Mīsēnō autem ēius ipsīus līberōs, quī cum praedōnibus anteā ibi bellum gesserat, ā praedōnibus esse sublātōs? Nam quid ego Ōstiēnse incommodum atque illam lābem atque īgnōminiam reī pūblicae querar, cum, prope īnspectantibus vōbīs, classis ea, cui cōnsul populī Rōmānī praepositus esset, ā praedōnibus capta atque oppressa est? Prō dī immortālēs! tantamne ūnīus hominis incrēdibilis ac dīvīna virtūs tam brevī tempore lūcem adferre reī pūblicae potuit ut vōs, quī modo ante ōstium Tiberīnum classem hostium vidēbātis, eī nunc nūllam intrā Ōceanī ōstium praedōnum nāvem esse audiātis?

Atque haec quā celeritāte gesta sint quamquam vidētis, tamen ā mē in dīcendō praetereunda nōn sunt. Quis enim umquam aut obeundī negōtī aut cōnsequendī quaestūs studiō tam brevī tempore tot loca adīre, tantōs cursūs cōnficere potuit, quam celeriter Cn. Pompēiō duce tantī bellī impetus nāvigāvit? Quī nōndum tempestīvō ad nāvigandum marī Siciliam adiit, Āfricam explōrāvit; inde Sardiniam cum classe vēnit, atque haec tria frūmentāria subsidia reī pūblicae fīrmissimīs praesidiīs classibusque mūnīvit. Inde cum sē in Ītaliam recēpisset, duābus Hispāniīs et Galliā praesidiīs ac nāvibus cōnfīrmātā, missīs item in ōram Illyricī maris et in Achāiam omnemque Graeciam nāvibus, Ītaliae duo maria māximīs classibus fīrmissimīsque praesidiīs adōrnāvit; ipse autem ut Brundisiō profectus est, ūndēquīnquāgēsimō diē tōtam ad imperium populī Rōmānī Ciliciam adiūnxit; omnēs, quī ubīque praedōnēs fuērunt,

partim captī interfectīque sunt, partim ūnīus hūius sē imperiō ac potestātī dēdidērunt. Īdem Crētēnsibus, cum ad eum ūsque in Pamphȳliam lēgātōs dēprecātōrēsque mīsissent, spem dēditiōnis nōn adēmit, obsidēsque imperāvit. Ita tantum bellum, tam diūturnum, tam longē lātēque dīspersum, quō bellō omnēs gentēs ac nātiōnēs premēbantur, Cn. Pompēius extrēmā hieme apparāvit, ineunte vēre suscēpit, mediā aestāte cōnfēcit.

XIII. Est haec dīvīna atque incrēdibilis virtūs imperātōris. Quid cēterae, quās paulō ante commemorāre coeperam? quantae atque quam multae sunt! Nōn enim bellandī virtūs sōlum in summō ac perfectō imperātōre quaerenda est, sed multae sunt artēs eximiae hūius administrae comitēsque virtūtis. Ac prīmum, quantā innocentiā dēbent esse imperātōrēs? quantā deinde in omnibus rēbus temperantiā? quantā fidē? quantā facilitāte? quantō ingeniō? quantā hūmānitāte? Quae breviter quālia sint in Cn. Pompēiō cōnsīderēmus; summa enim omnia sunt, Quirītēs, sed ea magis ex aliōrum contentiōne quam ipsa per sēsē cōgnōscī atque intellegī possunt.

Quem enim imperātōrem possumus ūllō in numerō putāre, cūius in exercitū centuriātūs vēneant atque vēnierint? Quid hunc hominem māgnum aut amplum dē rē pūblicā cōgitāre, quī pecūniam, ex aerāriō dēprōmptam ad bellum administrandum, aut propter cupiditātem prōvinciae magistrātibus dīvīserit, aut propter avāritiam Rōmae in quaestū relīquerit? Vestra admurmurātiō facit, Quirītēs, ut āgnōscere videāminī quī haec fēcerint: ego autem nōminō nēminem; quā rē īrāscī mihi nēmō poterit, nisi quī ante dē sē voluerit cōnfitērī.

Itaque propter hanc avāritiam imperātōrum quantās calamitātēs, quōcumque ventum est, nostrī exercitūs ferant quis īgnōrat? Itinera quae per hōsce annōs in Ītaliā per agrōs atque oppida cīvium Rōmānōrum nostrī imperātōrēs fēcerint recordāminī; tum facilius statuētis quid apud exterās nātiōnēs fierī exīstimētis. Utrum plūrīs arbitrāminī per hōsce annōs mīlitum vestrōrum armīs hostium urbīs, an hībernīs sociōrum cīvitātēs esse dēlētās? Neque enim potest exercitum is continēre imperātor, quī sē ipse nōn continet, neque sevērus esse in iūdicandō, quī aliōs in sē sevērōs esse iūdicēs nōn vult.

Hīc mīrāmur hunc hominem tantum excellere cēterīs, cūius legiōnēs sīc in Asiam pervēnerint ut nōn modo manus tantī exercitūs, sed nē vestīgium quidem cuiquam pācātō nocuisse dīcātur? Iam vērō quem ad modum mīlitēs hībernent cotīdiē sermōnēs ac litterae perferuntur; nōn modo ut sūmptum faciat in mīlitem nēminī vīs adfertur, sed nē cupientī quidem cuiquam permittitur. Hiemis enim, nōn avāritiae perfugium māiōrēs nostrī in sociōrum atque amīcōrum tēctīs esse voluērunt.

XIV. Age vērō, cēterīs in rēbus quālī sit temperantiā cōnsīderāte. Unde illam tantam celeritātem et tam incrēdibilem cursum inventum putātis? Nōn enim illum eximia vīs rēmigum aut ars inaudīta quaedam gubernandī aut ventī aliquī novī tam celeriter in ultimās terrās pertulērunt, sed eae rēs quae cēterōs remorārī solent, nōn retardārunt; nōn avāritia ab īnstitūtō cursū ad praedam aliquam dēvocāvit, nōn libīdō ad voluptātem, nōn amoenitās ad dēlectātiōnem, nōn nōbilitās urbis ad cōgnitiōnem, nōn dēnique labor ipse ad quiētem; postrēmō sīgna et tabulās cēteraque ōrnāmenta Graecōrum

oppidōrum, quae cēterī tollenda esse arbitrantur, ea sibi ille nē vīsenda quidem exīstimāvit.

Itaque omnēs nunc in eīs locīs Cn. Pompēium sīcut aliquem nōn ex hāc urbe missum, sed dē caelō dēlāpsum intuentur. Nunc dēnique incipiunt crēdere fuisse hominēs Rōmānōs hāc quondam continentiā, quod iam nātiōnibus exterīs incrēdibile ac falsō memoriae prōditum vidēbātur. Nunc imperī vestrī splendor illīs gentibus lūcem adferre coepit. Nunc intellegunt nōn sine causā māiōrēs suōs, tum cum eā temperantiā magistrātūs habēbāmus, servīre populō Rōmānō quam imperāre aliīs māluisse.

Iam vērō ita facilēs aditūs ad eum prīvātōrum, ita līberae querimōniae dē aliōrum iniūriīs esse dīcuntur, ut is, quī dīgnitāte prīncipibus excellit, facilitāte īnfimīs pār esse videātur. Iam quantum cōnsiliō, quantum dīcendī gravitāte et cōpiā valeat, in quō ipsō inest quaedam dīgnitās imperātōria, vōs, Quirītēs, hōc ipsō ex locō saepe cōgnōvistis. Fidem vērō ēius quantam inter sociōs exīstimārī putātis, quam hostēs omnēs omnium generum sānctissimam iūdicārint? Hūmānitāte iam tantā est ut difficile dictū sit utrum hostēs magis virtūtem ēius pūgnantēs timuerint, an mānsuētūdinem victī dīlēxerint. Et quisquam dubitābit quīn huic hōc tantum bellum trānsmittendum sit, quī ad omnia nostrae memoriae bella cōnficienda dīvīnō quōdam cōnsiliō nātus esse videātur?

XV. Et quoniam auctōritās quoque in bellīs administrandīs multum atque in imperiō mīlitārī valet, certē nēminī dubium est quīn eā rē īdem ille imperātor plūrimum possit. Vehementer autem pertinēre ad bella administranda quid hostēs, quid sociī dē imperātōribus

nostrīs exīstiment quis īgnōrat, cum sciāmus hominēs in tantīs rēbus, ut aut contemnant aut metuant aut ōderint aut ament, opīniōne nōn minus et fāmā quam aliquā ratiōne certā commovērī? Quod igitur nōmen umquam in orbe terrārum clārius fuit? cūius rēs gestae parēs? dē quō homine vōs, id quod māximē facit auctōritātem, tanta et tam praeclāra iūdicia fēcistis? An vērō ūllam ūsquam esse ōram tam dēsertam putātis, quō nōn illīus diēī fāma pervāserit, cum ūniversus populus Rōmānus, refertō forō complētīsque omnibus templīs ex quibus hīc locus cōnspicī potest, ūnum sibi ad commūne omnium gentium bellum Cn. Pompēium imperātōrem dēpoposcit?

Itaque, ut plūra nōn dīcam, neque aliōrum exemplīs cōnfīrmem quantum auctōritās valeat in bellō, ab eōdem Cn. Pompēiō omnium rērum ēgregiārum exempla sūmantur; quī quō diē ā vōbīs maritimō bellō praepositus est imperātor, tanta repente vīlitās annōnae ex summā inopiā et cāritāte reī frūmentāriae cōnsecūta est ūnīus hominis spē ac nōmine, quantam vix in summā ūbertāte agrōrum diūturna pāx efficere potuisset.

Iam acceptā in Pontō calamitāte ex eō proeliō, dē quō vōs paulō ante invītus admonuī, cum sociī pertimuissent, hostium opēs animīque crēvissent, satis fīrmum praesidium prōvincia nōn habēret, āmīsissētis Asiam, Quirītēs, nisi ad ipsum discrīmen ēius temporis dīvīnitus Cn. Pompēium ad eās regiōnēs fortūna populī Rōmānī attulisset. Hūius adventus et Mithridātem īnsolitā īnflammātum vīctōriā continuit, et Tigrānem māgnīs cōpiīs minitantem Asiae retardāvit. Et quisquam dubitābit quid virtūte perfectūrus sit, quī tantum auctōritāte perfēcerit? aut quam facile imperiō atque exercitū

sociōs et vectīgālia cōnservātūrus sit, quī ipsō nōmine ac rūmōre dēfenderit?

XVI. Age vērō, illa rēs quantam dēclārat ēiusdem hominis apud hostīs populī Rōmānī auctōritātem, quod ex locīs tam longinquīs tamque dīversīs tam brevī tempore omnēs huic sē ūnī dēdidērunt? quod ā commūnī Crētēnsium lēgātī, cum in eōrum īnsulā noster imperātor exercitusque esset, ad Cn. Pompēium in ultimās prope terrās vēnērunt, eīque sē omnīs Crētēnsium cīvitātēs dēdere velle dīxērunt? Quid? Īdem iste Mithridātēs nōnne ad eundem Cn. Pompēium lēgātum ūsque in Hispāniam mīsit? eum quem Pompēius lēgātum semper iūdicāvit, eī quibus erat semper molestum ad eum potissimum esse missum, speculātōrem quam lēgātum iūdicārī māluērunt. Potestis igitur iam cōnstituere, Quirītēs, hanc auctōritātem, multīs posteā rēbus gestīs māgnīsque vestrīs iūdiciīs amplificātam, quantum apud illōs rēgēs, quantum apud exterās nātiōnēs valitūram esse exīstimētis.

Reliquum est ut dē fēlīcitāte, quam praestāre dē sē ipsō nēmō potest, meminisse et commemorāre dē alterō possumus, sīcut aequum est hominēs dē potestāte deōrum, timidē et pauca dīcāmus. Ego enim sīc exīstimō, Māximō, Mārcellō, Scīpiōnī, Mariō, et cēterīs māgnīs imperātōribus nōn sōlum propter virtūtem, sed etiam propter fortūnam saepius imperia mandāta atque exercitūs esse commissōs. Fuit enim profectō quibusdam summīs virīs quaedam ad amplitūdinem et ad glōriam et ad rēs māgnās bene gerendās dīvīnitus adiūncta fortūna. Dē hūius autem hominis fēlīcitāte, dē quō nunc agimus, hāc ūtar moderātiōne dīcendī, nōn ut in illīus potestāte fortūnam positam esse dīcam, sed ut praeterita memi-

nisse, reliqua spērāre videāmur, nē aut invīsa dīs immortālibus ōrātiō nostra aut ingrāta esse videātur.

Itaque nōn sum praedicātūrus quantās ille rēs domī mīlitiae, terrā marīque, quantāque fēlīcitāte gesserit; ut ēius semper voluntātibus nōn modo cīvēs adsēnserint, sociī obtemperārint, hostēs oboedierint, sed etiam ventī tempestātēsque obsecundārint. Hōc brevissimē dīcam, nēminem umquam tam impudentem fuisse, quī ab dīs immortālibus tot et tantās rēs tacitus audēret optāre quot et quantās dī immortālēs ad Cn. Pompēium dētulērunt. Quod ut illī proprium ac perpetuum sit, Quirītēs, cum commūnis salūtis atque imperī tum ipsīus hominis causā, sīcutī facitis, velle et optāre dēbētis.

Quā rē, cum et bellum sit ita necessārium ut neglegī nōn possit, ita māgnum ut accūrātissimē sit administrandum; et cum eī imperātōrem praeficere possītis, in quō sit eximia bellī scientia, singulāris virtūs, clārissima auctōritās, ēgregia fortūna, dubitātis, Quirītēs, quīn hōc tantum bonī, quod vōbīs ab dīs immortālibus oblātum et datum est, in rem pūblicam cōnservandam atque amplificandam cōnferātis?

XVII. Quod sī Rōmae Cn. Pompēius prīvātus esset hōc tempore, tamen ad tantum bellum is erat dēligendus atque mittendus; nunc cum ad cēterās summās ūtilitātēs haec quoque opportūnitās adiungātur, ut in eīs ipsīs locīs adsit, ut habeat exercitum, ut ab eīs quī habent accipere statim possit, quid exspectāmus? aut cūr nōn ducibus dīs immortālibus eīdem, cui cētera summā cum salūte reī pūblicae commissa sunt, hōc quoque bellum rēgium committāmus?

At enim vir clārissimus, amantissimus reī pūblicae, vestrīs beneficiīs amplissimīs adfectus, Q. Catulus, item-

que summīs ōrnāmentīs honōris, fortūnae, virtūtis, ingenī praeditus, Q. Hortēnsius, ab hāc ratiōne dissentiunt. Quōrum ego auctōritātem apud vōs multīs locīs plūrimum valuisse et valēre oportēre cōnfiteor; sed in hāc causā, tametsī cōgnōscētis auctōritātēs contrāriās virōrum fortissimōrum et clārissimōrum, tamen omissīs auctōritātibus ipsā rē ac ratiōne exquīrere possumus vēritātem, atque hōc facilius, quod ea omnia quae ā mē adhūc dicta sunt, eīdem istī vēra esse concēdunt, et necessārium bellum esse et māgnum, et in ūnō Cn. Pompēiō summa esse omnia.

Quid igitur ait Hortēnsius? Sī ūnī omnia tribuenda sint, dīgnissimum esse Pompēium, sed ad ūnum tamen omnia dēferrī nōn oportēre. Obsolēvit iam ista ōrātiō, rē multō magis quam verbīs refūtāta. Nam tū īdem, Q. Hortēnsī, multa prō tuā summā cōpiā ac singulārī facultāte dīcendī et in senātū contrā virum fortem, A. Gabīnium, graviter ōrnātēque dīxistī, cum is dē ūnō imperātōre contrā praedōnēs cōnstituendō lēgem prōmulgāsset, et ex hōc ipsō locō permulta item contrā eam lēgem verba fēcistī. Quid? tum, per deōs immortālīs! sī plūs apud populum Rōmānum auctōritās tua quam ipsīus populī Rōmānī salūs et vēra causa valuisset, hodiē hanc glōriam atque hōc orbis terrae imperium tenērēmus? An tibi tum imperium hōc esse vidēbātur, cum populī Rōmānī lēgātī quaestōrēs praetōrēsque capiēbantur? cum ex omnibus prōvinciīs commeātū et prīvātō et pūblicō prohibēbāmur? cum ita clausa nōbīs erant maria omnia ut neque prīvātam rem trānsmarīnam neque pūblicam iam obīre possēmus?

XVIII. Quae cīvitās anteā umquam fuit, nōn dīcō Athēniēnsium, quae satis lātē quondam mare tenuisse

dīcitur; nōn Karthāginiēnsium, quī permultum classe ac maritimīs rēbus valuērunt; nōn Rhodiōrum, quōrum ūsque ad nostram memoriam disciplīna nāvālis et glōria remānsit; sed quae cīvitās umquam anteā tam tenuis, quae tam parva īnsula fuit, quae nōn portūs suōs et agrōs et aliquam partem regiōnis atque ōrae maritimae per sē ipsa dēfenderet? At hercule aliquot annōs continuōs ante lēgem Gabīniam ille populus Rōmānus, cūius ūsque ad nostram memoriam nōmen invīctum in nāvālibus pūgnīs permānserit, māgnā ac multō māximā parte nōn modo ūtilitātis, sed dīgnitātis atque imperī caruit.

Nōs, quōrum māiōrēs Antiochum rēgem classe Persēnque superārunt, omnibusque nāvālibus pūgnīs Karthāginiēnsīs, hominēs in maritimīs rēbus exercitātissimōs parātissimōsque, vīcērunt, eī nūllō in locō iam praedōnibus parēs esse poterāmus; nōs, quī anteā nōn modo Ītaliam tūtam habēbāmus, sed omnīs sociōs in ultimīs ōrīs auctōritāte nostrī imperī salvōs praestāre poterāmus, tum cum īnsula Dēlos, tam procul ā nōbīs in Aegaeō marī posita, quō omnēs undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeābant, referta dīvitiīs, parva, sine mūrō, nihil timēbat, eīdem nōn modo prōvinciīs atque ōrīs Ītaliae maritimīs ac portubus nostrīs, sed etiam Appiā iam viā carēbāmus; et eīs temporibus nōn pudēbat magistrātūs populī Rōmānī in hunc ipsum locum ēscendere, cum eum nōbīs māiōrēs nostrī exuviīs nauticīs et classium spoliīs ōrnātum relīquissent.

XIX. Bonō tē animō tum, Q. Hortēnsī, populus Rōmānus et cēterōs quī erant in eādem sententiā, dīcere exīstimāvit ea quae sentiēbātis, sed tamen in salūte commūnī īdem populus Rōmānus dolōrī suō māluit quam auctōritātī vestrae obtemperāre. Itaque ūna lēx, ūnus

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vir, ūnus annus nōn modo nōs illā miseriā ac turpitūdine līberāvit, sed etiam effēcit ut aliquandō vērē vidērēmur omnibus gentibus ac nātiōnibus terrā marīque imperāre.

Quō mihi etiam indīgnius vidētur obtrectātum esse adhūc — Gabīniō dīcam anne Pompēiō, an utrīque, id quod est vērius? — nē lēgārētur A. Gabīnius Cn. Pompēiō expetentī ac postulantī. Utrum ille, quī postulat ad tantum bellum lēgātum quem velit, idōneus nōn est quī impetret, cum cēterī ad expīlandōs sociōs dīripiendāsque prōvinciās quōs voluērunt lēgātōs ēdūxerint; an ipse, cūius lēge salūs ac dīgnitās populō Rōmānō atque omnibus gentibus cōnstitūta est, expers esse dēbet glōriae ēius imperātōris atque ēius exercitūs, quī cōnsiliō ipsīus ac perīculō est cōnstitūtus?

An C. Falcidius, Q. Metellus, Q. Caelius Latīniēnsis, Cn. Lentulus, quōs omnīs honōris causā nōminō, cum tribūnī plēbī fuissent, annō proximō lēgātī esse potuērunt; in ūnō Gabīniō sunt tam dīligentēs, quī in hōc bellō, quod lēge Gabīniā geritur, in hōc imperātōre atque exercitū, quem per vōs ipse cōnstituit, etiam praecipuō iūre esse dēbēret? Dē quō lēgandō cōnsulēs spērō ad senātum relātūrōs. Quī sī dubitābunt aut gravābuntur, ego mē profiteor relātūrum. Neque mē impediet cūiusquam inimīcum ēdictum quō minus vōbīs frētus vestrum iūs beneficiumque dēfendam; neque praeter intercessiōnem quicquam audiam, dē quā, ut arbitror, istī ipsī, quī minantur, etiam atque etiam quid liceat cōnsīderābunt. Meā quidem sententiā, Quirītēs, ūnus A. Gabīnius bellī maritimī rērumque gestārum Cn. Pompēiō socius ascrībitur, proptereā quod alter ūnī illud bellum suscipiendum vestrīs suffrāgiīs dētulit, alter dēlātum susceptumque cōnfēcit.

XX. Reliquum est ut dē Q. Catulī auctōritāte et sententiā dīcendum esse videātur. Quī cum ex vōbīs quaereret, sī in ūnō Cn. Pompēiō omnia pōnerētis, sī quid eō factum esset, in quō spem essētis habitūrī, cēpit māgnum suae virtūtis frūctum ac dīgnitātis, cum omnēs ūnā prope vōce in eō ipsō vōs spem habitūrōs esse dīxistis. Etenim tālis est vir ut nūlla rēs tanta sit ac tam difficilis, quam ille nōn et cōnsiliō regere et integritāte tuērī et virtūte cōnficere possit. Sed in hōc ipsō ab eō vehementissimē dissentiō, quod, quō minus certa est hominum ac minus diūturna vīta, hōc magis rēs pūblica, dum per deōs immortālīs licet, fruī dēbet summī virī vītā atque virtūte.

At enim 'nē quid novī fīat contrā exempla atque īnstitūta māiōrum.' Nōn dīcam hōc locō māiōrēs nostrōs semper in pāce cōnsuētūdinī, in bellō ūtilitātī pāruisse, semper ad novōs cāsūs temporum novōrum cōnsiliōrum ratiōnēs accommodāsse; nōn dīcam duo bella māxima, Pūnicum atque Hispāniēnse, ab ūnō imperātōre esse cōnfecta, duāsque urbīs potentissimās, quae huic imperiō māximē minitābantur, Karthāginem atque Numantiam, ab eōdem Scīpiōne esse dēlētās; nōn commemorābō nūper ita vōbīs patribusque vestrīs esse vīsum, ut in ūnō C. Mariō spēs imperī pōnerētur, ut īdem cum Iugurthā, īdem cum Cimbrīs, īdem cum Teutonīs bellum administrāret.

In ipsō Cn. Pompēiō, in quō novī cōnstituī nihil vult Q. Catulus, quam multa sint nova summā Q. Catulī voluntāte cōnstitūta recordāminī.

XXI. Quid tam novum quam adulēscentulum prīvātum exercitum difficilī reī pūblicae tempore cōnficere? Cōnfēcit. Huic praeesse? Praefuit. Rem optimē ductū suō gerere? Gessit.

Quid tam praeter cōnsuētūdinem quam hominī peradulēscentī, cūius aetās ā senātōriō gradū longē abesset, imperium atque exercitum darī, Siciliam permittī, atque Āfricam bellumque in eā prōvinciā administrandum? Fuit in hīs prōvinciīs singulārī innocentiā, gravitāte, virtūte; bellum in Āfricā māximum cōnfēcit, vīctōrem exercitum dēportāvit.

Quid vērō tam inaudītum quam equitem Rōmānum triumphāre? At eam quoque rem populus Rōmānus nōn modo vīdit, sed omnium etiam studiō vīsendam et concelebrandam putāvit.

Quid tam inūsitātum quam ut, cum duo cōnsulēs clārissimī fortissimīque essent, eques Rōmānus ad bellum māximum formīdolōsissimumque prō cōnsule mitterētur? Missus est. Quō quidem tempore, cum esset nōn nēmō in senātū quī dīceret nōn oportēre mittī hominem prīvātum prō cōnsule, L. Philippus dīxisse dīcitur nōn sē illum suā sententiā prō cōnsule, sed prō cōnsulibus mittere. Tanta in eō reī pūblicae bene gerendae spēs cōnstituēbātur ut duōrum cōnsulum mūnus ūnīus adulēscentis virtūtī committerētur.

Quid tam singulāre quam ut ex senātūs cōnsultō lēgibus solūtus cōnsul ante fieret quam ūllum alium magistrātum per lēgēs capere licuisset? Quid tam incrēdibile quam ut iterum eques Rōmānus ex senātūs cōnsultō triumphāret? Quae in omnibus hominibus nova post hominum memoriam cōnstitūta sunt, ea tam multa nōn sunt quam haec, quae in hōc ūnō homine vidēmus. Atque haec tot exempla, tanta ac tam nova, profecta sunt in eundem hominem ā Q. Catulī atque ā cēterōrum ēiusdem dīgnitātis amplissimōrum hominum auctōritāte.

XXII. Quā rē videant nē sit perinīquum et nōn ferundum, illōrum auctōritātem dē Cn. Pompēī dīgnitāte ā vōbīs comprobātam semper esse, vestrum ab illīs dē eōdem homine iūdicium populīque Rōmānī auctōritātem improbārī, praesertim cum iam suō iūre populus Rōmānus in hōc homine suam auctōritātem vel contrā omnīs quī dissentiunt possit dēfendere, propterea quod, īsdem istīs reclāmantibus, vōs ūnum illum ex omnibus dēlēgistis quem bellō praedōnum praepōnerētis. Hōc sī vōs temerē fēcistis, et reī pūblicae parum cōnsuluistis, rēctē istī studia vestra suīs cōnsiliīs regere cōnantur. Sīn autem vōs plūs tum in rē pūblicā vīdistis, vōs eīs repūgnantibus per vōsmet ipsōs dīgnitātem huic imperiō, salūtem orbī terrārum attulistis, aliquandō istī prīncipēs et sibi et cēterīs populī Rōmānī ūniversī auctōritātī pārendum esse fateantur.

Atque in hōc bellō Asiāticō et rēgiō nōn sōlum mīlitāris illa virtūs, quae est in Cn. Pompēiō singulāris, sed aliae quoque virtūtēs animī māgnae et multae requīruntur. Difficile est in Asiā, Ciliciā, Syriā rēgnīsque interiōrum nātiōnum ita versārī nostrum imperātōrem ut nihil aliud nisi dē hoste ac dē laude cōgitet. Deinde etiam sī quī sunt pudōre ac temperantiā moderātiōrēs, tamen eōs esse tālīs propter multitūdinem cupidōrum hominum nēmō arbitrātur. Difficile est dictū, Quirītēs, quantō in odiō sīmus apud exterās nātiōnēs propter eōrum, quōs ad eās per hōs annōs cum imperiō mīsimus, libīdinēs et iniūriās. Quod enim fānum putātis in illīs terrīs nostrīs magistrātibus religiōsum, quam cīvitātem sānctam, quam domum satis clausam ac mūnītam fuisse? Urbēs iam locuplētēs et cōpiōsae requīruntur, quibus causa bellī propter dīripiendī cupiditātem īnferātur.

Libenter haec cōram cum Q. Catulō et Q. Hortēnsiō, summīs et clārissimīs virīs, disputārem. Nōvērunt enim sociōrum vulnera, vident eōrum calamitātēs, querimōniās audiunt. Prō sociīs vōs contrā hostīs exercitum mittere putātis, an hostium simulātiōne contrā sociōs atque amīcōs? Quae cīvitās est in Asiā quae nōn modo imperātōris aut lēgātī, sed ūnīus tribūnī mīlitum animōs ac spīritūs capere possit?

XXIII. Quā rē, etiam sī quem habētis quī conlātīs sīgnīs exercitūs rēgiōs superāre posse videātur, tamen nisi erit īdem, quī ā pecūniīs sociōrum, quī ab eōrum coniugibus ac līberīs, quī ab ōrnāmentīs fānōrum atque oppidōrum, quī ab aurō gazāque rēgiā manūs, oculōs, animum cohibēre possit, nōn erit idōneus quī ad bellum Asiāticum rēgiumque mittātur. Ecquam putātis cīvitātem pācātam fuisse quae locuplēs sit? ecquam esse locuplētem quae istīs pācāta esse videātur? Ōra maritima, Quirītēs, Cn. Pompēium nōn sōlum propter reī mīlitāris glōriam, sed etiam propter animī continentiam requīsīvit. Vidēbat enim praetōrēs locuplētārī quot annīs pecūniā pūblicā praeter paucōs; neque eōs quicquam aliud adsequī, classium nōmine, nisi ut dētrīmentīs accipiendīs māiōre adficī turpitūdine vidērēmur. Nunc quā cupiditāte hominēs in prōvinciās, quibus iactūrīs et quibus condiciōnibus proficīscantur, īgnōrant vidēlicet istī, quī ad ūnum dēferenda omnia esse nōn arbitrantur? Quasi vērō Cn. Pompēium nōn cum suīs virtūtibus tum etiam aliēnīs vitiīs māgnum esse videāmus. Quā rē nōlīte dubitāre quīn huic ūnī crēdātis omnia, quī inter tot annōs ūnus inventus sit, quem sociī in urbīs suās cum exercitū vēnisse gaudeant.

Quod sī auctōritātibus hanc causam, Quirītēs, cōn-

fīrmandam putātis, est vōbīs auctor vir bellōrum omnium māximārumque rērum perītissimus, P. Servīlius, cūius tantae rēs gestae terrā marīque exstitērunt ut cum dē bellō dēlīberētis auctor vōbīs gravior nēmō esse dēbeat; est C. Cūriō, summīs vestrīs beneficiīs māximīsque rēbus gestīs, summō ingeniō et prūdentiā praeditus; est Cn. Lentulus, in quō omnēs prō amplissimīs vestrīs honōribus summum cōnsilium, summam gravitātem esse cōgnōvistis; est C. Cassius, integritāte, virtūte, cōnstantiā singulārī. Quā rē vidēte ut hōrum auctōritātibus illōrum ōrātiōnī, quī dissentiunt, respondēre posse videāmur.

XXIV. Quae cum ita sint, C. Mānīlī, prīmum istam tuam et lēgem et voluntātem et sententiam laudō vehementissimēque comprobō; deinde tē hortor ut auctōre populō Rōmānō maneās in sententiā, nēve cūiusquam vim aut minās pertimēscās. Prīmum in tē satis esse animī persevērantiaeque arbitror; deinde cum tantam multitūdinem cum tantō studiō adesse videāmus, quantam iterum nunc in eōdem homine praeficiendō vidēmus, quid est quod aut dē rē aut dē perficiendī facultāte dubitēmus?

Ego autem quicquid est in mē studī, cōnsilī, labōris, ingenī, quicquid hōc beneficiō populī Rōmānī atque hāc potestāte praetōriā, quicquid auctōritāte, fidē, cōnstantiā possum, id omne ad hanc rem cōnficiendam tibi et populō Rōmānō polliceor ac dēferō; testorque omnīs deōs, et eōs māximē quī huic locō templōque praesident, quī omnium mentīs eōrum quī ad rem pūblicam adeunt māximē perspiciunt, mē hōc neque rogātū facere cūiusquam, neque quō Cn. Pompēī grātiam mihi per hanc causam conciliārī putem, neque quō mihi ex cūiusquam

amplitūdine aut praesidia perīculīs aut adiūmenta honōribus quaeram; proptereā quod perīcula facile, ut hominem praestāre oportet, innocentiā tēctī repellēmus, honōrem autem neque ab ūnō neque ex hōc locō, sed eādem illā nostrā labōriōsissimā ratiōne vītae, sī vestra voluntās feret, cōnsequēmur.

Quam ob rem quicquid in hāc causā mihi susceptum est, Quirītēs, id ego omne mē reī pūblicae causā suscēpisse cōnfīrmō; tantumque abest ut aliquam mihi bonam grātiam quaesīsse videar ut multās mē etiam simultātēs partim obscūrās, partim apertās intellegam mihi nōn necessāriās, vōbīs nōn inūtilīs suscēpisse. Sed ego mē hōc honōre praeditum, tantīs vestrīs beneficiīs adfectum staṭuī, Quirītēs, vestram voluntātem et reī pūblicae dignitātem et salūtem prōvinciārum atque sociōrum meīs omnibus commodīs et ratiōnibus praeferre oportēre.

POMPEY

Prō A. Liciniō Archiā Ōrātiō

SĪ QUID est in mē ingenī, iūdicēs, quod sentiō quam sit exiguum, aut sī qua exercitātiō dīcendī, in quā mē nōn īnfitior mediocriter esse versātum, aut sī hūiusce reī ratiō aliqua ab optimārum artium studiīs ac disciplīnā profecta, ā quā ego nūllum cōnfiteor aetātis meae tempus abhorruisse, eārum rērum omnium vel in prīmīs hīc A. Licinius frūctum ā mē repetere prope suō iūre dēbet. Nam quoad longissimē potest mēns mea respicere spatium praeteritī temporis, et pueritiae memoriam recordārī ultimam, inde ūsque repetēns hunc videō mihi prīncipem et ad suscipiendam et ad ingrediendam ratiōnem hōrum studiōrum exstitisse.

Quod sī haec vōx, hūius hortātū praeceptīsque cōnfōrmāta, nōn nūllīs aliquandō salūtī fuit, ā quō id accēpimus quō cēterīs opitulārī et aliōs servāre possēmus, huic profectō ipsī, quantum est situm in nōbīs, et opem et salūtem ferre dēbēmus. Ac nē quis ā nōbīs hōc ita dīcī forte mīrētur, quod alia quaedam in hōc facultās sit ingenī, neque haec dīcendī ratiō aut disciplīna, nē nōs quidem huic ūnī studiō penitus umquam dēditī fuimus. Etenim omnēs artēs, quae ad hūmānitātem pertinent, habent quoddam commūne vinculum, et quasi cōgnātiōne quādam inter sē continentur.

II. Sed nē cui vestrum mīrum esse videātur mē in quaestiōne lēgitimā et in iūdiciō pūblicō, cum rēs agātur

apud praetōrem populī Rōmānī, lēctissimum virum, et apud sevērissimōs iūdicēs, tantō conventū hominum ac frequentiā, hōc ūtī genere dīcendī, quod nōn modo ā cōnsuētūdine iūdiciōrum, vērum etiam ā forēnsī sermōne abhorreat, quaesō ā vōbīs ut in hāc causā mihi dētis hanc veniam, accommodātam huic reō, vōbīs, quem ad modum spērō, nōn molestam, ut mē prō summō poētā atque ērudītissimō homine dīcentem, hōc concursū hominum litterātissimōrum, hāc vestrā hūmānitāte, hōc dēnique praetōre exercente iūdicium, patiāminī dē studiīs hūmānitātis ac litterārum paulō loquī līberius, et in ēius modī persōnā, quae propter ōtium ac studium minimē in iūdiciīs perīculīsque trāctāta est, ūtī prope novō quōdam et inūsitātō genere dīcendī. Quod sī mihi ā vōbīs tribuī concēdīque sentiam, perficiam profectō ut hunc A. Licinium nōn modo nōn sēgregandum, cum sit cīvis, ā numerō cīvium, vērum etiam sī nōn esset, putētis ascīscendum fuisse.

III. Nam ut prīmum ex puerīs excessit Archiās, atque ab eīs artibus quibus aetās puerīlis ad hūmānitātem īnfōrmārī solet sē ad scrībendī studium contulit, prīmum Antiochīae, nam ibi nātus est locō nōbilī, celebrī quondam urbe et cōpiōsā, atque ērudītissimīs hominibus līberālissimīsque studiīs adfluentī, celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenī glōriā contigit. Post in cēterīs Asiae partibus cūnctaeque Graeciae sīc ēius adventūs celebrābantur ut fāmam ingenī exspectātiō hominis, exspectātiōnem ipsīus adventus admīrātiōque superāret.

Erat Ītalia tunc plēna Graecārum artium ac disciplīnārum, studiaque haec et in Latiō vehementius tum colēbantur quam nunc eīsdem in oppidīs, et hīc Rōmae propter tranquillitātem reī pūblicae nōn neglegēbantur.

Itaque hunc et Tarentīnī et Rēgīnī et Neāpolitānī cīvitāte cēterīsque praemiīs dōnārunt, et omnēs, quī aliquid dē ingeniīs poterant iūdicāre, cōgnitiōne atque hospitiō dīgnum exīstimārunt. Hāc tantā celebritāte fāmae cum esset iam absentibus nōtus, Rōmam vēnit Mariō cōnsule et Catulō. Nactus est prīmum cōnsulēs eōs, quōrum alter rēs ad scrībendum māximās, alter cum rēs gestās tum etiam studium atque aurīs adhibēre posset. Statim Lūcullī, cum praetextātus etiam tum Archiās esset, eum domum suam recēpērunt. Sed iam hōc nōn sōlum ingenī ac litterārum, vērum etiam nātūrae atque virtūtis, ut domus, quae hūius adulēscentiae prīma fuit, eadem esset familiārissima senectūtī. Erat temporibus illīs iūcundus Metellō illī Numidicō et ēius Piō fīliō; audiēbātur ā M. Aemiliō; vīvēbat cum Q. Catulō et patre et fīliō; ā L. Crassō colēbātur; Lūcullōs vērō et Drūsum et Octāviōs et Catōnem et tōtam Hortēnsiōrum domum dēvinctam cōnsuētūdine cum tenēret, adficiēbātur summō honōre, quod eum nōn sōlum colēbant quī aliquid percipere atque audīre studēbant, vērum etiam sī quī forte simulābant.

IV. Interim satis longō intervāllō, cum esset cum M. Lūcullō in Siciliam profectus, et cum ex eā prōvinciā cum eōdem Lūcullō dēcēderet, vēnit Hēraclīam: quae cum esset cīvitās aequissimō iūre ac foedere, ascrībī sē in eam cīvitātem voluit; idque, cum ipse per sē dīgnus putārētur, tum auctōritāte et grātiā Lūcullī ab Hēraclīēnsibus impetrāvit.

Data est cīvitās Silvānī lēge et Carbōnis: *Sī quī foederātīs cīvitātibus ascrīptī fuissent; sī tum, cum lēx ferrētur, in Ītaliā domicilium habuissent; et sī sexāgintā diēbus apud praetōrem essent professī.* Cum hīc

domicilium Rōmae multōs iam annōs habēret, professus est apud praetōrem Q. Metellum familiārissimum suum. Sī nihil aliud nisi dē cīvitāte ac lēge dīcimus, nihil dīcō amplius; causa dicta est. Quid enim hōrum īnfīrmārī, Grātī, potest? Hēraclīaene esse tum ascrīptum negābis? Adest vir summā auctōritāte et religiōne et fidē, M. Lūcullus, quī sē nōn opīnārī sed scīre, nōn audīsse sed vīdisse, nōn interfuisse sed ēgisse dīcit. Adsunt Hēraclīēnsēs lēgātī, nōbilissimī hominēs; hūius iūdicī causā cum mandātīs et cum pūblicō testimōniō vēnērunt; quī hunc ascrīptum Hēraclīēnsem dīcunt. Hīc tū tabulās dēsīderās Hēraclīēnsium pūblicās, quās Ītalicō bellō incēnsō tabulāriō interīsse scīmus omnīs. Est rīdiculum ad ea quae habēmus nihil dīcere, quaerere quae habēre nōn possumus, et dē hominum memoriā tacēre, litterārum memoriam flāgitāre; et, cum habeās amplissimī virī religiōnem, integerrimī mūnicipī iūs iūrandum fidemque, ea quae dēprāvārī nūllō modō possunt repudiāre, tabulās, quās īdem dīcis solēre corrumpī, dēsīderāre.

An domicilium Rōmae nōn habuit is, quī tot annīs ante cīvitātem datam sēdem omnium rērum ac fortūnārum suārum Rōmae conlocāvit? At nōn est professus. Immō vērō eīs tabulīs professus, quae sōlae ex illā professiōne conlēgiōque praetōrum obtinent pūblicārum tabulārum auctōritātem. v. Nam, cum Appī tabulae neglegentius adservātae dīcerentur; Gabīnī, quam diū incolumis fuit, levitās, post damnātiōnem calamitās omnem tabulārum fidem resīgnāsset, Metellus, homō sānctissimus modestissimusque omnium, tantā dīligentiā fuit ut ad L. Lentulum praetōrem et ad iūdicēs vēnerit, et ūnīus nōminis litūrā sē commōtum esse dīxe-

rit. In hīs igitur tabulīs nūllam litūram in nōmine A. Licinī vidētis.

Quae cum ita sint, quid est quod dē ēius cīvitāte dubitētis, praesertim cum aliīs quoque in cīvitātibus fuerit ascrīptus? Etenim cum mediocribus multīs et aut nūllā aut humilī aliquā arte praeditīs grātuītō cīvitātem in Graeciā hominēs impertiēbant, Rēgīnōs crēdō aut Locrēnsīs aut Neāpolitānōs aut Tarentīnōs, quod scēnicīs artificibus largīrī solēbant, id huic summā ingenī praeditō glōriā nōluisse! Quid? cum cēterī nōn modo post cīvitātem datam, sed etiam post lēgem Pāpiam aliquō modō in eōrum mūnicipiōrum tabulās inrēpsērunt, hīc, quī nē ūtitur quidem illīs in quibus est scrīptus, quod semper sē Hēraclīēnsem esse voluit, rēiciētur?

Cēnsūs nostrōs requīris scīlicet. Est enim obscūrum proximīs cēnsōribus hunc cum clārissimō imperātōre L. Lūcullō apud exercitum fuisse; superiōribus, cum eōdem quaestōre fuisse in Asiā; prīmīs Iūliō et Crassō nūllam populī partem esse cēnsam. Sed, quoniam cēnsus nōn iūs cīvitātis cōnfīrmat, ac tantum modo indicat eum quī sit cēnsus sē iam tum gessisse prō cīve, eīs temporibus quibus tū crīmināris nē ipsīus quidem iūdiciō in cīvium Rōmānōrum iūre esse versātum, et testāmentum saepe fēcit nostrīs lēgibus, et adiit hērēditātēs cīvium Rōmānōrum, et in beneficiīs ad aerārium dēlātus est ā L. Lūcullō prō cōnsule. Quaere argūmenta, sī qua potes; numquam enim hīc neque suō neque amīcōrum iūdiciō revincētur.

VI. Quaerēs ā nōbīs, Grātī, cūr tantō opere hōc homine dēlectēmur. Quia suppeditat nōbīs ubi et animus ex hōc forēnsī strepitū reficiātur, et aurēs convīciō dēfessae

conquiēscant. An tū exīstimās aut suppetere nōbīs posse quod cotīdiē dīcāmus in tantā varietāte rērum, nisi animōs nostrōs doctrīnā excolāmus; aut ferre animōs tantam posse contentiōnem, nisi eōs doctrīnā eādem relaxēmus? Ego vērō fateor mē hīs studiīs esse dēditum; cēterōs pudeat, sī quī sē ita litterīs abdidērunt ut nihil possint ex eīs neque ad commūnem adferre frūctum, neque in aspectum lūcemque prōferre; mē autem quid pudeat, quī tot annōs ita vīvō, iūdicēs, ut ā nūllīus umquam mē tempore aut commodō aut ōtium meum abstrāxerit, aut voluptās āvocārit, aut dēnique somnus retardārit?

Quā rē quis tandem mē reprehendat, aut quis mihi iūre suscēnseat, sī, quantum cēterīs ad suās rēs obeundās, quantum ad fēstōs diēs lūdōrum celebrandōs, quantum ad aliās voluptātēs et ad ipsam requiem animī et corporis concēditur temporum, quantum aliī tribuunt tempestīvīs convīviīs, quantum dēnique alveolō, quantum pilae, tantum mihi egomet ad haec studia recolenda sūmpserō? Atque hōc ideō mihi concēdendum est magis, quod ex hīs studiīs haec quoque crēscit ōrātiō et facultās, quae, quantacumque in mē est, numquam amīcōrum perīculīs dēfuit. Quae sī cui levior vidētur, illa quidem certē, quae summa sunt, ex quō fonte hauriam sentiō.

Nam nisi multōrum praeceptīs multīsque litterīs mihi ab adulēscentiā suāsissem nihil esse in vītā māgnō opere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestātem, in eā autem persequendā omnīs cruciātūs corporis, omnia perīcula mortis atque exsilī parvī esse dūcenda, numquam mē prō salūte vestrā in tot ac tantās dīmicātiōnēs atque in hōs prōflīgātōrum hominum cotīdiānōs impetūs obiē-

cissem. Sed plēnī omnēs sunt librī, plēnae sapientium vōcēs, plēna exemplōrum vetustās, quae iacērent in tenebrīs omnia, nisi litterārum lūmen accēderet. Quam multās nōbīs imāginēs, nōn sōlum ad intuendum, vērum etiam ad imitandum, fortissimōrum virōrum expressās scrīptōrēs et Graecī et Latīnī relīquērunt? Quās ego mihi semper in administrandā rē pūblicā prōpōnēns, animum et mentem meam ipsā cōgitātiōne hominum excellentium cōnfōrmābam.

VII. Quaeret quispiam: 'Quid? illī ipsī summī virī, quōrum virtūtēs litterīs prōditae sunt, istāne doctrīnā, quam tū effers laudibus, ērudītī fuērunt?' Difficile est hōc dē omnibus cōnfīrmāre, sed tamen est certē quod respondeam. Ego multōs hominēs excellentī animō ac virtūte fuisse, et sine doctrīnā nātūrae ipsīus habitū prope dīvīnō per sē ipsōs et moderātōs et gravīs exstitisse, fateor; etiam illud adiungō, saepius ad laudem atque virtūtem nātūram sine doctrīnā quam sine nātūrā valuisse doctrīnam. Atque īdem ego contendō, cum ad nātūram eximiam atque inlūstrem accesserit ratiō quaedam cōnfōrmātiōque doctrīnae, tum illud nesciō quid praeclārum ac singulāre solēre exsistere. Ex hōc esse hunc numerō, quem patrēs nostrī vīdērunt, dīvīnum hominem Āfricānum; ex hōc C. Laelium, L. Fūrium, moderātissimōs hominēs et continentissimōs; ex hōc fortissimum virum et illīs temporibus doctissimum, M. Catōnem illum senem: quī profectō sī nihil ad percipiendam virtūtem litterīs adiuvārentur, numquam sē ad eārum studium contulissent.

Quod sī nōn hīc tantus frūctus ostenderētur, et sī ex hīs studiīs dēlectātiō sōla peterētur, tamen, ut opīnor, hanc animī adversiōnem hūmānissimam ac līberālissi-

mam iūdicārētis. Nam cēterae neque temporum sunt neque aetātum omnium neque locōrum; haec studia adulēscentiam alunt, senectūtem oblectant, secundās rēs ōrnant, adversīs perfugium ac sōlācium praebent, dēlectant domī, nōn impediunt forīs, pernoctant nōbīscum, peregrīnantur, rūsticantur.

VIII. Quod sī ipsī haec neque attingere neque sēnsū nostrō gustāre possēmus, tamen ea mīrārī dēbērēmus, etiam cum in aliīs vidērēmus. Quis nostrum tam animō agrestī ac dūrō fuit ut Rōscī morte nūper nōn commovērētur? quī cum esset senex mortuus, tamen propter excellentem artem ac venustātem vidēbātur omnīnō morī nōn dēbuisse. Ergō ille corporis mōtū tantum amōrem sibi conciliārat ā nōbīs omnibus; nōs animōrum incrēdibilīs mōtūs celeritātemque ingeniōrum neglegēmus? Quotiēns ego hunc Archiam vīdī, iūdicēs, ūtar enim vestrā benīgnitāte, quoniam mē in hōc novō genere dīcendī tam dīligenter attenditis, quotiēns ego hunc vīdī, cum litteram scrīpsisset nūllam, māgnum numerum optimōrum versuum dē eīs ipsīs rēbus quae tum agerentur dīcere ex tempore! Quotiēns revocātum eandem rem dīcere, commūtātīs verbīs atque sententiīs! Quae vērō accūrātē cōgitātēque scrīpsisset, ea sīc vīdī probārī ut ad veterum scrīptōrum laudem pervenīret. Hunc ego nōn dīligam? nōn admīrer? nōn omnī ratiōne dēfendendum putem?

Atque sīc ā summīs hominibus ērudītissimīsque accēpimus, cēterārum rērum studia et doctrīnā et praeceptīs et arte cōnstāre; poētam nātūrā ipsā valēre, et mentis vīribus excitārī, et quasi dīvīnō quōdam spīritū īnflārī. Quā rē suō iūre noster ille Ennius sānctōs appellat poētās, quod quasi deōrum aliquō dōnō atque

mūnere commendātī nōbīs esse videantur. Sit igitur, iūdicēs, sānctum apud vōs, hūmānissimōs hominēs, hōc poētae nōmen, quod nūlla umquam barbaria violāvit. Saxa et sōlitūdinēs vōcī respondent, bēstiae saepe immānēs cantū flectuntur atque cōnsistunt; nōs, īnstitūtī rēbus optimīs, nōn poētārum vōce moveāmur? Homērum Colophōniī cīvem esse dīcunt suum, Chīī suum vindicant, Salamīniī repetunt, Smyrnaeī vērō suum esse cōnfīrmant, itaque etiam dēlūbrum ēius in oppidō dēdicāvērunt; permultī aliī praetereā pūgnant inter sē atque contendunt.

IX. Ergō illī aliēnum, quia poēta fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt; nōs hunc vīvum, quī et voluntāte et lēgibus noster est, repudiābimus, praesertim cum omne ōlim studium atque omne ingenium contulerit Archiās ad populī Rōmānī glōriam laudemque celebrandam? Nam et Cimbricās rēs adulēscēns attigit, et ipsī illī C. Mariō, quī dūrior ad haec studia vidēbātur, iūcundus fuit. Neque enim quisquam est tam āversus ā Mūsīs, quī nōn mandārī versibus aeternum suōrum labōrum facile praecōnium patiātur. Themistoclem illum, summum Athēnīs virum, dīxissé āiunt, cum ex eō quaererētur quod acroāma aut cūius vōcem libentissimē audīret: Ēius, ā quō sua virtūs optimē praedicārētur. Itaque ille Marius item eximiē L. Plōtium dīlēxit, cūius ingeniō putābat ea quae gesserat posse celebrārī.

Mithridāticum vērō bellum, māgnum atque difficile et in multā varietāte terrā marīque versātum, tōtum ab hōc expressum est; quī librī nōn modo L. Lūcullum, fortissimum et clārissimum virum, vērum etiam populī Rōmānī nōmen inlūstrant. Populus enim Rōmānus aperuit Lūcullō imperante Pontum, et rēgiīs quondam

opibus et ipsā nātūrā et regiōne vāllātum; populī Rōmānī exercitus, eōdem duce, nōn māximā manū innumerābilīs Armēniōrum cōpiās fūdit; populī Rōmānī laus est urbem amīcissimam Cyzicēnōrum ēiusdem cōnsiliō ex omnī impetū rēgiō atque tōtīus bellī ōre ac faucibus ēreptam esse atque servātam; nostra semper ferētur et praedicābitur, L. Lūcullō dīmicante, cum interfectīs ducibus dēpressa hostium classis, et incrēdibilis apud Tenedum pūgna illa nāvālis; nostra sunt tropaea, nostra monumenta, nostrī triumphī. Quae quōrum ingeniīs efferuntur, ab eīs populī Rōmānī fāma celebrātur.

Cārus fuit Āfricānō superiōrī noster Ennius, itaque etiam in sepulcrō Scīpiōnum putātur is esse cōnstitūtus ex marmore. At eīs laudibus certē nōn sōlum ipse quī laudātur, sed etiam populī Rōmānī nōmen ōrnātur. In caelum hūius proavus Catō tollitur; māgnus honōs populī Rōmānī rēbus adiungitur. Omnēs dēnique illī Māximī, Mārcellī, Fulviī nōn sine commūnī omnium nostrum laude decorantur.

x. Ergō illum, quī haec fēcerat, Rudīnum hominem, māiōrēs nostrī in cīvitātem recēpērunt; nōs hunc Hēraclīēnsem, multīs cīvitātibus expetītum, in hāc autem lēgibus cōnstitūtum, dē nostrā cīvitāte ēiciēmus?

Nam sī quis minōrem glōriae frūctum putat ex Graecīs versibus percipī quam ex Latīnīs, vehementer errat, propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus ferē gentibus, Latīna suīs fīnibus, exiguīs sānē, continentur. Quā rē sī rēs eae quās gessimus orbis terrae regiōnibus dēfīniuntur, cupere dēbēmus, quō manuum nostrārum tēla pervēnerint, eōdem glōriam fāmamque penetrāre, quod cum ipsīs populīs dē quōrum rēbus scrībitur, haec ampla

sunt, tum eīs certē, quī dē vītā glōriae causā dīmicant, hōc māximum et perīculōrum incitāmentum est et labōrum.

Quam multōs scrīptōrēs rērum suārum māgnus ille Alexander sēcum habuisse dīcitur! Atque is tamen, cum in Sigēō ad Achillis tumulum astitisset: 'O fortūnāte,' inquit, 'adulēscēns, quī tuae virtūtis Homērum praecōnem invēneris!' Et vērē. Nam nisi Īlias illa exstitisset, īdem tumulus, quī corpus ēius contēxerat, nōmen etiam obruisset. Quid? noster hīc Māgnus, quī cum virtūte fortūnam adaequāvit, nōnne Theophanem Mytilēnaeum, scrīptōrem rērum suārum, in cōntiōne mīlitum cīvitāte dōnāvit; et nostrī illī fortēs virī, sed rūsticī ac mīlitēs, dulcēdine quādam glōriae commōtī, quasi participēs ēiusdem laudis, māgnō illud clāmōre approbāvērunt?

Itaque, crēdō, sī cīvis Rōmānus Archiās lēgibus nōn esset, ut ab aliquō imperātōre cīvitāte dōnārētur perficere nōn potuit. Sulla cum Hispānōs dōnāret et Gallōs, crēdō, hunc petentem repudiāsset; quem nōs in cōntiōne vīdimus, cum eī libellum malus poēta dē populō subiēcisset, quod epigramma in eum fēcisset, tantum modo alternīs versibus longiusculīs, statim ex eīs rēbus quās tunc vēndēbat iubēre eī praemium tribuī, sed eā condiciōne, nē quid posteā scrīberet. Quī sēdulitātem malī poētae dūxerit aliquō tamen praemiō dīgnam, hūius ingenium et virtūtem in scrībendō et cōpiam nōn expetīsset? Quid? ā Q. Metellō Piō, familiārissimō suō, quī cīvitāte multōs dōnāvit, neque per sē neque per Lūcullōs impetrāvisset, quī praesertim ūsque eō dē suīs rēbus scrībī cuperet ut etiam Cordubae nātīs poētīs, pingue quiddam sonantibus atque peregrīnum, tamen aurīs suās dēderet?

XI. Neque enim est hōc dissimulandum, quod obscūrārī nōn potest, sed prae nōbīs ferendum; trahimur omnēs studiō laudis, et optimus quisque māximē glōriā dūcitur. Ipsī illī philosophī, etiam in eīs libellīs quōs dē contemnendā glōriā scrībunt, nōmen suum īnscrībunt; in eō ipsō, in quō praedicātiōnem nōbilitātemque dēspiciunt, praedicārī dē sē ac nōmināri volunt. Decimus quidem Brūtus, summus vir et imperātor, Accī, amīcissimī suī, carminibus templōrum ac monumentōrum aditūs exōrnāvit suōrum. Iam vērō ille, quī cum Aetōlīs Enniō comite bellāvit, Fulvius nōn dubitāvit Mārtis manubiās Mūsīs cōnsecrāre. Quā rē in quā urbe imperātōrēs prope armātī poētārum nōmen et Mūsārum dēlūbra coluērunt, in eā nōn dēbent togātī iūdicēs ā Mūsārum honōre et ā poētārum salūte abhorrēre.

Atque ut id libentius faciātis, iam mē vōbīs, iūdicēs, indicābō, et dē meō quōdam amōre glōriae, nimis ācrī fortasse vērum tamen honestō, vōbīs cōnfitēbor. Nam quās rēs nōs in cōnsulātū nostrō vōbīscum simul prō salūte hūiusce imperī et prō vītā cīvium prōque ūniversā rē pūblicā gessimus, attigit hīc versibus atque incohāvit; quibus audītīs, quod mihi māgna rēs et iūcunda vīsa est, hunc ad perficiendum adōrnāvī. Nūllam enim virtūs aliam mercēdem labōrum perīculōrumque dēsīderat, praeter hanc laudis et glōriae; quā quidem dētrāctā, iūdicēs, quid est quod in hōc tam exiguō vītae curriculō tantīs nōs in labōribus exerceāmus? Certē sī nihil animus praesentīret in posterum, et sī quibus regiōnibus vītae spatium circumscrīptum est, eīsdem omnīs cōgitātiōnēs terminăret suās, nec tantīs sē labōribus frangeret, neque tot cūrīs vigiliīsque angerētur, nec totiēns dē ipsā vītā dīmicăret. Nunc īnsidet quaedam in optimō quōque

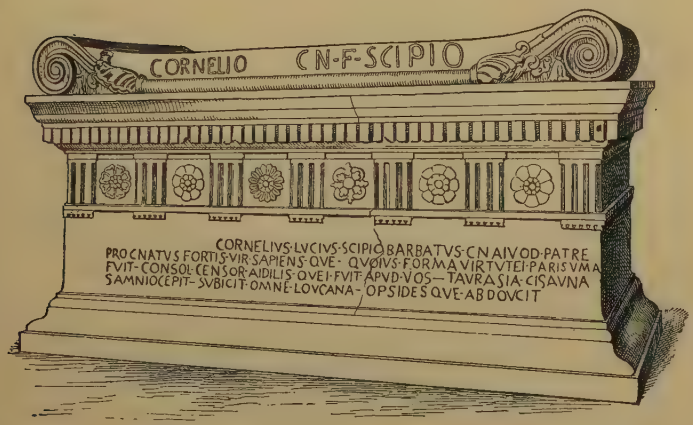
virtūs, quae noctīs ac diēs animum glōriae stimulīs concitat, atque admonet nōn cum vītae tempore esse dīmittendam commemorātiōnem nōminis nostrī, sed cum omnī posteritāte adaequandam.

XII. An vērō tam parvī animī videāmur esse omnēs, quī in rē pūblicā atque in hīs vītae perīculīs labōribusque versāmur, ut, cum ūsque ad extrēmum spatium nūllum tranquillum atque ōtiōsum spīritum dūxerimus, nōbīscum simul moritūra omnia arbitrēmur? An statuās et imāginēs, nōn animōrum simulācra sed corporum, studiōsē multī summī hominēs relīquērunt; cōnsiliōrum relinquere ac virtūtum nostrārum effigiem nōnne multō mālle dēbēmus, summīs ingeniīs expressam et polītam? Ego vērō omnia quae gerēbam, iam tum in gerendō spargere mē ac dissēmināre arbitrābar in orbis terrae memoriam sempiternam. Haec vērō sīve ā meō sēnsū post mortem āfutūra est, sīve, ut sapientissimī hominēs putāvērunt, ad aliquam meī partem pertinēbit, nunc quidem certē cōgitātiōne quādam spēque dēlector.

Quā rē cōnservāte, iūdicēs, hominem pudōre eō, quem amīcōrum vidētis comprobārī cum dignitāte tum etiam vetustāte; ingeniō autem tantō, quantum id convenit exīstimārī, quod summōrum hominum ingeniīs expetītum esse videātis; causā vērō ēius modī, quae beneficiō lēgis, auctōritāte mūnicipī, testimōniō Lūcullī, tabulīs Metellī comprobētur. Quae cum ita sint, petimus ā vōbīs, iūdicēs, sī qua nōn modo hūmāna, vērum etiam dīvīna in tantīs ingeniīs commendātiō dēbet esse, ut eum quī vōs, quī vestrōs imperātōrēs, quī populī Rōmānī rēs gestās semper ōrnāvit, quī etiam hīs recentibus nostrīs vestrīsque domesticīs perīculīs aeternum sē testimōnium laudis datūrum esse profitētur, estque ex eō numerō quī semper

apud omnīs sānctī sunt habitī itaque dictī, sīc in vestram accipiātis fidem ut hūmānitāte vestrā levātus potius quam acerbitāte violātus esse videātur.

Quae dē causā prō meā cōnsuētūdine breviter simpliciterque dīxī, iūdicēs, ea cōnfīdō probāta esse omnibus. Quae autem remōta ā meā iūdiciālīque cōnsuētūdine, et dē hominis ingeniō et commūniter dē ipsīus studiō locūtus sum, ea, iūdicēs, ā vōbīs spērō esse in bonam partem accepta; ab eō quī iūdicium exercet, certō sciō.



Prō T. Anniō Milōne Ōrātiō

ETSĪ vereor, iūdicēs, nē turpe sit prō fortissimō virō dīcere incipientem timēre, minimēque deceat, cum T. Annius ipse magis dē reī pūblicae salūte quam dē suā perturbētur, mē ad ēius causam parem animī māgnitūdinem adferre nōn posse, tamen haec novī iūdicī nova fōrma terret oculōs, quī, quōcumque incidērunt, cōnsuētūdinem forī et prīstinum mōrem iūdiciōrum requīrunt. Nōn enim corōnā cōnsessus vester cīnctus est, ut solēbat; nōn ūsitātā frequentiā stīpātī sumus; nōn illa praesidia, quae prō templīs omnibus cernitis, etsī contrā vim conlocāta sunt, nōn adferunt tamen ōrātōrī aliquid, ut in forō et in iūdiciō, quamquam praesidiīs salūtāribus et necessāriīs saeptī sumus, tamen nē nōn timēre quidem sine aliquō timōre possīmus. Quae sī opposita Milōnī putārem, cēderem temporī, iūdicēs, nec inter tantam vim armōrum exīstimārem esse ōrātōrī locum. Sed mē recreat et reficit Cn. Pompēī, sapientissimī et iūstissimī virī, cōnsilium, quī profectō nec iūstitiae suae putāret esse, quem reum sententiīs iūdicum trādidisset, eundem tēlīs mīlitum dēdere, nec sapientiae, temeritātem concitātae multitūdinis auctōritāte pūblicā armāre.

Quam ob rem illa arma, centuriōnēs, cohortēs nōn perīculum nōbīs, sed praesidium dēnūntiant; neque sōlum ut quiētō, sed etiam ut māgnō animō sīmus hortantur; neque auxilium modo dēfēnsiōnī meae, vērum

etiam silentium pollicentur. Reliqua vērō multitūdō, quae quidem est cīvium, tōta nostra est; neque eōrum quisquam, quōs undique intuentīs, unde aliqua forī pars aspicī potest, et hūius exitum iūdicī exspectantīs vidētis, nōn cum virtūtī Milōnis favet, tum dē sē, dē līberīs suīs, dē patriā, dē fortūnīs hodiernō diē dēcertārī putat.

II. Ūnum genus est adversum īnfēstumque nōbīs, eōrum quōs P. Clōdī furor rapīnīs et incendiīs et omnibus exitiīs pūblicīs pāvit, quī hesternā etiam cōntiōne incitātī sunt ut vōbīs vōce praeīrent quid iūdicārētis. Quōrum clāmor sī quī forte fuerit, admonēre vōs dēbēbit ut eum cīvem retineātis, quī semper genus illud hominum clāmōrēsque māximōs prae vestrā salūte neglēxit. Quam ob rem adeste animīs, iūdicēs, et timōrem sī quem habētis dēpōnite. Nam, sī umquam dē bonīs et fortibus virīs, sī umquam dē bene meritīs cīvibus potestās vōbīs iūdicandī fuit, sī dēnique umquam locus amplissimōrum ōrdinum dēlēctīs virīs datus est ut sua studia ergā fortīs et bonōs cīvīs, quae vultū et verbīs saepe sīgnificāssent, rē et sententiīs dēclārārent, hōc profectō tempore eam potestātem omnem vōs habētis, ut statuātis utrum nōs, quī semper vestrae auctōritātī dēditī fuimus, semper miserī lūgeāmus, an, diū vexātī ā perditissimīs cīvibus, aliquandō per vōs ac per vestram fidem, virtūtem, sapientiamque recreēmur.

Quid enim nōbīs duōbus, iūdicēs, labōriōsius, quid magis sollicitum, magis exercitum dīcī aut fingī potest, quī, spē amplissimōrum praemiōrum ad rem pūblicam adductī, metū crūdēlissimōrum suppliciōrum carēre nōn possumus? Equidem cēterās tempestātēs et procellās in illīs dum taxat fluctibus cōntiōnum semper putāvī Milōnī esse subeundās, quia semper prō bonīs contrā

improbōs sēnserat; in iūdiciō vērō, et in eō cōnsiliō in quō ex cūnctīs ōrdinibus amplissimī virī iūdicārent, numquam exīstimāvī spem ūllam esse habitūrōs Milōnis inimīcōs, ad ēius nōn modo salūtem exstinguendam, sed etiam glōriam per tālīs virōs īnfringendam.

Quamquam in hāc causā, iūdicēs, T. Annī tribūnātū, rēbusque omnibus prō salūte reī pūblicae gestīs ad hūius crīminis dēfēnsiōnem nōn abūtēmur. Nisi oculīs vīderitis īnsidiās Milōnī ā Clōdiō factās, nec dēprecātūrī sumus ut crīmen hōc nōbīs propter multa praeclāra in rem pūblicam merita condōnētis, nec postulātūrī ut, sī mors P. Clōdī salūs vestra fuerit, idcircō eam virtūtī Milōnis potius quam populī Rōmānī fēlīcitātī adsīgnētis. Sed sī illīus īnsidiae clāriōrēs hāc lūce fuerint, tum dēnique obsecrābō obtestāborque vōs, iūdicēs, sī cētera āmīsimus, hōc saltem nōbīs ut relinquātur, ab inimīcōrum audāciā tēlīsque vītam ut impūne liceat dēfendere.

III. Sed ante quam ad eam ōrātiōnem veniō quae est propria vestrae quaestiōnis, videntur ea esse refūtanda, quae et in senātū ab inimīcīs saepe iactāta sunt, et in cōntiōne ab improbīs, et paulō ante ab accūsātōribus, ut omnī errōre sublātō rem plānē quae veniat in iūdicium vidēre possītis. Negant intuērī lūcem esse fās eī quī ā sē hominem occīsum esse fateātur. In quā tandem urbe hōc hominēs stultissimī disputant? nempe in eā quae prīmum iūdicium dē capite vīdit M. Horātī, fortissimī virī, quī nōndum līberā cīvitāte tamen populī Rōmānī comitiīs līberātus est, cum suā manū sorōrem esse interfectam fatērētur. An est quisquam quī hōc īgnōret, cum dē homine occīsō quaerātur, aut negārī solēre omnīnō esse factum aut rēctē et iūre factum esse dēfendī? Nisi vērō exīstimātis dēmentem P. Āfricānum fuisse,

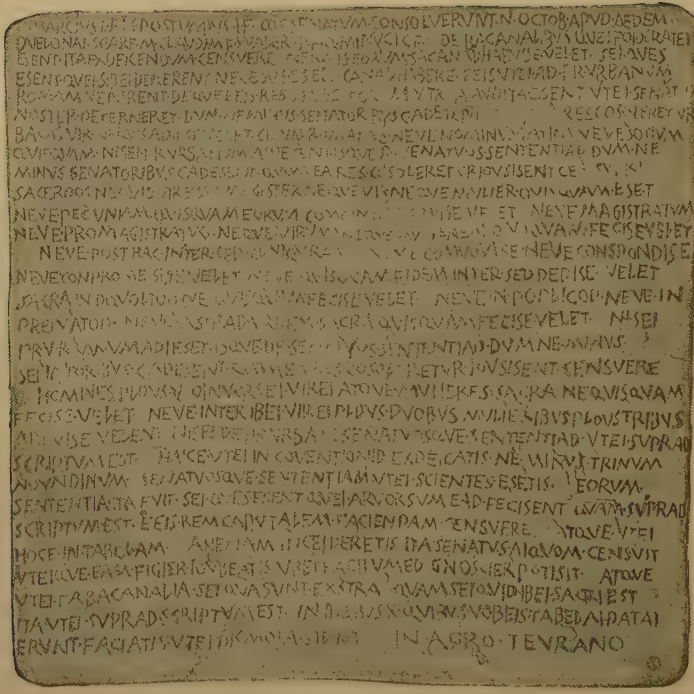
quī cum ā C. Carbōne tribūnō plēbis sēditiōsē in cōntiōne interrogārētur quid dē Ti. Gracchī morte sentīret, responderit iūre caesum vidērī. Neque enim posset aut Ahāla ille Servīlius, aut P. Nāsīca, aut L. Opīmius, aut C. Marius, aut mē cōnsule senātus, nōn nefārius habērī, sī scelerātōs cīvīs interficī nefās esset.

Itaque hōc, iūdicēs, nōn sine causā etiam fictīs fābulīs doctissimī hominēs memoriae prōdidērunt, eum quī patris ulcīscendī causā mātrem necāvisset, variātīs hominum sententiīs, nōn sōlum dīvīnā, sed etiam sapientissimae deae sententiā līberātum.

Quod sī duodecim tabulae nocturnum fūrem quōquō modō, diurnum autem, sī sē tēlō dēfenderet, interficī impūne voluērunt, quis est quī quōquō modō quis interfectus sit, pūniendum putet, cum videat aliquandō gladium nōbīs ad hominem occīdendum ab ipsīs porrigī lēgibus.

IV. Atquī sī tempus est ūllum iūre hominis necandī, quae multa sunt, certē illud est nōn modo iūstum, vērum etiam necessārium, cum vī vīs inlāta dēfenditur. Pudīcitiam cum ēriperet mīlitī tribūnus mīlitāris in exercitū C. Marī, propinquus ēius imperātōris, interfectus ab eō est cui vim adferēbat. Facere enim probus adulēscēns perīculōsē quam perpetī turpiter māluit. Atque hunc ille summus vir scelere solūtum perīculō līberāvit. Īnsidiātōrī vērō et latrōnī quae potest īnferrī iniūsta nex? Quid comitātūs nostrī, quid gladiī volunt? quōs habēre certē nōn licēret, sī ūtī illīs nūllō pactō licēret.

Est igitur haec, iūdicēs, nōn scrīpta, sed nāta lēx; quam nōn didicimus, accēpimus, lēgimus, vērum ex nātūrā ipsā adripuimus, hausimus, expressimus; ad quam nōn doctī sed factī, nōn īnstitūtī sed imbūtī sumus, ut, sī vīta nostra in aliquās īnsidiās, sī in vim et in tēla aut



Senatus Consultum de Bacchanalibus

A senatus consultum engraved on a bronze plate, found in 1640 at Tiriolo in Bruttii. It forbids the celebration of the rites of Bacchus without permission of the senate.

latrōnum aut inimīcōrum incidisset, omnis honesta ratiō esset expediendae salūtis. Silent enim lēgēs inter arma; nec sē exspectārī iubent, cum eī quī exspectāre velit, ante iniūsta poena luenda sit quam iūsta repetenda. Etsī persapienter et quōdam modō tacitē dat ipsa lēx potestātem dēfendendī, quae nōn hominem occīdī, sed esse cum tēlō hominis occīdendī causā vetat; ut, cum causa, nōn tēlum quaererētur, quī suī dēfendendī causā tēlō esset ūsus nōn hominis occīdendī causā habuisse tēlum iūdicārētur. Quāpropter hōc maneat in causā, iūdicēs, nōn enim dubitō quīn probātūrus sim vōbīs dēfēnsiōnem meam, sī id memineritis quod oblīvīscī nōn potestis, īnsidiātōrem iūre interficī posse.

V. Sequitur illud, quod ā Milōnis inimīcīs saepissimē dīcitur, caedem in quā P. Clōdius occīsus est senātum iūdicāsse contrā rem pūblicam esse factam. Illam vērō senātus nōn sententiīs suīs sōlum, sed etiam studiīs comprobāvit. Quotiēns enim est illa causa ā nōbīs ācta in senātū! quibus adsēnsiōnibus ūniversī ōrdinis, quam nec tacitīs nec occultīs! Quandō enim frequentissimō senātū quattuor aut summum quīnque sunt inventī quī Milōnis causam nōn probārent? Dēclārant hūius ambūstī tribūnī plēbis illae intermortuae cōntiōnēs, quibus cotīdiē meam potentiam invidiōsē crīmināBātur, cum dīceret senātum nōn quod sentīret, sed quod ego vellem dēcernere. Quae quidem sī potentia est appellanda potius quam aut propter māgna in rem pūblicam merita mediocris in bonīs causīs auctōritās, aut propter hōs officiōsōs labōrēs meōs nōn nūlla apud bonōs grātia, appellētur ita sānē, dum modo eā nōs ūtāmur prō salūte bonōrum contrā āmentiam perditōrum.

Hanc vērō quaestiōnem, etsī nōn est inīqua, num-

quam tamen senātus cōnstituendam putāvit. Erant enim lēgēs, erant quaestiōnēs vel dē caede vel dē vī, nec tantum maerōrem ac lūctum senātuī mors P. Clōdī adferēbat ut nova quaestiō cōnstituerētur. Cūius enim dē illō incestō stuprō iūdicium dēcernendī senātuī potestās esset ērepta, dē ēius interitū quis potest crēdere senātum iūdicium novum cōnstituendum putāsse? Cūr igitur incendium cūriae, oppūgnātiōnem aedium M. Lepidī, caedem hanc ipsam contrā rem pūblicam senātus factam esse dēcrēvit? Quia nūlla vīs umquam est in līberā cīvitāte suscepta inter cīvīs nōn contrā rem pūblicam. Nōn enim est illa dēfēnsiō contrā vim umquam optanda, sed nōn numquam est necessāria. Nisi vērō aut ille diēs quō Ti. Gracchus est caesus, aut ille quō Gāius, aut quō arma Sāturnīnī oppressa sunt, etiam sī ē rē pūblicā oppressa sunt, rem pūblicam tamen nōn vulnerārunt.

VI. Itaque ego ipse dēcrēvī, cum caedem in Appiā factam esse cōnstāret, nōn eum quī sē dēfendisset contrā rem pūblicam fēcisse, sed, cum inesset in rē vīs et īnsidiae, crīmen iūdiciō reservāvī, rem notāvī. Quod sī per furiōsum illum tribūnum senātuī quod sentiēbat perficere licuisset, novam quaestiōnem nūllam habērēmus. Dēcernēbat enim ut veteribus lēgibus, tantum modo extrā ōrdinem, quaererētur. Dīvīsa sententia est, postulante nesciō quō; nihil enim necesse est omnium mē flāgitia prōferre. Sīc reliqua auctōritās senātūs ēmptā intercessiōne sublāta est.

At enim Cn. Pompēius rogātiōne suā et dē rē et dē causā iūdicāvit, tulit enim dē caede quae in Appiā viā facta esset, in quā P. Clōdius occīsus esset. Quid ergō tulit? nempe ut quaererētur. Quid porrō quaeren-

dum est? Factumne sit? at cōnstat. Ā quō? at pāret. Vīdit igitur, etiam in cōnfessiōne factī, iūris tamen dēfēnsiōnem suscipī posse. Quod nisi vīdisset posse absolvī eum quī fatērētur, cum vidēret nōs fatērī, neque quaerī umquam iussisset, nec vōbīs tam hanc salūtārem in iūdicandō litteram quam illam trīstem dedisset. Mihi vērō Cn. Pompēius nōn modo nihil gravius contrā Milōnem iūdicāsse, sed etiam statuisse vidētur quid vōs in iūdicandō spectāre oportēret. Nam quī nōn poenam cōnfessiōnī, sed dēfēnsiōnem dedit, is causam interitūs quaerendam, nōn interitum putāvit. Iam illud ipse dīcet profectō, quod suā sponte fēcit, Pūbliōne Clōdiō tribuendum putārit an temporī.

VII. Domī suae nōbilissimus vir, senātūs prōpūgnātor, atque illīs quidem temporibus paene patrōnus, avunculus hūius iūdicis nostrī, fortissimī virī, M. Catōnis, tribūnus plēbis M. Drūsus occīsus est. Nihil dē ēius morte populus cōnsultus, nūlla quaestiō dēcrēta ā senātū est. Quantum lūctum in hāc urbe fuisse ā nostrīs patribus accēpimus, cum P. Āfricānō domī suae quiēscentī illa nocturna vīs esset inlāta? Quis tum nōn gemuit? Quis nōn ārsit dolōre, quem immortālem, sī fierī posset, omnēs esse cuperent, ēius nē necessāriam quidem exspectātam esse mortem? Num igitur ūlla quaestiō dē Āfricānī morte lāta est? Certē nūlla. Quid ita? Quia nōn aliō facinore clārī hominēs, aliō obscūrī necantur. Intersit inter vītae dignitātem summōrum atque īnfimōrum; mors quidem inlāta per scelus īsdem et poenīs teneātur et lēgibus. Nisi forte magis erit parricīda, sī quī cōnsulārem patrem quam sī quis humilem necārit, aut eō mors atrōcior erit P. Clōdī, quod is in monumentīs māiōrum suōrum sit interfectus,

hōc enim ab istīs saepe dīcitur; proinde quasi Appius ille Caecus viam mūnīverit, nōn quā populus ūterētur, sed ubi impūne suī posterī latrōcinārentur!

Itaque in eādem istā Appiā viā cum ōrnātissimum equitem Rōmānum P. Clōdius M. Papīrium occīdisset, nōn fuit illud facinus pūniendum, homō enim nōbilis in suīs monumentīs equitem Rōmānum occīderat; nunc ēiusdem Appiae nōmen quantās tragoediās excitat! Quae cruentāta anteā caede honestī atque innocentis virī silēbātur, eadem nunc crēbrō ūsūrpātur, posteā quam latrōnis et parricīdae sanguine imbūta est.

Sed quid ego illa commemorō? Comprehēnsus est in templō Castōris servus P. Clōdī, quem ille ad Cn. Pompēium interficiendum conlocārat; extorta est eī cōnfitentī sīca dē manibus; caruit forō posteā Pompēius, caruit senātū, caruit pūblicō; iānuā sē ac parietibus, nōn iūre lēgum iūdiciōrumque tēxit. Num quae rogātiō lāta, num quae nova quaestiō dēcrēta est? Atquī sī rēs, sī vir, sī tempus ūllum dignum fuit, certē haec in illā causā summa omnia fuērunt. Īnsidiātor erat in forō conlocātus, atque in vestibulō ipsō senātūs; eī virō autem mors parābātur, cūius in vītā nītēbātur salūs cīvitātis; eō porrō reī pūblicae tempore, quō, sī ūnus ille occidisset, nōn haec sōlum cīvitās, sed gentēs omnēs concidissent. Nisi vērō quia perfecta rēs nōn est, nōn fuit poenienda; proinde quasi exitūs rērum, nōn hominum cōnsilia lēgibus vindicentur. Minus dolendum fuit rē nōn perfectā, sed poeniendum certē nihilō minus. Quotiēns ego ipse, iūdicēs, ex P. Clōdī tēlīs et ex cruentīs ēius manibus effūgī! ex quibus sī mē nōn vel mea vel reī pūblicae fortūna servāsset, quis tandem dē interitū meō quaestiōnem tulisset?

VIII. Sed stultī sumus quī Drūsum, qui Āfricānum, Pompēium, nōsmet ipsōs cum P. Clōdiō cōnferre audeāmus. Tolerābilia fuērunt illa; P. Clōdī mortem aequō animō ferre nēmō potest. Lūget senātus, maeret equester ōrdō, tōta cīvitās cōnfecta seniō est, squālent mūnicipia, adflīctantur colōniae, agrī dēnique ipsī tam beneficum, tam salūtārem, tam mānsuētum cīvem dēsīderant. Nōn fuit ea causa, iūdicēs, profectō, nōn fuit, cūr sibi cēnsēret Pompēius quaestiōnem ferendam; sed homō sapiēns atque altā et dīvīnā quādam mente praeditus multa vīdit; fuisse illum sibi inimīcum, familiārem Milōnem. In commūnī omnium laetitiā, sī etiam ipse gaudēret, timuit nē vidērētur īnfīrmior fidēs reconciliātae grātiae; multa etiam alia vīdit, sed illud māximē, quamvīs atrōciter ipse tulisset, vōs tamen fortiter iūdicātūrōs. Itaque dēlēgit ex flōrentissimīs ōrdinibus ipsa lūmina; neque vērō, quod nōn nūllī dictitant, sēcrēvit in iūdicibus legendīs amīcōs meōs. Neque enim hōc cōgitāvit vir iūstissimus, neque in bonīs virīs legendīs id adsequī potuisset, etiam sī cupīsset. Nōn enim mea grātia familiāritātibus continētur, quae lātē patēre nōn possunt, propterea quod cōnsuētūdinēs victūs nōn possunt esse cum multīs; sed, sī quid possumus, ex eō possumus, quod rēs pūblica nōs coniūnxit cum bonīs; ex quibus ille cum optimōs virōs legeret, idque māximē ad fidem suam pertinēre arbitrārētur, nōn potuit legere nōn studiōsōs meī.

Quod vērō tē, L. Domitī, huic quaestiōnī praeesse māximē voluit, nihil quaesīvit aliud nisi iūstitiam, gravitātem, hūmānitātem, fidem. Tulit ut cōnsulārem necesse esset, crēdō, quod prīncipum mūnus esse dūcēbat resistere et levitātī multitūdinis et perditōrum temeritātī.

Ex cōnsulāribus tē creāvit potissimum, dederās enim quam contemnerēs populārīs īnsāniās iam ab adulēscentiā documenta māxima.

IX. Quam ob rem, iūdicēs, ut aliquandō ad causam crīmenque veniāmus, sī (neque) omnis cōnfessiō factī est inūsitāta, neque dē causā nostrā quicquam aliter ac nōs vellēmus ā senātū iūdicātum est, et lātor ipse lēgis, cum esset contrōversia nūlla factī, iūris tamen disceptātiōnem esse voluit, et eī lēctī iūdicēs isque praepositus est quaestiōnī, quī haec iūstē sapienterque disceptet, reliquum est, iūdicēs, ut nihil iam quaerere aliud dēbeātis, nisi uter utrī īnsidiās fēcerit. Quod quō facilius argūmentīs perspicere possītis, rem gestam vōbīs dum breviter expōnō, quaesō, dīligenter attendite.

P. Clōdius cum statuisset omnī scelere in praetūrā vexāre rem pūblicam, vidēretque ita tracta esse comitia annō superiōre ut nōn multōs mēnsīs praetūram gerere posset, quī nōn honōris gradum spectāret, ut cēterī, sed et L. Paulum conlēgam effugere vellet, singulārī virtūte cīvem, et annum integrum ad dīlacerandam rem pūblicam quaereret, subitō relīquit annum suum, sēsēque in annum proximum trānstulit, nōn, ut fit, religiōne aliquā, sed ut habēret, quod ipse dīcēbat, ad praetūram gerendam, hōc est, ad ēvertendam rem pūblicam, plēnum annum atque integrum.

Occurrēbat eī mancam ac dēbilem praetūram futūram suam cōnsule Milōne; eum porrō summō cōnsēnsū populī Rōmānī cōnsulem fierī vidēbat. Contulit sē ad ēius competītōrēs, sed ita, tōtam ut petītiōnem ipse sōlus etiam invītīs illīs gubernāret, tōta ut comitia suīs, ut dictitābat, umerīs sustinēret. Convocābat tribūs, sē interpōnēbat, Collīnam novam dīlēctū perditissimōrum

cīvium cōnscrībēbat. Quantō ille plūra miscēbat, tantō hīc magis in diēs convalēscēbat. Ubi vīdit homō ad omne facinus parātissimus fortissimum virum, inimīcissimum suum, certissimum cōnsulem, idque intellēxit nōn sōlum sermōnibus, sed etiam suffrāgiīs populī Rōmānī saepe esse dēclārātum, palam agere coepit, et apertē dīcere occīdendum Milōnem. Servōs agrestīs et barbarōs, quibus silvās pūblicās dēpopulātus erat Etrūriamque vexārat, ex Appennīnō dēdūxerat, quōs vidēbātis. Rēs erat minimē obscūra. Etenim palam dictitābat cōnsulātum Milōnī ēripī nōn posse, vītam posse. Significāvit hōc saepe in senātū, dīxit in cōntiōne. Quīn etiam M. Favōniō, fortissimō virō, quaerentī ex eō quā spē fureret Milōne vīvō, respondit trīduō illum aut summum quadrīduō esse peritūrum, quam vōcem ēius ad hunc M. Catōnem statim Favōnius dētulit.

x. Interim cum scīret Clōdius, neque enim erat difficile scīre, iter sollemne, lēgitimum, necessārium ante diem XIII. Kalendās Februāriās Milōnī esse Lānuvium ad flāminem prōdendum, quod erat dictātor Lānuvī Milō, Rōmā subitō ipse profectus prīdiē est, ut ante suum fundum, quod rē intellēctum est, Milōnī īnsidiās conlocāret. Atque ita profectus est ut cōntiōnem turbulentam, in quā ēius furor dēsīderātus est, quae illō ipsō diē habita est, relinqueret; quam, nisi obīre facinoris locum tempusque voluisset, numquam relīquisset. Milō autem cum in senātū fuisset eō diē, quoad senātus est dīmissus, domum vēnit; calceōs et vestīmenta mūtāvit; paulisper, dum sē uxor, ut fit, comparat, commorātus est; dein profectus id temporis cum iam Clōdius, sī quidem eō diē Rōmam ventūrus erat, redīre potuisset.

Ob viam fit eī Clōdius, expedītus, in equō, nūllā raedā,

nūllīs impedīmentīs, nūllīs Graecīs comitibus, ut solēbat, sine uxōre, quod numquam ferē; cum hīc īnsidiātor, quī iter illud ad caedem faciendam apparāsset, cum uxōre veherētur in raedā, paenulātus, māgnō et impedītō et muliebrī ac dēlicātō ancillārum puerōrumque comitātū. Fit obviam Clōdiō ante fundum ēius hōrā ferē ūndecimā, aut nōn multō secus. Statim complūrēs cum tēlīs in hunc faciunt dē locō superiōre impetum; adversī raedārium occīdunt. Cum autem hīc dē raedā rēiectā paenulā dēsiluisset, sēque ācrī animō dēfenderet, illī quī erant cum Clōdiō, gladiīs ēductīs, partim recurrere ad raedam, ut ā tergō Milōnem adorīrentur; partim, quod hunc iam interfectum putārent, caedere incipiunt ēius servōs, quī post erant; ex quibus quī animō fidēlī in dominum et praesentī fuērunt, partim occīsī sunt, partim, cum ad raedam pūgnārī vidērent, dominō succurrere prohibērentur, Milōnem occīsum et ex ipsō Clōdiō audīrent et rē vērā putārent, fēcērunt id servī Milōnis, dīcam enim apertē, nōn dērīvandī crīminis causā, sed ut factum est, nec imperante nec sciente nec praesente dominō, quod suōs quisque servōs in tālī rē facere voluisset.

XI. Haec, sīcutī exposuī, ita gesta sunt, iūdicēs. Īnsidiātor superātus est, vī vīcta vīs, vel potius oppressa virtūte audācia est. Nihil dīcō quid rēs pūblica cōnsecūta sit, nihil quid vōs, nihil quid omnēs bonī; nihil sānē id prōsit Milōnī, quī hōc fātō nātus est, ut nē sē quidem servāre potuerit, quīn ūnā rem pūblicam vōsque servāret. Sī id iūre fierī nōn potuit, nihil habeō quod dēfendam. Sīn hōc et ratiō doctīs, et necessitās barbarīs, et mōs gentibus, et ferīs etiam bēluīs nātūra ipsa praescrīpsit, ut omnem semper vim, quācumque ope possent,

ā corpore, ā capite, ā vītā suā prōpulsārent, nōn potestis hōc facinus improbum iūdicāre, quīn simul iūdicētis omnibus, quī in latrōnēs inciderint, aut illōrum tēlīs aut vestrīs sententiīs esse pereundum.

Quod sī ita putāsset, certē optābilius Milōnī fuit dare iugulum P. Clōdiō, nōn semel ab illō neque tum prīmum petītum, quam iugulārī ā vōbīs, quia sē nōn iugulandum illī trādidisset. Sīn hōc nēmō vestrum ita sentit, nōn illud iam in iūdicium venit, occīsusne sit, quod fatēmur, sed iūre an iniūriā, quod multīs in causīs saepe quaesītum est. Īnsidiās factās esse cōnstat, et id est quod senātus contrā rem pūblicam factum iūdicāvit; ab utrō factae sint incertum est. Dē hōc igitur lātum est ut quaererētur. Ita et senātus rem, nōn hominem notāvit, et Pompēius dē iūre, nōn dē factō quaestiōnem tulit. Num quid igitur aliud in iūdicium venit, nisi uter utrī īnsidiās fēcerit? Profectō nihil; sī hīc illī, ut nē sit impūne, sī ille huic, ut scelere solvāmur.

XII. Quōnam igitur pactō probārī potest īnsidiās Milōnī fēcisse Clōdium? Satis est in illā quidem tam audācī, tam nefāriā bēluā, docēre māgnam eī causam, māgnam spem in Milōnis morte prōpositam, māgnās ūtilitātēs fuisse. Itaque illud Cassiānum 'cui bonō fuerit' in hīs persōnīs valeat, etsī bonī nūllō ēmolumentō impelluntur in fraudem, improbī saepe parvō. Atquī Milōne interfectō Clōdius haec adsequēbātur, nōn modo ut praetor esset nōn eō cōnsule quō sceleris nihil facere posset; sed etiam ut eīs cōnsulibus praetor esset, quibus sī nōn adiuvantibus at cōnīventibus certē, spērāret posse sē ēlūdere in illīs suīs cōgitātīs furōribus; cūius illī cōnātūs, ut ipse ratiōcinābātur, nec cuperent reprimere, sī possent, cum tantum beneficium eī sē dēbēre arbitrārentur, et, sī

vellent, fortasse vix possent frangere hominis scelerātissimī conrōborātam iam vetustāte audāciam.

An vērō, iūdicēs, vōs sōlī īgnōrātis? Vōs hospitēs in hāc urbe versāminī? Vestrae peregrīnantur aurēs, neque in hōc pervagātō cīvitātis sermōne versantur, quās ille lēgēs, sī lēgēs nōminandae sunt ac nōn facēs urbis, pestēs reī pūblicae, fuerit impositūrus nōbīs omnibus atque inūstūrus? Exhibē, quaesō, Sexte Clōdī, exhibē librārium illud lēgum vestrārum, quod tē āiunt ēripuisse ē domō et ex mediīs armīs turbāque nocturnā tamquam Palladium sustulisse, ut praeclārum vidēlicet mūnus atque īnstrūmentum tribūnātūs ad aliquem, sī nactus essēs, quī tuō arbitriō tribūnātum gereret, dēferre possēs. Atque per . . . an hūius ille lēgis quam Clōdius ā sē inventam glōriātur, mentiōnem facere ausus esset vīvō Milōne, nōn dīcam cōnsule? Dē nostrum enim omnium — nōn audeō tōtum dīcere. Vidēte quid ea vitī lēx habitūra fuerit, cūius perīculōsa etiam reprehēnsiō est. Et aspēxit mē illīs quidem oculīs, quibus tum solēbat cum omnibus omnia minābātur. Movet mē quippe lūmen cūriae!

XIII. Quid? tū mē tibi īrātum, Sexte, putās, cūius inimīcissimum multō crūdēlius etiam poenītus es quam erat hūmānitātis meae postulāre? Tū P. Clōdī cruentum cadāver ēiēcistī domō; tū in pūblicum abiēcistī; tū spoliātum imāginibus, exsequiīs, pompā, laudātiōne, īnfēlīcissimīs līgnīs sēmiūstilātum, nocturnīs canibus dīlaniandum relīquistī. Quā rē, etsī nefāriē fēcistī, tamen quoniam in meō inimīcō crūdēlitātem exprōmpsistī tuam, laudāre nōn possum, īrāscī certē nōn dēbeō.

Audīstis, iūdicēs, quantum Clōdī interfuerit occīdī Milōnem; convertite animōs nunc vicissim ad Milōnem.

Quid Milōnis intererat interficī Clōdium? Quid erat cūr Milō, nōn dīcam admitteret, sed optāret? Obstābat in spē cōnsulātūs Milōnī Clōdius. At eō repūgnante fīēbat, immō vērō eō fīēbat magis, nec mē suffrāgātōre meliōre ūtēbātur quam Clōdiō. Valēbat apud vōs, iūdicēs, Milōnis ergā mē remque pūblicam meritōrum memoria; valēbant precēs et lacrimae nostrae, quibus ego tum vōs mīrificē movērī sentiēbam; sed plūs multō valēbat perīculōrum impendentium timor.

Quis enim erat cīvium quī sibi solūtam P. Clōdī praetūram sine māximō rērum novārum metū prōpōneret? Solūtam autem fore vidēbātis, nisi esset is cōnsul, quī eam audēret possetque cōnstringere. Eum Milōnem ūnum esse cum sentīret ūniversus populus Rōmānus, quis dubitāret suffrāgiō suō sē metū, perīculō rem pūblicam līberāre? At nunc, Clōdiō remōtō, ūsitātīs iam rēbus ēnītendum est Milōnī ut tueātur dīgnitātem suam; singulāris illa et huic ūnī concessa glōria, quae cotīdiē augēbātur frangendīs furōribus Clōdiānīs, iam Clōdī morte cecidit. Vōs adeptī estis nē quem cīvem metuerētis; hīc exercitātiōnem virtūtis, suffrāgātiōnem cōnsulātūs, fontem perennem glōriae suae perdidit. Itaque Milōnis cōnsulātus, quī vīvō Clōdiō labefactārī nōn poterat, mortuō dēnique temptārī coeptus est. Nōn modo igitur nihil prōdest, sed obest etiam Clōdī mors Milōnī.

At valuit odium, fēcit īrātus, fēcit inimīcus, fuit ultor iniūriae, poenītor dolōris suī. Quid? sī haec, nōn dīcō māiōra, fuērunt in Clōdiō quam in Milōne, sed in illō māxima, nūlla in hōc, quid vultis amplius? Quid enim ōdisset Clōdium Milō, segetem ac māteriem suae glōriae, praeter hōc cīvīle odium, quō omnīs improbōs ōdimus?

Ille erat ut ōdisset, prīmum dēfēnsōrem salūtis meae, deinde vexātōrem furōris, domitōrem armōrum suōrum, postrēmō etiam accūsātōrem suum; reus enim Milōnis lēge Plōtiā fuit Clōdius, quoad vīxit. Quō tandem animō hōc tyrannum illum tulisse crēditis, quantum odium illīus, et in homine iniūsto quam etiam iūstum fuisse?

XIV. Reliquum est ut iam illum nātūra ipsīus cōnsuētūdōque dēfendat, hunc autem haec eadem coarguat. Nihil per vim umquam Clōdius, omnia per vim Milō. Quid? ego, iūdicēs, cum maerentibus vōbīs urbe cessī, iūdiciumne timuī? nōn servōs, nōn arma, nōn vim? Quae fuisset igitur iūsta causa restituendī meī, nisi fuisset iniūsta ēiciendī? Diem mihi, crēdō, dīxerat, multam inrogārat, āctiōnem perduelliōnis intenderat, et mihi vidēlicet in causā aut malā aut meā, nōn et praeclārissimā et vestrā, iūdicium timendum fuit. Servōrum et egentium cīvium et facinorōsōrum armīs meōs cīvīs, meīs cōnsiliīs perīculīsque servātōs, prō mē obicī nōluī.

Vīdī enim, vīdī hunc ipsum Q. Hortēnsium, lūmen et ōrnāmentum reī pūblicae, paene interficī servōrum manū, cum mihi adesset; quā in turbā C. Vibiēnus senātor, vir optimus, cum hōc cum esset ūnā, ita est mulcātus ut vītam āmīserit. Itaque quandō illīus posteā sīca illa, quam ā Catilīnā accēperat, conquiēvit? Haec intentāta nōbīs est; huic ego vōs obicī prō mē nōn sum passus; haec īnsidiāta Pompēiō est; haec istam Appiam, monumentum suī nōminis, nece Papīrī cruentāvit; haec eadem longō intervāllō conversa rūrsus est in mē; nūper quidem, ut scītis, mē ad rēgiam paene cōnfēcit.

Quid simile Milōnis? cūius vīs omnis haec semper fuit, nē P. Clōdius, cum in iūdicium dētrahī nōn posset,

vī oppressam cīvitātem tenēret. Quem sī interficere voluisset, quantae quotiēns occāsiōnēs, quam praeclārae fuērunt! Potuitne, cum domum ac deōs penātīs suōs illō oppūgnante dēfenderet, iūre sē ulcīscī? Potuitne, cīvī ēgregiō et virō fortissimō, P. Sestiō, conlēgā suō, vulnerātō? Potuitne, Q. Fabriciō, virō optimō, cum dē reditū meō lēgem ferret, pulsō, crūdēlissimā in forō caede factā? Potuitne, L. Caecilī, iūstissimī fortissimīque praetōris, oppūgnātā domō? Potuitne illō diē, cum est lāta lēx dē mē; cum tōtius Ītaliae concursus, quem mea salūs concitārat, factī illīus glōriam libēns āgnōvisset, ut, etiam sī id Milō fēcisset, cūncta cīvitās eam laudem prō suā vindicāret?

XV. At quod erat tempus! Clārissimus et fortissimus cōnsul, inimīcus Clōdiō, ultor sceleris illīus, prōpūgnātor senātūs, dēfēnsor vestrae voluntātis, patrōnus pūblicī cōnsēnsūs, restitūtor salūtis meae; septem praetōrēs, octō tribūnī plēbeī, illīus adversāriī, dēfēnsōrēs meī; Cn. Pompēius, auctor et dux meī reditūs, illīus hostis, cūius sententiam senātus omnis dē salūte meā gravissimam et ōrnātissimam secūtus est, quī populum Rōmānum est cohortātus, quī cum dē mē dēcrētum Capuae fēcisset, ipse cūnctae Ītaliae cupientī et ēius fidem implōrantī sīgnum dedit, ut ad mē restituendum Rōmam concurrerent; omnium dēnique in illum odia cīvium ārdēbant dēsīderiō meī, quem quī tum interēmisset, nōn dē impūnitāte ēius, sed dē praemiīs cōgitārētur.

Tamen sē Milō continuit, et P. Clōdium in iūdicium bis, ad vim numquam vocāvit. Quid? prīvātō Miḷōne et reō ad populum accūsante P. Clōdiō, cum in Cn. Pompēium prō Milōne dīcentem impetus factus est, quae tum nōn modo occāsiō, sed etiam causa illīus oppri-

mendī fuit! Nūper vērō cum M. Antōnius summam spem salūtis bonīs omnibus attulisset, gravissimamque adulēscēns nōbilissimus reī pūblicae partem fortissimē suscēpisset, atque illam bēluam, iūdicī laqueōs dēclīnantem, iam inrētītam tenēret, quī locus, quod tempus illud, dī immortālēs, fuit! cum sē ille fugiēns in scālārum tenebrīs abdidisset, māgnum Milōnī fuit cōnficere illam pestem nūllā suā invidiā, M. vērō Antōnī māximā glōriā? Quid? comitiīs in campō quotiēns potestās fuit, cum ille in saepta ruisset, gladiōs dēstringendōs, lapidēs iaciendōs cūrāvisset, dein subitō, vultū Milōnis perterritus, fugeret ad Tiberim, vōs et omnēs bonī vōta facerētis ut Milōnī ūtī virtūte suā libēret!

XVI. Quem igitur cum omnium grātiā nōluit, hunc voluit cum aliquōrum querellā? quem iūre, quem locō, quem tempore, quem impūne nōn est ausus, hunc iniūriā, inīquō locō, aliēnō tempore, perīculō capitis, nōn dubitāvit occīdere? praesertim, iūdicēs, cum honōris amplissimī contentiō et diēs comitiōrum subesset, quō quidem tempore, sciō enim quam timida sit ambitiō, quantaque et quam sollicita sit cupiditās cōnsulātūs, omnia, nōn modo quae reprehendī palam, sed etiam obscūrē quae cōgitārī possunt timēmus, rūmōrem, fābulam fictam, levem perhorrēscimus, ōra omnium atque oculōs intuēmur. Nihil est enim tam molle, tam tenerum, tam aut fragile aut flexibile, quam voluntās ergā nōs sēnsusque cīvium, quī nōn modo improbitātī īrāscuntur candidātōrum, sed etiam in rēctē factīs saepe fastīdiunt.

Hunc igitur diem campī spērātum atque exoptātum sibi prōpōnēns Milō, cruentīs manibus scelus et facinus prae sē ferēns et cōnfitēns, ad illa augusta centuriārum

auspicia veniēbat? Quam hōc nōn crēdibile in hōc! quam idem in Clōdiō nōn dubitandum, cum sē ille interfectō Milōne rēgnātūrum putāret! Quid? quod caput est audāciae, iūdicēs, quis īgnōrat māximam inlecebram esse peccandī impūnitātis spem? In utrō igitur haec fuit? in Milōne, quī etiam nunc reus est factī aut praeclārī aut certē necessāriī, an in Clōdiō, quī ita iūdicia poenamque contempserat ut eum nihil dēlectāret quod aut per nātūram fās esset, aut per lēgēs licēret?

Sed quid ego argūmentor? Quid plūra disputō? Tē, Q. Petīlī, appellō, optimum et fortissimum cīvem; tē, M. Catō, testor, quōs mihi dīvīna quaedam sors dedit iūdicēs. Vōs ex M. Favōniō audīstis Clōdium sibi dīxisse, et audīstis vīvō Clōdiō, peritūrum Milōnem trīduō. Post diem tertium gesta rēs est quam dīxerat. Cum ille nōn dubitārit aperīre quid cōgitāret, vōs potestis dubitāre quid fēcerit? XVII. Quem ad modum igitur eum diēs nōn fefellit? Dīxī equidem modo. Dictātōris Lānuvīnī stata sacrificia nōsse negōtī nihil erat. Vīdit necesse esse Milōnī proficīscī Lānuvium illō ipsō quō est profectus diē. Itaque antevertit. At quō diē? Quō, ut ante dīxī, fuit īnsānissima cōntiō ab ipsīus mercēnāriō tribūnō plēbis concitāta; quem diem ille, quam cōntiōnem, quōs clāmōrēs, nisi ad cōgitātum facinus approperāret, numquam relīquisset. Ergō illī nē causa quidem itineris, etiam causa manendī; Milōnī manendī nūlla, exeundī nōn causa sōlum, sed etiam necessitās fuit.

Quid, sī, ut ille scīvit Milōnem fore eō diē in viā, sīc Clōdium Milō nē suspicārī quidem potuit? Prīmum quaerō quī id scīre potuerit quod vōs īdem in Clōdiō quaerere nōn potestis? Ut enim nēminem alium nisi

T. Patinam, familiārissimum suum, rogāsset, scīre potuit illō ipsō diē Lānuvī ā dictātōre Milōne prōdī flāminem necesse esse. Sed erant permultī aliī, ex quibus id facillimē scīre posset. Milō dē Clōdī reditū unde quaesīvit? Quaesierit sānē, vidēte quid vōbīs largiar, servum etiam, ut Q. Arrius, meus amīcus, dīxit, corrūperit. Legite testimōnia testium vestrōrum. Dīxit C. Causinius Schola, Interamnās, familiārissimus et īdem comes Clōdī, — cūius iam prīdem testimōniō Clōdius eādem hōrā Interamnae fuerat et Rōmae, — P. Clōdium illō diē in Albānō mānsūrum fuisse; sed subitō eī esse nūntiātum Cȳrum architectum esse mortuum, itaque repente Rōmam cōnstituisse proficīscī. Dīxit hōc comes item P. Clōdī, C. Clōdius.

XVIII. Vidēte, iūdicēs, quantae rēs hīs testimōniīs sint cōnfectae. Prīmum certē līberātur Milō nōn eō cōnsiliō profectus esse, ut īnsidiārētur in viā Clōdiō, quippe, sī ille obvius eī futūrus omnīnō nōn erat. Deinde, nōn enim videō cūr nōn meum quoque agam negōtium, scītis, iūdicēs, fuisse quī in hāc rogātiōne suādendā dīcerent Milōnis manū caedem esse factam, cōnsiliō vērō māiōris alicūius. Mē vidēlicet latrōnem ac sīcārium abiectī hominēs et perditī dēscrībēbant. Iacent suīs testibus quī Clōdium negant eō diē Rōmam, nisi dē Cȳrō audīsset, fuisse reditūrum. Respīrāvī, līberātus sum; nōn vereor nē, quod nē suspicārī quidem potuerim, videar id cōgitāsse.

Nunc persequar cētera. Nam occurrit illud: 'Igitur nē Clōdius quidem dē īnsidiīs cōgitāvit, quoniam fuit in Albānō mānsūrus.' Sī quidem exitūrus ad caedem ē vīllā nōn fuisset. Videō enim illum, quī dīcātur dē Cȳrī morte nūntiāsse, nōn id nūntiāsse, sed Milōnem

appropinquāre. Nam quid dē Cȳrō nūntiāret, quem Clōdius Rōmā proficīscēns relīquerat morientem? Ūnā fuī, testāmentum simul obsīgnāvī cum Clōdiō; testāmentum autem palam fēcerat, et illum hērēdem et mē scrīpserat. Quem prīdiē hōrā tertiā animam efflantem relīquisset, eum mortuum postrīdiē hōrā decimā dēnique eī nūntiābātur?

XIX. Age, sit ita factum. Quae causa cūr Rōmam properāret? Cūr in noctem sē coniceret? Ecquid adferēbat fēstīnātiōnis, quod hērēs erat? Prīmum, erat nihil cūr properātō opus esset; deinde, sī quid esset, quid tandem erat quod eā nocte cōnsequī posset, āmitteret autem sī postrīdiē Rōmam māne vēnisset? Atquė ut illī nocturnus ad urbem adventus vītandus potius quam expetendus fuit, sīc Milōnī, cum īnsidiātor esset, sī illum ad urbem nocte accessūrum sciēbat, subsīdendum atque exspectandum fuit. Nēmō eī negantī nōn crēdidisset, quem esse omnēs salvum etiam cōnfitentem volunt. Sustinuisset hōc crīmen prīmum ipse ille latrōnum occultātor et receptor locus, cum neque mūta sōlitūdō indicāsset neque caeca nox ostendisset Milōnem; deinde ibi multī ab illō violātī, spoliātī, bonīs expulsī, multī haec etiam timentēs in suspīciōnem caderent, tōta dēnique rea citārētur Etrūria. Atque illō diē certē Arīciā rediēns dēvertit Clōdius ad Albānum. Quod ut scīret Milō illum Arīciae fuisse, suspicārī tamen dēbuit eum, etiam sī Rōmam illō diē revertī vellet, ad vīllam suam, quae viam tangeret, dēversūrum. Cūr neque ante occurrit, nē ille in vīllā residēret, nec eō in locō subsēdit, quō ille noctū ventūrus esset?

Videō adhūc cōnstāre, iūdicēs, omnia: Milōnī etiam ūtile fuisse Clōdium vīvere, illī ad ea quae concupierat

optātissimum interitum Milōnis; odium fuisse illīus in hunc acerbissimum, nūllum hūius in illum; cōnsuētūdinem illīus perpetuam in vī īnferendā, hūius tantum in repellendā; mortem ab illō dēnūntiātam Milōnī et praedicātam palam, nihil umquam audītum ex Milōne; profectiōnis hūius diem illī nōtum, reditūs illīus huic īgnōtum fuisse; hūius iter necessārium, illīus etiam potius aliēnum; hunc prae sē tulisse illō diē Rōmā exitūrum, illum eō diē sē dissimulāsse reditūrum; hunc nūllīus reī mūtāsse cōnsilium, illum causam mūtandī cōnsilī fīnxisse; huic, sī īnsidiārētur, noctem prope urbem exspectandam, illī, etiam sī hunc nōn timēret, tamen accessum ad urbem nocturnum fuisse metuendum.

XX. Videāmus nunc, id quod caput est, locus ad īnsidiās ille ipse, ubi congressī sunt, utrī tandem fuerit aptior. Id vērō, iūdicēs, etiam dubitandum et diūtius cōgitandum est? Ante fundum Clōdī, quō in fundō propter īnsānās illās substrūctiōnēs facile hominum mīlle versābantur valentium, ēditō adversārī atque excelsō locō, superiōrem sē fore putārat Milō, et ob eam rem eum locum ad pūgnam potissimum ēlēgerat? an in eō locō est potius exspectātus ab eō quī ipsīus locī spē facere impetum cōgitārat? Rēs loquitur ipsa, iūdicēs, quae semper valet plūrimum. Sī haec nōn gesta audīrētis, sed pīcta vidērētis, tamen appārēret uter esset īnsidiātor, uter nihil cōgitāret malī, cum alter veherētur in raedā paenulātus, ūnā sedēret uxor. Quid hōrum nōn impedītissimum, vestītus an vehiculum an comes? Quid minus prōmptum ad pūgnam, cum paenulā inrētītus, raedā impedītus, uxōre paene cōnstrictus esset? Vidēte nunc illum, prīmum ēgredientem ē vīllā, subitō; Cūr? vesperī; Quid necesse

est? tardē; Quī convenit, praesertim id temporis? Dēvertit in vīllam Pompēī. Pompēium ut vidēret? Sciēbat in Alsiēnsī esse. Vīllam ut perspiceret? Mīliēns in eā fuerat. Quid ergō erat? Morae et tergiversātiōnēs; dum hīc venīret, locum relinquere nōluit.

XXI. Age nunc, iter expedītī latrōnis cum Milōnis impedīmentīs comparāte. Semper ille anteā cum uxōre, tum sine eā; numquam nisi in raedā, tum in equō; comitēs Graeculī, quōcumque ībat, etiam cum in castra Etrūsca properābat, tum nūgārum in comitātū nihil. Milō, quī numquam, tum cāsū puerōs symphōniacōs uxōris dūcēbat et ancillārum gregēs. Ille, quī semper sēcum scorta, semper exolētōs, semper lupās dūceret, tum nēminem, nisi ut virum ā virō lēctum esse dīcerēs. Cūr igitur vīctus est? Quia nōn semper viātor ā latrōne, nōn numquam etiam latrō ā viātōre occīditur; quia, quamquam parātus in imparātōs Clōdius, tamen mulier inciderat in virōs.

Nec vērō sīc erat umquam nōn parātus Milō contrā illum ut nōn satis ferē esset parātus. Semper et quantum interesset P. Clōdī sē perīre, et quantō illī odiō esset, et quantum ille audēret cōgitābat. Quam ob rem vītam suam, quam māximīs praemiīs prōpositam et paene addictam sciēbat, numquam in perīculum sine praesidiō et sine custōdiā prōiciēbat. Adde cāsūs, adde incertōs exitūs pūgnārum Martemque commūnem, quī saepe spoliantem iam et exsultantem ēvertit et perculit ab abiectō; adde īnscītiam prānsī, pōtī, ōscitantis ducis, quī cum ā tergō hostem interclūsum relīquisset, nihil dē ēius extrēmīs comitibus cōgitāvit, in quōs incēnsōs īrā vītamque dominī dēsperantīs cum incidisset, haesit in eīs poenīs, quās ab eō servī fidēlēs prō dominī vītā expetīvērunt.

Cūr igitur eōs manū mīsit? Metuēbat scīlicet nē indicārētur, nē dolōrem perferre nōn possent, nē tormentīs cōgerentur occīsum esse ā servīs Milōnis in Appiā viā P. Clōdium cōnfitērī. Quid opus est tortōre? Quid quaeris? Occīderitne? Occīdit. Iūre an iniūriā? Nihil ad tortōrem, factī enim in eculeō quaestiō est, iūris in iūdiciō.

XXII. Quod igitur in causā quaerendum est, indāgāmus hīc; quod tormentīs invenīre vīs, id fatēmur. Manū vērō cūr mīserit, sī id potius quaeris quam cūr parum amplīs adfēcerit praemiīs, nescīs inimīcī factum reprehendere. Dīxit enim hīc īdem, quī omnia semper cōnstanter et fortiter, M. Catō, et dīxit in turbulentā cōntiōne, quae tamen hūius auctōritāte plācāta est, nōn lībertāte sōlum, sed etiam omnibus praemiīs dīgnissimōs fuisse, quī dominī caput dēfendissent. Quod enim praemium satis māgnum est tam benevolīs, tam bonīs, tam fidēlibus servīs, propter quōs vīvit? Etsī id quidem nōn tantī est, quam quod propter eōsdem nōn sanguine et vulneribus suīs crūdēlissimī inimīcī mentem oculōsque satiāvit. Quōs nisi manū mīsisset, tormentīs etiam dēdendī fuērunt cōnservātōrēs dominī, ultōrēs sceleris, dēfēnsōrēs necis. Hīc vērō nihil habet in hīs malīs quod minus molestē ferat, quam, etiam sī quid ipsī accidat, esse tamen illīs meritum praemium persolūtum.

Sed quaestiōnēs urgent Milōnem, quae sunt habitae nunc in ātriō Lībertātis. Quibusnam dē servīs? Rogās? Dē P. Clōdī. Quis eōs postulāvit? Appius. Quis prōdūxit? Appius. Unde? Ab Appiō. Dī bonī! quid potest agī sevērius? Dē servīs nūlla lēge quaestiō est in dominum nisi dē incestū, ut fuit in Clōdium. Proximē

deōs accessit Clōdius, propius quam tum cum ad ipsōs penetrārat, cūius dē morte tamquam dē caerimōniīs violātīs quaeritur. Sed tamen māiōrēs nostrī in dominum dē servō quaerī nōluērunt, nōn quīn posset vērum invenīrī, sed quia vidēbātur indīgnum esse et dominī morte ipsā trīstius. In reum dē servō accūsātōris cum quaeritur, vērum invenīrī potest? Age vērō, quae erat aut quālis quaestiō? 'Heus tū, Rūfiō,' verbī causā, 'cavē sīs mentiāris. Clōdius īnsidiās fēcit Milōnī?' 'Fēcit:' 'Certa crux.' 'Nūllās fēcit:' 'Spērāta lībertās.' Quid hāc quaestiōne certius? Subitō abreptī in quaestiōnem, tamen sēparantur ā cēterīs et in arcās coniciuntur, nē quis cum eīs conloquī possit. Hī centum diēs penes accūsātōrem cum fuissent, ab eō ipsō accūsātōre prōductī sunt. Quid hāc quaestiōne dīcī potest integrius, quid incorruptius?

XXIII. Quod sī nōndum satis cernitis, cum rēs ipsa tot tam clārīs argūmentīs sīgnīsque lūceat, pūrā mente atque integrā Milōnem, nūllō scelere imbūtum, nūllō metū perterritum, nūllā cōnscientiā exanimātum Rōmam revertisse, recordāminī, per deōs immortālīs! quae fuerit celeritās reditūs ēius, quī ingressus in forum ārdente cūriā, quae māgnitūdō animī, quī vultus, quae ōrātiō. Neque vērō sē populō sōlum, sed etiam senātuī commīsit; neque senātuī modo, sed etiam pūblicīs praesidiīs et armīs; neque hīs tantum, vērum etiam ēius potestātī, cui senātus tōtam rem pūblicam, omnem Ītaliae pūbem, cūncta populī Rōmānī arma commīserat; cui numquam sē hīc profectō trādidisset, nisi causae suae cōnfīderet, praesertim omnia audientī, māgna metuentī, multa suspicantī, nōn nūlla crēdentī. Māgna vīs est cōnscientiae, iūdicēs, et māgna in utramque partem, ut neque timeant

quī nihil commīserint, et poenam semper ante oculōs versārī putent quī peccārint.

Neque vērō sine ratiōne certā causa Milōnis semper ā senātū probāta est. Vidēbant enim sapientissimī homi-
5 nēs factī ratiōnem, praesentiam animī, dēfēnsiōnis cōnstantiam. An vērō oblītī estis, iūdicēs, recentī illō nūntiō necis Clōdiānae, nōn modo inimīcōrum Milōnis sermōnēs et opīniōnēs, sed nōn nūllōrum etiam imperītōrum? Negābant eum Rōmam esse reditūrum. Sīve enim illud
10 animō īrātō ac percitō fēcisset, ut incēnsus odiō trucīdāret inimīcum, arbitrābantur eum tantī mortem P. Clōdī putāsse ut aequō animō patriā carēret, cum sanguine inimīcī explēsset odium suum; sīve etiam illīus morte patriam līberāre voluisset, nōn dubitātūrum fortem vi-
15 rum quīn, cum suō perīculō salūtem populō Rōmānō attulisset, cēderet aequō animō lēgibus, sēcum auferret glōriam sempiternam, nōbīs haec fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servāsset. Multī etiam Catilīnam atque illa portenta loquēbantur: 'Ērumpet, occupābit aliquem lo-
20 cum, bellum patriae faciet.' Miserōs interdum cīvīs optimē dē rē pūblicā meritōs, in quibus hominēs nōn modo rēs praeclārissimās oblīviscuntur, sed etiam nefāriās suspicantur! Ergō illa falsa fuērunt, quae certē vēra exstitissent, sī Milō admīsisset aliquid quod nōn
25 posset honestē vērēque dēfendere.

XXIV. Quid? quae posteā sunt in eum congesta, quae quemvīs etiam mediocrium dēlīctōrum cōnscientiā perculissent, ut sustinuit, dī immortālēs! Sustinuit? Immō vērō ut contempsit ac prō nihilō putāvit, quae neque
30 māximō animō nocēns neque innocēns nisi fortissimus vir neglegere potuisset! Scūtōrum, gladiōrum, frēnōrum, pīlōrumque etiam multitūdō dēprehendī posse indi-

cābātur; nūllum in urbe vīcum, nūllum angiportum esse dīcēbant, in quō Milōnī conducta nōn esset domus; arma in vīllam Ocriculānam dēvecta Tiberī, domus in clīvō Capitōlīnō scūtīs referta, plēna omnia malleolōrum ad urbis incendia comparātōrum. Haec nōn dēlāta sōlum, sed paene crēdita, nec ante repudiāta sunt quam quaesīta.

Laudābam equidem incrēdibilem dīligentiam Cn. Pompēī, sed dīcam ut sentiō, iūdicēs. Nimis multa audīre cōguntur, neque aliter facere possunt, eī quibus tōta commissa est rēs pūblica. Quīn etiam fuit audiendus popa Licinius nesciō quī dē Circō Māximō, servōs Milōnis, apud sē ēbriōs factōs, sibi cōnfessōs esse dē interficiendō Pompēiō coniūrāsse, dein posteā sē gladiō percussum esse ab ūnō dē illīs, nē indicāret. Pompēiō in hortōs nūntiāvit; arcessor in prīmīs; dē amīcōrum sententiā rem dēfert ad senātum. Nōn poteram in illīus meī patriaeque custōdis tantā suspīciōne nōn metū exanimārī; sed mīrābar tamen crēdī popae, cōnfessiōnem servōrum audīrī, vulnus in latere, quod acū pūnctum vidērētur, prō ictū gladiātōris probārī. Vērum, ut intellegō, cavēbat magis Pompēius quam timēbat, nōn ea sōlum quae timenda erant, sed omnia, nē vōs aliquid timērētis. Oppūgnāta domus C. Caesaris, clārissimī et fortissimī virī, per multās noctis hōrās nūntiābātur. Nēmō audierat tam celebrī locō, nēmō sēnserat; tamen audiēbātur. Nōn poteram Cn. Pompēium, praestantissimā virtūte virum, timidum suspicārī; dīligentiam, tōtā rē pūblicā susceptā, nimiam nūllam putābam. Frequentissimō senātū nūper in Capitōliō senātor inventus est quī Milōnem cum tēlō esse dīceret. Nūdāvit sē in sānctissimō templō, quoniam vīta tālis et cīvis et virī fidem nōn faciēbat, ut eō tacente rēs ipsa loquerētur.

XXV. Omnia falsa atque īnsidiōsē fīcta comperta sunt. Cum tamen, sī metuitur etiam nunc Milō, nōn iam hōc Clōdiānum crīmen timēmuṣ, sed tuās, Cn. Pompēī, tē enim iam appellō, et eā vōce ut mē exaudīre possīs, tuās, tuās, inquam, suspīciōnēs perhorrēscimus; sī Milōnem timēs, sī hunc dē tuā vītā nefāriē aut nunc cōgitāre aut mōlītum aliquandō aliquid putās, sī Ītaliae dīlēctus, ut nōn nūllī conquīsītōrēs tuī dictitārunt, sī haec arma, sī Capitōlīnae cohortēs, sī excubiae, sī vigiliae, sī dīlēcta iuventūs quae tuum corpus domumque custōdit contrā Milōnis impetum armāta est, atque illa omnia in hunc ūnum īnstitūta, parāta, intenta sunt, māgna in hōc certē vīs et incrēdibilis animus, et nōn ūnīus virī vīrēs atque opēs iūdicantur, sī quidem in hunc ūnum et praestantissimus dux ēlēctus et tōta rēs pūblica armāta est.

Sed quis nōn intellegit omnīs tibi reī pūblicae partīs aegrās et lābantīs, ut eās hīs armīs sānārēs et cōnfīrmārēs, esse commissās? Quod sī locus Milōnī datus esset, probāsset profectō tibi ipsī nēminem umquam hominem hominī cāriōrem fuisse quam tē sibi; nūllum sē umquam perīculum prō tuā dīgnitāte fūgisse; cum ipsā illā taeterrimā peste sē saepissimē prō tuā glōriā contendisse; tribūnātum suum ad salūtem meam, quae tibi cārissima fuisset, cōnsiliīs tuīs gubernātum; sē ā tē posteā dēfēnsum in perīculō capitis, adiūtum in petītiōne praetūrae; duōs sē habēre semper amīcissimōs spērāsse, tē tuō beneficiō, mē suō. Quae sī nōn probāret, sī tibi ita penitus inhaesisset ista suspīciō nūllō ut ēvellī modō posset, sī dēnique Ītalia ā dīlēctū, urbs ab armīs sine Milōnis clāde numquam esset conquiētūra, nē ille haud dubitāns cessisset patriā, is quī ita nātus est et ita

cōnsuēvit; tē, Māgne, tamen antestārētur, quod nunc etiam facit.

XXVI. Vidē quam sit varia vītae commūtābilisque ratiō, quam vaga volūbilisque fortūna, quantae īnfidēlitātēs in amīcīs, quam ad tempus aptae simulātiōnēs, quantae in perīculīs fugae proximōrum, quantae timiditātēs. Erit, erit illud profectō tempus, et inlūcēscet aliquandō ille diēs, cum tū, salūtāribus, ut spērō, rēbus tuīs, sed fortasse mōtū aliquō commūnium temporum, quī quam crēbrō accidat expertī scīre dēbēmus, et amīcissimī benevolentiam et gravissimī hominis fidem et ūnīus post hominēs nātōs fortissimī virī māgnitūdinem animī dēsīderēs. Quamquam quis hōc crēdat, Cn. Pompēium, iūris pūblicī, mōris māiōrum, reī dēnique pūblicae perītissimum, cum senātus eī commīserit ut vidēret nē quid rēs pūblica dētrīmentī caperet, quō ūnō versiculō satis armātī semper cōnsulēs fuērunt, etiam nūllīs armīs datīs, hunc exercitū, hunc dīlēctū datō, iūdicium exspectātūrum fuisse in ēius cōnsiliīs vindicandīs, quī vī iūdicia ipsa tolleret? Satis iūdicātum est ā Pompēiō, satis, falsō ista cōnferrī in Milōnem, quī lēgem tulit, quā, ut ego sentiō, Milōnem absolvī ā vōbīs oportēret, ut omnēs cōnfitentur, licēret. Quod vērō in illō locō atque illīs pūblicōrum praesidiōrum cōpiīs circumfūsus sedet, satis dēclārat sē nōn terrōrem īnferre vōbīs, quid enim minus illō dīgnum quam cōgere ut vōs eum condemnētis, in quem animadvertere ipse et mōre māiōrum et suō iūre posset? sed praesidiō esse, ut intellegātis contrā hesternam illam cōntiōnem licēre vōbīs quod sentiātis līberē iūdicāre.

XXVII. Nec vērō mē, iūdicēs, Clōdiānum crīmen movet, nec tam sum dēmēns tamque vestrī sēnsūs

īgnārus atque expers, ut nesciam quid dē morte Clōdī sentiātis. Dē quā, sī iam nōllem ita dīluere crīmen, ut dīluī, tamen impūne Milōnī palam clāmāre ac mentīrī glōriōsē licēret: 'Occīdī, occīdī, nōn Sp. Maelium, quī annōnā levandā iactūrīsque reī familiāris, quia nimis amplectī plēbem vidēbātur, in suspīciōnem incidit rēgnī appetendī; nōn Ti. Gracchum, quī conlēgae magistrātum per sēditiōnem abrogāvit, quōrum interfectōrēs implēvērunt orbem terrārum nōminis suī glōriā; sed eum, audēret enim dīcere, cum patriam perīculō suō līberāsset, cūius nefandum adulterium in pulvīnāribus sānctissimīs nōbilissimae fēminae comprehendērunt; eum cūius suppliciō senātus sollemnīs religiōnēs expiandās saepe cēnsuit; eum quem cum sorōre germānā nefārium stuprum fēcisse L. Lūcullus iūrātus sē quaestiōnibus habitīs dīxit comperisse; eum quī cīvem quem senātus, quem populus Rōmānus, quem omnēs gentēs urbis ac vītae cīvium cōnservātōrem iūdicārant, servōrum armīs exterminā vit; eum quī rēgna dedit, adēmit, orbem terrārum quibuscum voluit partītus est; eum quī, plūrimīs caedibus in forō factīs, singulārī virtūte et glōriā cīvem domum vī et armīs compulit; eum cui nihil umquam nefās fuit, nec in facinore nec in libīdine; eum quī aedem Nymphārum incendit, ut memoriam pūblicam recēnsiōnis tabulīs pūblicīs impressam exstingueret; eum dēnique, cui iam nūlla lēx erat, nūllum cīvīle iūs, nūllī possessiōnum terminī; quī nōn calumniā līti um, nōn iniūstīs vindiciīs ac sacrāmentīs aliēnōs fundōs, sed castrīs, exercitū, sīgnīs īnferendīs petēbat; quī nōn sōlum Etrūscōs, eōs enim penitus contempserat, sed hunc P. Varium, fortissimum atque optimum cīvem, iūdicem nostrum, pellere possessiōnibus armīs castrīsque

cōnātus est; quī cum architectīs et decempedīs vīllās multōrum hortōsque peragrābat; quī Iāniculō et Alpibus spem possessiōnum terminārat suārum; quī, cum ab equite Rōmānō splendidō et fortī, M. Pacōniō, nōn impetrāsset ut sibi īnsulam in lacū Prīliō vēnderet, repente lintribus in eam īnsulam māteriem, calcem, caementa, arma convēxit, dominōque trāns rīpam īnspectante, nōn dubitāvit exstruere aedificium in aliēnō; quī huic T. Furfāniō, cui virō, dī immortālēs! quid enim ego dē mulierculā Scantiā, quid dē adulēscente P. Apīniō dīcam? quōrum utrīque mortem est minitātus, nisi sibi hortōrum possessiōne cessissent, sed ausum esse Furfāniō dīcere, sī sibi pecūniam, quantam poposcerat, nōn dedisset, mortuum sē in domum ēius inlātūrum, quā invidiā huic esset tālī virō cōnflagrandum; quī Appium frātrem, hominem mihi coniūnctum fīdissimā grātiā, absentem dē possessiōne fundī dēiēcit; quī parietem sīc per vestibulum sorōris īnstituit dūcere, sīc agere fundāmenta, ut sorōrem nōn modo vestibulō prīvāret, sed omnī aditū et līmine.'

XXVIII. Quamquam haec quidem iam tolerābilia vidēbantur, etsī aequābiliter in rem pūblicam, in prīvātōs, in longinquōs, in propinquōs, in aliēnōs, in suōs inruēbat; sed nesciō quō modō iam ūsū obdūruerat et percalluerat cīvitātis incrēdibilis patientia. Quae vērō aderant iam et impendēbant, quōnam modō ea aut dēpellere potuissētis aut ferre? Imperium ille sī nactus esset, omittō sociōs, exterās nātiōnēs, rēgēs, tetrarchās, vōta enim facerētis ut in eōs sē potius immitteret quam in vestrās possessiōnēs, vestra tēcta, vestrās pecūniās, pecūniās dīcō? ā līberīs, mē dīus fidius, et ā coniugibus vestrīs numquam ille effrēnātās suās libīdinēs cohibuisset. Fingī

haec putātis, quae patent, quae nōta sunt omnibus, quae tenentur; servōrum exercitūs illum in urbe cōnscrīptūrum fuisse, per quōs tōtam rem pūblicam rēsque prīvātās omnium possidēret?

Quam ob rem sī cruentum gladium tenēns clāmāret T. Annius, 'Adeste, quaesō, atque audīte, cīvēs; P. Clōdium interfēcī; ēius furōrēs, quōs nūllīs iam lēgibus, nūllīs iūdiciīs frēnāre poterāmus, hōc ferrō et hāc dexterā ā cervīcibus vestrīs reppulī, per mē ut ūnum iūs, aequitās, lēgēs, lībertās, pudor, pudīcitia in cīvitāte manēret!' esset vērō timendum quōnam modō id ferret cīvitās? Nunc enim quis est quī nōn probet, quī nōn laudet, quī nōn ūnum post hominum memoriam T. Annium plūrimum reī pūblicae prōfuisse, māximā laetitiā populum Rōmānum, cūnctam Ītaliam, nātiōnēs omnīs adfēcisse et dīcat et sentiat? Nōn queō vetera illa populī Rōmānī gaudia quanta fuerint iūdicāre; multās tamen iam summōrum imperātōrum clārissimās vīctōriās aetās nostra vīdit, quārum nūlla neque tam diūturnam attulit laetitiam nec tantam. Mandāte hōc memoriae, iūdicēs. Spērō multa vōs līberōsque vestrōs in rē pūblicā bona esse vīsūrōs; in eīs singulīs ita semper exīstimābitis, vīvō P. Clōdiō nihil eōrum vōs vīsūrōs fuisse. In spem māximam, et, quem ad modum cōnfīdō, vērissimam sumus adductī, hunc ipsum annum, hōc ipsō summō virō cōnsule, compressā hominum licentiā, cupiditātibus frāctīs, lēgibus ēt iūdiciīs cōnstitūtīs, salūtārem cīvitātī fore. Num quis est igitur tam dēmēns quī hōc P. Clōdiō vīvō contingere potuisse arbitrētur? Quid, ea quae tenētis, prīvāta atque vestra, dominante homine furiōsō quod iūs perpetuae possessiōnis habēre potuissent?

XXIX. Nōn timeō, iūdicēs, nē odiō inimīcitiārum me-

ārum īnflammātus libentius haec in illum ēvomere videar quam vērius. Etenim sī praecipuum esse dēbēbat, tamen ita commūnis erat omnium ille hostis ut in commūnī odiō paene aequāliter versārētur odium meum. Nōn potest dīcī satis, nē cōgitārī quidem, quantum in illō sceleris, quantum exitī fuerit. Quīn sīc attendite, iūdicēs. Nempe haec est quaestiō dē interitū P. Clōdī. Fingite animīs, līberae sunt enim nostrae cōgitātiōnēs, et quae volunt sīc intuentur ut ea cernimus quae vidēmus, fingite igitur cōgitātiōne imāginem hūius condiciōnis meae, sī possim efficere ut Milōnem absolvātis, sed ita, sī P. Clōdius revīxerit. Quid vultū extimuistis? quōnam modō ille vōs vīvus adficeret, quōs mortuus inānī cōgitātiōne percussit? Quid! sī ipse Cn. Pompēius, quī eā virtūte ac fortūnā est ut ea potuerit semper quae nēmō praeter illum, sī is, inquam, potuisset aut quaestiōnem dē morte P. Clōdī ferre aut ipsum ab īnferīs excitāre, utrum putātis potius factūrum fuisse? Etiam sī propter amīcitiam vellet illum ab īnferīs ēvocāre, propter rem pūblicam nōn fēcisset. Ēius igitur mortis sedētis ultōrēs, cūius vītam sī putētis per vōs restituī posse, nōlītis; et dē ēius nece lāta quaestiō est, quī sī lēge eādem revīvīscere posset, lāta lēx numquam esset. Hūius ergō interfector sī esset, in cōnfitendō ab eīsne poenam timēret quōs līberāvisset?

Graecī hominēs deōrum honōrēs tribuunt eīs virīs quī tyrannōs necāvērunt. Quae ego vīdī Athēnīs! quae aliīs in urbibus Graeciae! quās rēs dīvīnās tālibus īnstitūtās virīs! quōs cantūs, quae carmina! Prope ad immortālitātis et religiōnem et memoriam cōnsecrantur. Vōs tantī cōnservātōrem populī, tantī sceleris ultōrem nōn modo honōribus nūllīs adficiētis, sed etiam ad sup-

THE TEMPLE OF CASTOR (The Three Columns)

plicium rapī patiēminī? Cōnfitērētur, cōnfitērētur, inquam, sī fēcisset, et māgnō animō et libenter fēcisse sē lībertātis omnium causā, quod esset eī nōn cōnfitendum modo, vērum etiam praedicandum.

XXX. Etenim sī id nōn negat ex quō nihil petit nisi ut īgnōscātur, dubitāret id fatērī ex quō etiam praemia laudis essent petenda, nisi vērō grātius putat esse vōbīs suī sē capitis quam vestrī dēfēnsōrem fuisse, cum praesertim in eā cōnfessiōne, sī grātī esse vellētis, honōrēs adsequerētur amplissimōs. Sī factum vōbīs nōn probārētur — quamquam quī poterat salūs sua cuiquam nōn probārī? — sed tamen sī minus fortissimī virī virtūs cīvibus grāta cecidisset, māgnō animō cōnstantīque cēderet ex īngrātā cīvitāte. Nam quid esset ingrātius quam laetārī cēterōs, lūgēre eum sōlum propter quem cēterī laetārentur? Quamquam hōc animō semper omnēs fuimus in patriae prōditōribus opprimendīs ut, quoniam nostra futūra esset glōria, perīculum quoque et invidiam nostram putārēmus. Nam quae mihi ipsī tribuenda laus esset, cum tantum in cōnsulātū meō prō vōbīs ac līberīs vestrīs ausus essem, sī id quod cōnābar sine māximīs dīmicātiōnibus meīs mē esse ausūrum arbitrārer? Quae mulier scelerātum ac perniciōsum cīvem interficere nōn audēret, sī perīculum nōn timēret? Prōpositā invidiā, morte, poenā, quī nihilō sēgnius rem pūblicam dēfendit, is vir vērē putandus est. Populī grātī est praemiīs adficere bene meritōs dē rē pūblicā cīvīs; virī fortis nē suppliciīs quidem movērī ut fortiter fēcisse paeniteat. Quam ob rem ūterētur eādem cōnfessiōne T. Annius quā Ahāla, quā Nāsīca, quā Opīmius, quā Marius, quā nōsmet ipsī; et, sī grāta rēs pūblica esset, laetārētur; sī ingrāta, tamen in gravī fortūnā cōnscientiā suā nīterētur.

Sed hūius beneficī grātiam, iūdicēs, fortūna populī Rōmānī et vestra fēlīcitās et dī immortālēs sibi dēbērī putant. Nec vērō quisquam aliter arbitrārī potest, nisi quī nūllam vim esse dūcit nūmenve dīvīnum; quem neque imperī nostrī māgnitūdō neque sōl ille nec caelī sīgnōrumque mōtūs nec vicissitūdinēs rērum atque ōrdinēs movent, neque, id quod māximum est, māiōrum sapientia, quī sacra, quī caerimōniās, quī auspicia et ipsī sānctissimē coluērunt et nōbīs suīs posterīs prōdidērunt.

XXXI. Est, est profectō illa vīs; neque in hīs corporibus atque in hāc imbēcillitāte nostrā inest quiddam quod vigeat et sentiat, et nōn inest in hōc tantō nātūrae tam praeclārō mōtū. Nisi forte idcircō nōn putant, quia nōn appāret nec cernitur; proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem quā sapimus, quā prōvidēmus, quā haec ipsa agimus ac dīcimus, vidēre aut plānē quālis aut ubi sit sentīre possīmus. Ea vīs igitur ipsa, quae saepe incrēdibilīs huic urbī fēlīcitātēs atque opēs attulit, illam perniciem exstīnxit ac sustulit; cui prīmum mentem inīecit, ut vī inrītāre ferrōque lacessere fortissimum virum audēret, vincerēturque ab eō, quem sī vīcisset habitūrus esset impūnitātem et licentiam sempiternam.

Nōn est hūmānō cōnsiliō, nē mediocrī quidem, iūdicēs, deōrum immortālium cūrā, rēs illa perfecta. Religiōnēs mē hercule ipsae, quae illam bēluam cadere vīdērunt, commōsse sē vidēntur, et iūs in illō suum retinuisse. Vōs enim iam, Albānī tumulī atque lūcī, vōs, inquam, implōrō atque obtestor; vōsque, Albānōrum obrutae ārae, sacrōrum populī Rōmānī sociae et aequālēs, quās ille praeceps āmentiā, caesīs prōstrātīsque sānctissimīs lūcīs, substrūctiōnum īnsānīs mōlibus oppresserat. Vestrae tum ārae, vestrae religiōnēs viguērunt; vestra

vīs valuit, quam ille omnī scelere polluerat. Tūque ex tuō ēditō monte, Latiāris sāncte Iuppiter, cūius ille lacūs, nemora fīnīsque saepe omnī nefāriō stuprō et scelere maculārat, aliquandō ad eum poeniendum oculōs aperuistī. Vōbīs illae, vōbīs vestrō in cōnspectū sērae, sed iūstae tamen et dēbitae poenae solūtae sunt.

Nisi forte hōc etiam cāsū factum esse dīcēmus, ut ante ipsum sacrārium Bonae deae, quod est in fundō T. Sergī Gallī, in prīmīs honestī et ōrnātī adulēscentis, ante ipsam, inquam, Bonam deam, cum proelium commīsisset, prīmum illud vulnus acciperet, quō taeterrimam mortem obīret, ut nōn absolūtus iūdiciō illō nefāriō vidērētur, sed ad hanc īnsīgnem poenam reservātus.

XXXII. Nec vērō nōn eadem īra deōrum hanc ēius satellitibus iniēcit āmentiam, ut sine imāginibus, sine cantū atque lūdīs, sine exsequiīs, sine lāmentīs, sine laudātiōnibus, sine fūnere, oblitus cruōre et lutō, spoliātus illīus suprēmī diēī celebritāte, cui cēdere inimīcī etiam solent, ambūrerētur abiectus. Nōn fuisse crēdō fās clārissimōrum virōrum fōrmās illī taeterrimō parricīdae aliquid decoris adferre, neque ūllō in locō potius mortem ēius lacerārī quam in quō vīta esset damnāta.

Dūra, mē dīus fidius, mihi iam Fortūna populī Rōmānī et crūdēlis vidēbātur, quae tot annōs illum in hanc rem pūblicam īnsultāre paterētur. Polluerat stuprō sānctissimās religiōnēs, senātūs gravissima dēcrēta perfrēgerat, pecūniā sē ā iūdicibus palam redēmerat, vexārat in tribūnātū senātum, omnium ōrdinum cōnsēnsū prō salūte reī pūblicae gesta rescīderat, mē patriā expulerat, bona dīripuerat, domum incenderat, līberōs, coniugem meam vexārat, Cn. Pompēiō nefārium bellum indīxerat, magistrātuum prīvātōrumque caedīs effēcerat,

domum meī frātris incenderat, vāstārat Etrūriam, multōs sēdibus ac fortūnīs ēiēcerat. Īnstābat, urgēbat. Capere ēius āmentiam cīvitās, Ītalia, prōvinciae, rēgna nōn poterant. Incīdēbantur iam domī lēgēs, quae nōs servīs nostrīs addīcerent. Nihil erat cūiusquam, quod quidem ille adamāsset, quod nōn hōc annō suum fore putāret. Obstābat ēius cōgitātiōnibus nēmō praeter Milōnem. Illum ipsum, quī obstāre poterat, novō reditū in grātiam quasi dēvinctum arbitrābātur; Caesaris potentiam suam esse dīcēbat; bonōrum animōs in meō cāsū contempserat; Milō ūnus urgēbat.

XXXIII. Hīc dī immortālēs, ut suprā dīxī, mentem illī perditō ac furiōsō dedērunt, ut huic faceret īnsidiās. Aliter perīre pestis illa nōn potuit; numquam illum rēs pūblica suō iūre esset ulta. Senātus, crēdō, praetōrem eum circumscrīpsisset. Nē cum solēbat quidem id facere, in prīvātō eōdem hōc aliquid prōfēcerat. An cōnsulēs in praetōre coërcendō fortēs fuissent? Prīmum Milōne occīsō habuisset suōs cōnsulēs. Deinde quis in eō praetōre cōnsul fortis esset, per quem tribūnum virtūtem cōnsulārem crūdēlissimē vexātam esse meminisset? Oppressisset omnia, possidēret, tenēret; lēge novā quae est inventa apud eum cum reliquīs lēgibus Clōdiānīs servōs nostrōs lībertōs suōs fēcisset; postrēmō, nisi eum dī immortālēs in eam mentem impulissent, ut homō effēminātus fortissimum virum cōnārētur occīdere, hodiē rem pūblicam nūllam habērētis.

An ille praetor, ille vērō cōnsul, sī modo haec templa atque ipsa moenia stāre eō vīvō tam diū et cōnsulātum ēius exspectāre potuissent, ille dēnique vīvus malī nihil fēcisset, quī mortuus, ūnō ex suīs satellitibus duce, cūriam incenderit? Quō quid miserius, quid acerbius,

quid lūctuōsius vīdimus, templum sānctitātis, amplitūdinis, mentis, cōnsilī pūblicī, caput urbis, āram sociōrum, portum omnium gentium, sēdem ab ūniversō populō concessam ūnī ōrdinī, īnflammārī, exscindī, fūnestārī, neque id fierī ā multitūdine imperītā, quamquam esset miserum id ipsum, sed ab ūnō? Quī cum tantum ausus sit ūstor prō mortuō, quid sīgnifer prō vīvō nōn esset ausus? In cūriam potissimum abiēcit, ut eam mortuus incenderet, quam vīvus ēverterat.

Et sunt quī dē viā Appiā querantur, taceant dē cūriā et quī ab eō spīrante forum putent potuisse dēfendī, cūius nōn restiterit cadāverī cūria! Excitāte, excitāte ipsum, sī potestis, ā mortuīs. Frangētis impetum vīvī, cūiuș vix sustinētis furiās īnsepultī? Nisi vērō sustinuistis eōs quī cum facibus ad cūriam cucurrērunt, cum falcibus ad Castōris, cum gladiīs tōtō forō volitārunt. Caedī vīdistis populum Rōmānum, cōntiōnem gladiīs disturbārī, cum audīrētur silentiō M. Caelius, tribūnus plēbis, vir et in rē pūblicā fortissimus, et in susceptā causā fīrmissimus, et bonōrum voluntātī et auctōritātī senātūs dēditus, et in hāc Milōnis sīve invidiā sīve fortūnā singulārī, dīvīnā et incrēdibilī fidē.

XXXIV. Sed iam satis multa dē causā; extrā caúsam etiam nimis fortasse multa. Quid restat nisi ut ōrem obtesterque vōs, iūdicēs, ut eam misericordiam tribuātis fortissimō virō quam ipse nōn implōrat, ego etiam repūgnante hōc et implōrō et exposcō? Nōlīte, sī in nostrō omnium flētū nūllam lacrimam aspēxistis Milōnis, sī vultum semper eundem, sī vōcem, sī ōrātiōnem stabilem ac nōn mūtātam vidētis, hōc minus eī parcere; haud sciō an multō sit etiam adiuvandus magis. Etenim sī in gladiātōriīs pūgnīs et īnfimī generis hominum condi-

ciōne atque fortūnā timidōs atque supplicēs et ut vīvere liceat obsecrantīs etiam ōdisse solēmus, fortīs atque animōsōs et sē ācriter ipsōs mortī offerentīs servāre cupimus, eōrumque nōs magis miseret quī nostram misericordiam nōn requīrunt quam quī illam efflāgitant, quantō hōc magis in fortissimīs cīvibus facere dēbēmus?

Mē quidem, iūdicēs, exanimant et interimunt hae vōcēs Milōnis, quās audiō adsiduē et quibus intersum cotīdiē. 'Valeant,' inquit, 'valeant cīvēs meī; sint incolumēs, sint flōrentēs, sint beātī; stet haec urbs praeclāra mihique patria cārissima, quōquō modō erit merita dē mē. Tranquillā rē pūblicā meī cīvēs, quoniam mihi cum illīs nōn licet, sine mē ipsī, sed propter mē tamen perfruantur. Ego cēdam atque abībō; sī mihi bonā rē pūblicā fruī nōn licuerit, at carēbō malā, et quam prīmum tetigerō bene mōrātam et līberam cīvitātem, in eā conquiēscam.'

'Ō frūstrā,' inquit, 'mihi susceptī labōrēs! Ō spēs fallācēs et cōgitātiōnēs inānēs meae! Ego cum tribūnus plēbis rē pūblicā oppressā mē senātuī dedissem, quem exstīnctum accēperam, equitibus Rōmānīs, quōrum vīrēs erant dēbilēs, bonīs virīs, quī omnem auctōritātem Clōdiānīs armīs abiēcerant, mihi umquam bonōrum praesidium dēfutūrum putārem? Ego cum tē,' mēcum enim saepissimē loquitur, 'patriae reddidissem, mihi putārem in patriā nōn futūrum locum? Ubi nunc senātus est, quem secūtī sumus? ubi equitēs Rōmānī illī,' inquit, 'tuī? ubi studia mūnicipiōrum? ubi Ītaliae vōcēs? ubi dēnique tua illa, M. Tullī, quae plūrimīs fuit auxiliō, vōx atque dēfēnsiō? mihine ea sōlī, quī prō tē totiēns mortī mē obtulī, nihil potest opitulārī?'

xxxv. Nec vērō haec, iūdicēs, ut ego nunc, flēns, sed hōc eōdem loquitur vultū quō vidētis. Negat enim, negat ingrātīs cīvibus fēcisse sē quae fēcerit; timidīs et omnia circumspicientibus perīcula nōn negat. Plēbem et īnfimam multitūdinem, quae P. Clōdiō duce fortūnīs vestrīs imminēbat, eam, quō tūtior esset vestra vīta, sē fēcisse commemorat ut nōn modo virtūte flecteret, sed etiam tribus suīs patrimōniīs dēlēnīret; nec timet nē, cum plēbem mūneribus plācārit, vōs nōn conciliārit meritīs in rem pūblicam singulāribus. Senātūs ergā sē benevolentiam temporibus hīs ipsīs saepe esse perspectam, vestrās vērō et vestrōrum ōrdinum occursātiōnēs, studia, sermōnēs, quemcumque cursum fortūna dederit, sē sēcum ablātūrum esse dīcit.

Meminit etiam sibi vōcem praecōnis modo dēfuisse, quam minimē dēsīderārit; populī vērō cūnctīs suffrāgiīs, quod ūnum cupierit, sē cōnsulem dēclārātum; nunc dēnique, sī haec contrā sē sint futūra, sibi facinoris suspīciōnem, nōn factī crīmen obstāre. Addit haec, quae certē vēra sunt; fortīs et sapientīs virōs nōn tam praemia sequī solēre rēctē factōrum quam ipsa rēctē facta; sē nihil in vītā nisi praeclārissimē fēcisse, sī quidem nihil sit praestābilius virō quam perīculīs patriam līberāre; beātōs esse quibus ea rēs honōrī fuerit ā suīs cīvibus, nec tamen eōs miserōs quī beneficiō cīvīs suōs vīcerint; sed tamen ex omnibus praemiīs virtūtis, sī esset habenda ratiō praemiōrum, amplissimum esse praemium glōriam; esse hanc ūnam quae brevitātem vītae posteritātis memoriā cōnsōlārētur; quae efficeret ut absentēs adessēmus, mortuī vīverēmus; hanc dēnique esse, cūius gradibus etiam in caelum hominēs vidērentur ascendere.

'Dē mē,' inquit, 'semper populus Rōmānus, semper omnēs gentēs loquentur, nūlla umquam obmūtēscet vetustās. Quīn hōc tempore ipsō, cum omnēs ā meīs inimīcīs facēs invidiae meae subiciantur, tamen omnī in hominum coetū grātiīs agendīs et grātulātiōnibus habendīs et omnī sermōne celebrāmur.' Omittō Etrūriae fēstōs et āctōs et īnstitūtōs diēs. Centēsima lūx est haec ab interitū P. Clōdī et, opīnor, altera. Quā fīnēs imperī populī Rōmānī sunt, eā nōn sōlum fāma iam dē illō, sed etiam laetitia peragrāvit. Quam ob rem 'Ubi corpus hōc sit nōn,' inquit, 'labōrō, quoniam omnibus in terrīs et iam versātur et semper habitābit nōminis meī glōria.'

XXXVI. Haec tū mēcum saepe hīs absentibus, sed īsdem audientibus haec ego tēcum, Milō: 'Tē quidem, cum istō animō es, satis laudāre nōn possum, sed, quō est ista magis dīvīna virtūs, eō māiōre ā tē dolōre dīvellor. Nec vērō, sī mihi ēriperis, reliqua est illa tamen ad cōnsōlandum querella, ut eīs īrāscī possim, ā quibus tantum volnus accēperō. Nōn enim inimīcī meī tē mihi ēripient, sed amīcissimī; nōn male aliquandō dē mē meritī, sed semper optimē. Nūllum umquam, iūdicēs, mihi tantum dolōrem inūrētis — etsī quis potest esse tantus? — sed nē hunc quidem ipsum, ut oblīvīscar quantī mē semper fēceritis. Quae sī vōs cēpit oblīviō, aut sī in mē aliquid offendistis, cūr nōn id meō capite potius luitur quam Milōnis? Praeclārē enim vīxerō, sī quid mihi acciderit prius quam hōc tantum malī vīderō.

Nunc mē ūna cōnsōlātiō sustentat, quod tibi, T. Annī, nūllum ā mē amōris, nūllum studī, nūllum pietātis officium dēfuit. Ego inimīcitiās potentium prō tē appe-

tīvī, ego meum saepe corpus et vītam obiēcī armīs inimīcōrum tuōrum; ego mē plūrimīs prō tē supplicem abiēcī; bona, fortūnās meās ac līberōrum meōrum in commūniōnem tuōrum temporum contulī; hōc dēnique ipsō diē, sī quae vīs est parāta, sī quae dīmicātiō capitis futūra, dēposcō. Quid iam restat? Quid habeō quod faciam prō tuīs in mē meritīs, nisi ut eam fortūnam, quaecumque erit tua, dūcam meam? Nōn recūsō, nōn abnuō; vōsque obsecrō, iūdicēs, ut vestra beneficia, quae in mē contulistis, aut in hūius salūte augeātis, aut in ēiusdem exitiō occāsūra esse videātis.

XXXVII. Hīs lacrimīs nōn movētur Milō. Est quōdam incrēdibilī rōbore animī. Exsilium ibi esse putat, ubi virtūtī nōn sit locus; mortem nātūrae fīnem esse, nōn poenam. Sed hīc eā mente quā nātus est. Quid vōs, iūdicēs? quō tandem animō eritis? Memoriam Milōnis retinēbitis, ipsum ēiciētis? Et erit dignior locus in terrīs ūllus quī hanc virtūtem excipiat, quam hīc quī prōcreāvit? Vōs, vōs appellō, fortissimī virī, quī multum prō rē pūblicā sanguinem effūdistis; vōs in virī et in cīvis invīctī appellō perīculō, centuriōnēs, vōsque mīlitēs; vōbīs nōn modo īnspectantibus, sed etiam armātīs et huic iūdiciō praesidentibus, haec tanta virtūs ex hāc urbe expellētur, exterminābitur, prōiciētur? Ō mē miserum! Ō mē īnfēlīcem! Revocāre tū mē in patriam, Milō, potuistī per hōs; ego tē in patriā per eōsdem retinēre nōn poterō? Quid respondēbō līberīs meīs, quī tē parentem alterum putant? Quid tibi, Quīnte frāter, quī nunc abes, cōnsortī mēcum temporum illōrum? Mēne nōn potuisse Milōnis salūtem tuērī per eōsdem per quōs nostram ille servāsset? At in quā causā nōn potuisse? Quodnam ego concēpī

tantum scelus, aut quod in mē tantum facinus admīsī, iūdicēs, cum illa indicia commūnis exitī indāgāvī, patefēcī, prōtulī, exstīnxī? Omnēs in mē meōsque redundant ex fonte illō dolōrēs. Quid mē reducem esse voluistis? An ut īnspectante mē expellerentur eī per quōs essem restitūtus? Nōlīte, obsecrō vōs, acerbiōrem mihi patī reditum esse, quam fuerit ille ipse discessus. Nam quī possum putāre mē restitūtum esse, sī distrahar ab hīs per quōs restitūtus sum?

XXXVIII. Utinam dī immortālēs fēcissent, pāce tuā, patria, dīxerim, metuō enim nē scelerātē dīcam in tē quod prō Milōne dīcam piē, utinam P. Clōdius nōn modo vīveret, sed etiam praetor, cōnsul, dictātor esset, potius quam hōc spectāculum vidērem.! Ō dī immortālēs! fortem et ā vōbīs, iūdicēs, cōnservandum virum! 'Minimē, minimē,' inquit. 'Immō vērō poenās ille dēbitās luerit; nōs subeāmus, sī ita necesse est, nōn dēbitās.' Hīcine vir, patriae nātus, ūsquam nisi in patriā moriētur, aut, sī forte, prō patriā? Hūius vōs animī monumenta retinēbitis, corporis in Ītaliā nūllum sepulcrum esse patiēminī? Hunc suā quisquam sententiā ex hāc urbe expellet, quem omnēs urbēs expulsum ā vōbīs ad sē vocābunt? Ō terram illam beātam, quae hunc virum excēperit; hanc ingrātam, sī ēiēcerit; miseram, sī āmīserit!

Sed fīnis sit, neque enim prae lacrimīs iam loquī possum, et hīc sē lacrimīs dēfendī vetat. Vōs ōrō obtestorque, iūdicēs, ut in sententiīs ferendīs quod sentiētis id audeātis. Vestram virtūtem, iūstitiam, fidem, mihi crēdite, is māximē probābit, quī in iūdicibus legendīs optimum et sapientissimum et fortissimum quemque ēlēgit.

Prō M. Mārcellō Ōrātiō

DIŪTURNĪ silentī, patrēs cōnscrīptī, quō eram hīs temporibus ūsus, nōn timōre aliquō, sed partim dolōre, partim verēcundiā, fīnem hodiernus diēs attulit, īdemque initium quae vellem quaeque sentīrem meō prīstinō mōre dīcendī. Tantam enim mānsuētūdinem, tam inūsitātam inaudītamque clēmentiam, tantum in summā potestāte rērum omnium modum, tam dēnique incrēdibilem sapientiam ac paene dīvīnam, tacitus praeterīre nūllō modō possum. M. enim Mārcellō vōbīs, patrēs cōnscrīptī, reīque pūblicae redditō, nōn illīus sōlum, sed etiam meam vōcem et auctōritātem et vōbīs et reī pūblicae cōnservātam ac restitūtam putō. Dolēbam enim, patrēs cōnscrīptī, et vehementer angēbar, virum tālem, cum in eādem causā in quā ego fuisset, nōn in eādem esse fortūnā; nec mihi persuādēre poteram, nec fās esse dūcēbam, versārī mē in nostrō vetere curriculō, illō aemulō atque imitātōre studiōrum ac labōrum meōrum, quasi quōdam sociō ā mē et comite, distractō.

Ergō et mihi meae prīstinae vītae cōnsuētūdinem, C. Caesar, interclūsam aperuistī, et hīs omnibus ad bene dē omnī rē pūblicā spērandum quasi sīgnum aliquod sustulistī. Intellēctum est enim mihi quidem in multīs, et māximē in mē ipsō, sed paulō ante in omnibus, cum M. Mārcellum senātuī reīque pūblicae concessistī, com-

memorātīs praesertim offēnsiōnibus, tē auctōritātem hūius ōrdinis dīgnitātemque reī pūblicae tuīs vel dolōribus vel suspīciōnibus anteferre. Ille quidem frūctum omnis ante āctae vītae hodiernō diē māximum cēpit, cum summō cōnsēnsū senātūs, tum iūdiciō tuō gravissimō et māximō. Ex quō profectō intellegis quanta in datō beneficiō sit laus, cum in acceptō sit tanta glōria. Est vērō fortūnātus ille, cūius ex salūte nōn minor paene ad omnīs quam ad ipsum ventūra sit laetitia pervēnerit. Quod quidem eī meritō atque optimō iūre contigit. Quis enim est illō aut nōbilitāte aut probitāte aut optimārum artium studiō aut innocentiā aut ūllō laudis genere praestantior?

11. Nūllīus tantum flūmen est ingenī, nūllīus dīcendī aut scrībendī tanta vīs, tanta cōpia, quae nōn dīcam exōrnāre, sed ēnārrāre, C. Caesar, rēs tuās gestās possit. Tamen adfīrmō, et hōc pāce dīcam tuā, nūllam in hīs esse laudem ampliōrem quam eam quam hodiernō diē cōnsecūtus es. Soleō saepe ante oculōs pōnere, idque libenter crēbrīs ūsūrpāre sermōnibus, omnīs nostrōrum imperātōrum, omnīs exterārum gentium potentissimōrumque populōrum, omnīs clārissimōrum rēgum rēs gestās, cum tuīs nec contentiōnum māgnitūdine nec numerō proeliōrum nec varietāte regiōnum nec celeritāte cōnficiendī nec dissimilitūdine bellōrum posse cōnferrī; nec vērō disiūnctissimās terrās citius passibus cūiusquam potuisse peragrārī quam tuīs, nōn dīcam cursibus, sed vīctōriīs lūstrātae sunt.

Quae quidem ego nisi ita māgna esse fatear ut ea vix cūiusquam mēns aut cōgitātiō capere possit, āmēns sim; sed tamen sunt alia māiōra. Nam bellicās laudēs solent quīdam extenuāre verbīs, eāsque dētrahere ducibus, commūnicāre cum multīs, nē propriae sint imperātōrum.

Et certē in armīs mīlitum virtūs, locōrum opportūnitās, auxilia sociōrum, classēs, commeātūs multum iuvant; māximam vērō partem quasi suō iūre Fortūna sibi vindicat, et quicquid prōsperē gestum est, id paene omne dūcit suum.

At vērō hūius glōriae, C. Caesar, quam es paulō ante adeptus, socium habēs nēminem; tōtum hōc, quantumcumque est, quod certē māximum est, tōtum est, inquam, tuum. Nihil sibi ex istā laude centuriō, nihil praefectus, nihil cohors, nihil turma dēcerpit; quīn etiam illa ipsa rērum hūmānārum domina, Fortūna, in istīus societātem glōriae sē nōn offert; tibi cēdit; tuam esse tōtam et propriam fatētur. Numquam enim temeritās cum sapientiā commiscētur, neque ad cōnsilium cāsus admittitur.

III. Domuistī gentīs immānitāte barbarās, multitūdine innumerābilīs, locīs īnfīnītās, omnī cōpiārum genere abundantīs; sed tamen ea vīcistī, quae et nātūram et condiciōnem ut vincī possent habēbant. Nūlla est enim tanta vīs quae nōn ferrō et vīribus dēbilitārī frangīque possit. Animum vincere, īrācundiam cohibēre, victōriam temperāre, adversārium nōbilitāte, ingeniō, virtūte praestantem nōn modo extollere iacentem, sed etiam amplificāre ēius prīstinam dignitātem, haec quī facit, nōn ego eum cum summīs virīs comparō, sed simillimum deō iūdicō.

Itaque, C. Caesar, bellicae tuae laudēs celebrābuntur illae quidem nōn sōlum nostrīs, sed paene omnium gentium litterīs atque linguīs, nec ūlla umquam aetās dē tuīs laudibus conticēscet. Sed tamen ēius modī rēs nesciō quō modō etiam cum leguntur, obstrepī clāmōre mīlitum videntur et tubārum sonō. At vērō cum aliquid clēmenter, mānsuētē, iūstē, moderātē, sapienter factum,

in īrācundiā praesertim, quae est inimīca cōnsiliō, et in vīctōriā, quae nātūrā īnsolēns et superba est, audīmus aut legimus, quō studiō incendimur, nōn modo in gestīs rēbus, sed etiam in fīctīs, ut eōs saepe quōs numquam vīdimus dīligāmus! Tē vērō, quem praesentem intuēmur, cūius mentem sēnsūsque et ōs cernimus, ut, quicquid bellī fortūna reliquum reī pūblicae fēcerit, id esse salvum velīs, quibus laudibus efferēmus? quibus studiīs prōsequēmur? quā benevolentiā complectēmur? Paretēs, mē dīus fidius, ut mihi vidētur, hūius cūriae tibi grātiās agere gestiunt, quod brevī tempore futūra sit illa auctōritās in hīs māiōrum suōrum et suīs sēdibus.

IV. Equidem cum C. Mārcellī, virī optimī et commemorābilī pietāte praeditī, lacrimās modo vōbīscum vidērem, omnium Mārcellōrum meum pectus memoria obfūdit, quibus tū etiam mortuīs, M. Mārcellō cōnservātō, dīgnitātem suam reddidistī, nōbilissimamque familiam iam ad paucōs redāctam paene ab interitū vindicāstī. Hunc tū igitur diem tuīs māximīs et innumerābilibus grātulātiōnibus iūre antepōnēs. Haec enim rēs ūnīus est propria C. Caesaris; cēterae duce tē gestae māgnae illae quidem, sed tamen multō māgnōque comitātū. Hūius autem reī tū īdem es et dux et comes, quae quidem tanta est ut tropaeīs et monumentīs tuīs adlātūra fīnem sit aetās, nihil est enim opere et manū factum, quod nōn aliquandō cōnficiat et cōnsūmat vetustās, at haec tua iūstitia et lēnitās animī flōrēscet cotīdiē magis, ita ut quantum tuīs operibus diūturnitās dētrahet, tantum adferat laudibus.

Et cēterōs quidem omnīs vīctōrēs bellōrum cīvīlium iam ante aequitāte et misericordiā vīcerās; hodiernō vērō diē tē ipsum vīcistī. Vereor ut hōc, quod dīcam,

perinde intellegī possit audītum atque ipse cōgitāns sentiō; ipsam victōriam vīcisse vidēris, cum ea quae illa erat adepta victīs remīsistī. Nam cum ipsīus victōriae condiciōne omnēs victī occidissēmus, clēmentiae tuae iūdiciō cōnservātī sumus. Rēctē igitur ūnus invictus es, ā quō etiam ipsīus victōriae condiciō vīsque dēvicta est.

v. Atque hōc C. Caesaris iūdicium, patrēs cōnscrīptī, quam lātē pateat attendite. Omnēs enim, quī ad illa arma fātō sumus nesciō quō reī pūblicae miserō fūnestōque compulsī, etsī aliquā culpā tenēmur errōris hūmānī, scelere certē līberātī sumus. Nam cum M. Mārcellum dēprecantibus vōbīs reī pūblicae cōnservāvit, mē et mihi et item reī pūblicae, nūllō dēprecante, reliquōs amplissimōs virōs et sibi ipsōs et patriae reddidit, quōrum et frequentiam et dignitātem hōc ipsō in cōnsessū vidētis. Nōn ille hostīs indūxit in cūriam, sed iūdicāvit ā plērīsque īgnōrātiōne potius et falsō atque inānī metū quam cupiditāte aut crūdēlitāte bellum esse susceptum.

Quō quidem in bellō semper dē pāce audiendum putāvī, semperque doluī nōn modo pācem, sed etiam ōrātiōnem cīvium pācem flāgitantium repudiārī. Neque enim ego illa nec ūlla umquam secūtus sum arma cīvīlia; semperque mea cōnsilia pācis et togae socia, nōn bellī atque armōrum fuērunt. Hominem sum secūtus prīvātō cōnsiliō, nōn pūblicō; tantumque apud mē grātī animī fidēlis memoria valuit ut nūllā nōn modo cupiditāte, sed nē spē quidem, prūdēns et sciēns tamquam ad interitum ruerem voluntārium. Quod quidem meum cōnsilium minimē obscūrum fuit. Nam et in hōc ōrdine integrā rē multa dē pāce dīxī, et in ipsō bellō eadem etiam cum capitis meī perīculō sēnsī. Ex quō nēmō iam erit tam iniūstus exīstimātor rērum quī dubitet quae Caesaris dē

bellō voluntās fuerit, cum pācis auctōrēs cōnservandōs statim cēnsuerit, cēterīs fuerit īrātior. Atque id minus mīrum fortasse tum, cum esset incertus exitus et anceps fortūna bellī; quī vērō victor pācis auctōrēs dīligit, is profectō dēclārat sē māluisse nōn dīmicāre quam vincere.

VI. Atque hūius quidem reī M. Mārcellō sum testis. Nostrī enim sēnsūs ut in pāce semper, sīc tum etiam in bellō congruēbant. Quotiēns ego eum et quantō cum dolōre vīdī, cum īnsolentiam certōrum hominum tum etiam ipsīus victōriae ferōcitātem extimēscentem! Quō grātior tua līberālitās, C. Caesar, nōbīs, quī illa vīdimus, dēbet esse. Nōn enim iam causae sunt inter sē, sed victōriae comparandae. Vīdimus tuam victōriam proeliōrum exitū terminātam; gladium vāgīnā vacuum in urbe nōn vīdimus. Quōs āmīsimus cīvīs, eōs Martis vīs perculit, nōn īra victōriae; ut dubitāre dēbeat nēmō quīn multōs, sī fierī posset, C. Caesar ab īnferīs excitāret, quoniam ex eādem aciē cōnservat quōs potest. Alterius vērō partis nihil amplius dīcam quam, id quod omnēs verēbāmur, nimis īrācundam futūram fuisse victōriam. Quīdam enim nōn modo armātīs, sed interdum etiam ōtiōsīs minābantur; nec quid quisque sēnsisset, sed ubi fuisset cōgitandum esse dīcēbant; ut mihi quidem videantur dī immortālēs, etiam sī poenās ā populō Rōmānō ob aliquod dēlictum expetīvērunt, quī cīvīle bellum tantum et tam lūctuōsum excitāvērunt, vel plācātī iam vel satiātī aliquandō, omnem spem salūtis ad clēmentiam victōris et sapientiam contulisse.

Quā rē gaudē tuō istō tam excellentī bonō, et fruere cum fortūnā et glōriā, tum etiam nātūrā et mōribus tuīs; ex quō quidem māximus est frūctus iūcunditāsque sapientī. Cētera cum tua recordābere, etsī persaepe virtūtī,

tamen plērumque fēlīcitātī tuae grātulābere; dē nōbīs, quōs in rē pūblicā tēcum simul esse voluistī, quotiēns cōgitābis, totiēns dē māximīs tuīs beneficiīs, totiēns dē incrēdibilī līberālitāte, totiēns dē singulārī sapientiā tuā cōgitābis; quae nōn modo summa bona, sed nīmīrum audēbō vel sōla dīcere. Tantus est enim splendor in laude vērā, tanta in māgnitūdine animī et cōnsilī dīgnitās, ut haec ā virtūte dōnāta, cētera ā fortūnā commodāta esse videantur. Nōlī igitur in cōnservandīs bonīs virīs dēfatīgārī, nōn cupiditāte praesertim aliquā aut prāvitāte lapsīs, sed opīniōne officī stultā fortasse, certē nōn improbā, et speciē quādam reī pūblicae; nōn enim tua ūlla culpa est sī tē aliquī timuērunt, contrāque summa laus, quod minimē timendum fuisse sēnsērunt.

VII. Nunc veniō ad gravissimam querellam et atrōcissimam suspīciōnem tuam, quae nōn tibi ipsī magis quam cum omnibus cīvibus tum māximē nōbīs, quī ā tē cōnservātī sumus, prōvidenda est; quam etsī spērō falsam esse, tamen numquam extenuābō verbīs. Tua enim cautiō nostra cautiō est, ut sī in alterutrō peccandum sit, mālim vidērī nimis timidus quam parum prūdēns. Sed quisnam est iste tam dēmēns? Dē tuīsne? — tametsī quī magis sunt tuī quam quibus tū salūtem īnspērantibus reddidistī? — an ex hōc numerō, quī ūnā tēcum fuērunt? Nōn est crēdibilis tantus in ūllō furor ut quō duce omnia summa sit adeptus, hūius vītam nōn antepōnat suae. An sī nihil tuī cōgitant sceleris, cavendum est nē quid inimīcī? Quī? omnēs enim, quī fuērunt, aut suā pertināciā vītam āmīsērunt, aut tuā misericordiā retinuērunt, ut aut nūllī supersint dē inimīcīs, aut quī fuērunt sint amīcissimī.

Sed tamen cum in animīs hominum tantae latebrae

sint et tantī recessūs, augeāmus sānē suspīciōnem tuam, simul enim augēbimus dīligentiam. Nam quis est omnium tam īgnārus rērum, tam rudis in rē pūblicā, tam nihil umquam nec dē suā nec dē commūnī salūte cōgitāns, quī nōn intellegat tuā salūte continērī suam, et ex ūnīus tuā vītā pendēre omnium? Equidem dē tē diēs noctīsque, ut dēbeō, cōgitāns, cāsūs dumtaxat hūmānōs et incertōs ēventūs valētūdinis et nātūrae commūnis fragilitātem extimēscō; doleōque, cum rēs pūblica immortālis esse dēbeat, eam in ūnīus mortālis animā cōnsistere. Sī vērō ad hūmānōs cāsūs incertōsque mōtūs valētūdinis sceleris etiam accēdit īnsidiārumque cōnsēnsiō, quem deum, sī cupiat, posse opitulārī reī pūblicae crēdāmus?

VIII. Omnia sunt excitanda tibi, C. Caesar, ūnī, quae iacēre sentīs, bellī ipsīus impetū, quod necesse fuit, perculsa atque prōstrāta; cōnstituenda iūdicia, revocanda fidēs, comprimendae libīdinēs, prōpāganda subolēs; omnia, quae dīlapsa iam diffluxērunt, sevērīs lēgibus vincienda sunt. Nōn fuit recūsandum in tantō cīvīlī bellō, tantō animōrum ārdōre et armōrum, quīn quassāta rēs pūblica, quīcumque bellī ēventus fuisset, multa perderet et ōrnāmenta dignitātis et praesidia stabilitātis suae; multaque uterque dux faceret armātus, quae īdem togātus fierī prohibuisset. Quae quidem tibi nunc omnia bellī volnera sānanda sunt, quibus praeter tē nēmō medērī potest.

Itaque illam tuam praeclārissimam et sapientissimam vōcem invītus audīvī: 'Satis diū vel nātūrae vīxī vel glōriae.' Satis, sī ita vīs, fortasse nātūrae, addō etiam, sī placet, glōriae; at, quod māximum est, patriae certē parum. Quā rē omitte istam, quaesō, doctōrum hominum in contemnendā morte prūdentiam; nōlī nostrō

perīculō esse sapiēns. Saepe enim vēnit ad aurīs meās, tē idem istud nimis crēbrō dīcere, tibi satis tē vīxisse. Crēdō; sed tum id audīrem, sī tibi sōlī vīverēs, aut sī tibi etiam sōlī nātus essēs. Omnium salūtem cīvium cūnctamque rem pūblicam rēs tuae gestae complexae sunt; tantum abes ā perfectiōne māximōrum operum ut fundāmenta nōndum quae cōgitās iēceris. Hīc tū modum vītae tuae nōn salūte reī pūblicae, sed aequitāte animī dēfīniēs? Quid, sī istud nē glōriae tuae quidem satis est? cūius tē esse avidissimum, quamvīs sīs sapiēns, nōn negābis. Parumne igitur, inquiēs, māgna relinquēmus? Immō vērō aliīs quamvīs multīs satis, tibi ūnī parum. Quicquid est enim, quamvīs amplum sit, id est parum tum, cum est aliquid amplius. Quod sī rērum tuārum immortālium, C. Caesar, hīc exitus futūrus fuit, ut dēvīctīs adversāriīs rem pūblicam in eō statū relinquerēs in quō nunc est, vidē, quaesō, nē tua dīvīna virtūs admīrātiōnis plūs sit habitūra quam glōriae, si quidem glōria est inlūstris ac pervagāta māgnōrum vel in suōs vel in patriam vel in omne genus hominum fāma meritōrum.

IX. Haec igitur tibi reliqua pars est; hīc restat āctus, in hōc ēlabōrandum est ut rem pūblicam cōnstituās, eāque tū in prīmīs summā tranquillitāte et ōtiō perfruāre; tum tē, sī volēs, cum et patriae quod dēbēs solveris, et nātūram ipsam explēveris satietāte vīvendī, satis diū vīxisse dīcitō. Quid est enim omnīnō hōc ipsum diū, in quō est aliquid extrēmum? quod cum vēnit, omnis voluptās praeterita prō nihilō est quia posteā nūlla est futūra. Quamquam iste tuus animus numquam hīs angustiīs, quās nātūra nōbīs ad vīvendum dedit, contentus fuit; semper immortālitātis amōre flagrāvit.

Nec vērō haec tua vīta dūcenda est, quae corpore et spīritū continētur. Illa, inquam, illa vīta est tua, quae vigēbit memoriā saeculōrum omnium, quam posteritās alet, quam ipsa aeternitās semper tuēbitur. Huic tū īnserviās, huic tē ostentēs oportet, quae quidem quae mīrētur iam prīdem multa habet; nunc etiam quae laudet exspectat. Obstupēscent posterī certē imperia, prōvinciās, Rhēnum, Ōceanum, Nīlum, pūgnās innumerābilīs, incrēdibilīs vīctōriās, monumenta, mūnera, triumphōs audientēs et legentēs tuōs.

Sed nisi haec urbs stabilīta tuīs cōnsiliīs et īnstitūtīs erit, vagābitur modo tuum nōmen longē atque lātē; sēdem stabilem et domicilium certum nōn habēbit. Erit inter eōs etiam quī nāscentur, sīcut inter nōs fuit, māgna dissēnsiō, cum aliī laudibus ad caelum rēs tuās gestās efferent, aliī fortasse aliquid requīrent, idque vel māximum, nisi bellī cīvīlis incendium salūte patriae restinxeris, ut illud fātī fuisse videātur, hōc cōnsilī. Servī igitur eīs etiam iūdicibus, quī multīs post saeculīs dē tē iūdicābunt, et quidem haud sciō an incorruptius quam nōs. Nam et sine amōre et sine cupiditāte et rūrsus sine odiō et sine invidiā iūdicābunt. Id autem etiam sī tum ad tē, ut quīdam falsō putant, nōn pertinēbit, nunc certē pertinet esse tē tālem ut tuās laudēs obscūrātūra nūlla umquam sit oblīviō.

x. Dīversae voluntātēs cīvium fuērunt, distractaeque sententiae. Nōn enim cōnsiliīs sōlum et studiīs, sed armīs etiam et castrīs dissidēbāmus. Erat enim obscūritās quaedam; erat certāmen inter clārissimōs ducēs; multī dubitābant quid optimum esset, multī quid sibi expedīret, multī quid decēret, nōn nūllī etiam quid licēret. Perfūncta rēs pūblica est hōc miserō fātālīque

bellō; vīcit is quī nōn fortūnā īnflammāret odium suum, sed bonitāte lēnīret; neque omnīs quibus īrātus esset, eōsdem exsiliō aut morte dīgnōs iūdicāret. Arma ab aliīs posita, ab aliīs ērepta sunt. Ingrātus est iniūstusque cīvis, quī, armōrum perīculō līberātus, animum tamen retinet armātum, ut etiam ille melior sit quī in aciē cecidit, quī in causā animam profūdit. Quae enim pertinācia quibusdam, eadem aliīs cōnstantia vidērī potest.

Sed iam omnis frācta dissēnsiō est armīs, exstīncta aequitāte vīctōris; restat ut omnēs ūnum velint, quī modo habent aliquid nōn sōlum sapientiae, sed etiam sānitātis. Nisi tē, C. Caesar, salvō, et in istā sententiā quā cum anteā tum hodiē vel māximē ūsus es manente, salvī esse nōn possumus. Quā rē omnēs tē, quī haec salva esse volumus, et hortāmur et obsecrāmus ut vītae tuae et salūtī cōnsulās; omnēsque tibi, ut prō aliīs etiam loquar quod dē mē ipse sentiō, quoniam subesse aliquid putās quod cavendum sit, nōn modo excubiās et custōdiās, sed etiam laterum nostrōrum oppositūs et corporum pollicēmur.

XI. Sed, ut unde est ōrsa, in eōdem terminētur ōrātiō, māximās tibi omnēs grātiās agimus, C. Caesar, māiōres etiam habēmus. Nam omnēs idem sentiunt, quod ex omnium precibus et lacrimīs sentīre potuistī; sed quia nōn est omnibus stantibus necesse dīcere, ā mē certē dīcī volunt, cui necesse est quōdam modō, et quod fierī decet, M. Mārcellō ā tē huic ōrdinī populōque Rōmānō et reī pūblicae redditō, fierī id intellegō. Nam laetārī omnīs nōn dē ūnīus sōlum, sed dē commūnī omnium salūte sentiō.

Quod autem summae benevolentiae est, quae mea

ergā illum omnibus semper nōta fuit, ut vix C. Mārcellō, optimō et amantissimō frātrī, praeter eum quidem cēderem nēminī, cum id sollicitūdine, cūrā, labōre tam diū praestiterim quam diū est dē illīus salūte dubitātum, certē hōc tempore, māgnīs cūrīs, molestiīs, dolōribus līberātus, praestāre dēbeō. Itaque, C. Caesar, sīc tibi grātiās agō, ut omnibus mē rēbus ā tē nōn cōnservātō sōlum, sed etiam ōrnātō, tamen ad tua in mē ūnum innumerābilia merita, quod fierī iam posse nōn arbitrābar, māximus hōc tuō factō cumulus accesserit.

CAESAR
(Conservatori Museum, Rome)

Prō Q. Ligāriō Ōrātiō

NOVUM crīmen, C. Caesar, et ante hunc diem nōn audītum propinquus meus ad tē Q. Tūberō dētulit, Q. Ligārium in Āfricā fuisse; idque C. Pānsa, praestantī vir ingeniō, frētus fortasse familiāritāte eā quae est eī tēcum, ausus est cōnfitērī. Itaque quō mē vertam nesciō. Parātus enim vēneram, cum tū id neque per tē scīrēs neque audīre aliunde potuissēs, ut īgnōrātiōne tuā ad hominis miserī salūtem abūterer. Sed quoniam dīligentiā inimīcī investīgātum est quod latēbat, cōnfitendum est, opīnor, praesertim cum meus necessārius Pānsa fēcerit ut id integrum iam nōn esset; omissāque contrōversiā, omnis ōrātiō ad misericordiam tuam cōnferenda est, quā plūrimī sunt cōnservātī, cum ā tē nōn līberātiōnem culpae, sed errātī veniam impetrāvissent. Habēs igitur, Tūberō, quod est accūsātōrī māximē optandum, cōnfitentem reum; sed tamen hōc cōnfitentem, sē in eā parte fuisse quā tē, quā virum omnī laude dignum, patrem tuum. Itaque prius dē vestrō dēlīctō cōnfiteāminī necesse est quam Ligārī ūllam culpam reprehendātis.

Q. enim Ligārius, cum esset nūlla bellī suspīciō, lēgātus in Āfricam cum C. Cōnsidiō profectus est. Quā in lēgātiōne et cīvibus et sociīs ita sē probāvit ut dēcēdēns Cōnsidius prōvinciā satis facere hominibus nōn posset, sī quemquam alium prōvinciae praefēcis-

set. Itaque Ligārius, cum diū recūsāns nihil prōfēcisset, prōvinciam accēpit invītus; cui sīc praefuit in pāce ut et cīvibus et sociīs grātissima esset ēius integritās ac fidēs. Bellum subitō exārsit, quod quī erant in Āfricā ante audiērunt gerī quam parārī. Quō audītō, partim cupiditāte incōnsīderātā, partim caecō quōdam timōre, prīmō salūtis, post etiam studī suī, quaerēbant aliquem ducem, cum Ligārius, domum spectāns, ad suōs redīre cupiēns, nūllō sē implicārī negōtiō passus est. Interim P. Attius Vārus, quī praetor Āfricam obtinuerat, Uticam vēnit. Ad eum statim concursum est. Atque ille nōn mediocrī cupiditāte adripuit imperium, sī illud imperium esse potuit, quod ad prīvātum clāmōre multitūdinis imperītae, nūllō pūblicō cōnsiliō, dēferēbātur. Itaque Ligārius, quī omne tāle negōtium cuperet effugere, paulum adventū Vārī conquiēvit.

II. Adhūc, C. Caesar, Q. Ligārius omnī culpā vacat. Domō est ēgressus nōn modo nūllum ad bellum, sed nē ad minimam quidem suspīciōnem bellī; lēgātus in pāce profectus est; in prōvinciā pācātissimā ita sē gessit ut eī pācem esse expedīret. Profectiō certē animum tuum nōn dēbet offendere; num igitur remānsiō? Multō minus. Nam profectiō voluntātem habuit nōn turpem, remānsiō necessitātem etiam honestam. Ergō haec duo tempora carent crīmine, ūnum cum est lēgātus profectus, alterum, cum efflāgitātus ā prōvinciā praepositus Āfricae est. Tertium tempus est quod post adventum Vārī in Āfricā restitit, quod sī est crīminōsum, necessitātis crīmen est, nōn voluntātis. An ille, sī potuisset ūllō modō ēvādere, Uticae quam Rōmae, cum P. Attiō quam cum concordissimīs frātribus, cum

aliēnīs esse quam cum suīs māluisset? Cum ipsa lēgātiō plēna dēsīderī ac sollicitūdinis fuisset propter incrēdibilem quendam frātrum amōrem, hīc aequō animō esse potuit, bellī dīscidiō distractus ā frātribus?

Nūllum igitur habēs, Caesar, adhūc in Q. Ligāriō sīgnum aliēnae ā tē voluntātis. Cūius ego causam animadverte, quaesō, quā fidē dēfendam; prōdō meam. Ō clēmentiam admīrābilem atque omnium laude, praedicātiōne, litterīs, monumentīsque decorandam, cum M. Cicerō apud tē dēfendit alium in eā voluntāte nōn fuisse, in quā sē ipsum cōnfitētur fuisse, nec tuās tacitās cōgitātiōnēs extimēscit, nec quid tibi dē aliō audientī dē sē ipsō occurrat reformīdat!

III. Vidē quam nōn reformīdem; vidē quanta lūx līberālitātis et sapientiae tuae mihi apud tē dīcentī oboriātur. Quantum poterō, vōce contendam ut populus Rōmānus exaudiat. Susceptō bellō, Caesar, gestō etiam ex parte māgnā, nūllā vī coāctus, iūdiciō ac voluntāte, ad ea arma profectus sum quae erant sūmpta contrā tē. Apud quem igitur hōc dīcō? Nempe apud eum, quī cum hōc scīret, tamen mē, ante quam vīdit, reī pūblicae reddidit; quī ad mē ex Aegyptō litterās mīsit, ut essem īdem quī fuissem; quī cum ipse imperātor in tōtō imperiō populī Rōmānī ūnus esset, esse mē alterum passus est; ā quō, hōc ipsō C. Pānsā mihi hunc nūntium perferente, concessōs fascīs laureātōs tenuī, quoad tenendōs putāvī; quī mihi tum dēnique sē salūtem putāvit reddere, sī eam nūllīs spoliātam ōrnāmentīs dedisset. Vidē, quaesō, Tūberō, ut quī dē meō factō nōn dubitem dē Ligārī nōn audeam cōnfitērī. Atque haec propterea dē mē dīxī, ut mihi Tūberō, cum dē sē eadem dīcerem, īgnōsceret; cūius ego industriae glōriaeque faveō, vel prop-

ter propinquam cōgnātiōnem, vel quod ēius ingeniō studiīsque dēlector, vel quod laudem adulēscentis propinquī exīstimō etiam ad meum aliquem frūctum redundāre.

Sed hōc quaerō: Quis putat esse crīmen fuisse in Āfricā? Nempe is, quī et ipse in eādem Āfricā esse voluit, et prohibitum sē ā Ligāriō queritur, et certē contrā ipsum Caesarem est congressus armātus. Quid enim tuus ille, Tūberō, dēstrictus in aciē Pharsālicā gladius agēbat? Cūius latus ille mucrō petēbat? Quī sēnsus erat armōrum tuōrum? quae tua mēns, oculī, manūs, ārdor animī? quid cupiēbās? quid optābās? Nimis urgeō; commovērī vidētur adulēscēns; ad mē revertar; īsdem in armīs fuī.

IV. Quid autem aliud ēgimus, Tūberō, nisi ut quod hīc potest nōs possēmus? Quōrum igitur impūnitās, Caesar, tuae clēmentiae laus est, eōrum ipsōrum ad crūdēlitātem tē acuit ōrātiō. Atque in hāc causā nōn nihil equidem, Tūberō, etiam tuam, sed multō magis patris tuī prūdentiam dēsīderō, quod homō, cum ingeniō tum etiam doctrīnā excellēns, genus hōc causae quod esset nōn vīderit. Nam sī vīdisset, quōvīs profectō quam istō modō ā tē agī māluisset.

Arguis fatentem. Nōn est satis; accūsās eum quī causam habet aut, ut ego dīcō, meliōrem quam tū, aut, ut tū vīs, parem. Haec admīrābilia, sed prōdigī simile est quod dīcam. Nōn habet eam vim ista accūsātiō ut Q. Ligārius condemnētur, sed ut necētur. Hōc ēgit cīvis Rōmānus ante tē nēmō. Externī istī mōrēs ūsque ad sanguinem incitārī solent odiō, aut levium Graecōrum, aut immānium barbarōrum. Nam quid agis aliud? Rōmae nē sit? ut domō careat? nē cum optimīs frātri-

bus, nē cum hōc T. Brocchō avunculō, nē cum ēius fīliō cōnsōbrīnō suō, nē nōbīscum vīvat? nē sit in patriā? Num est? num potest magis carēre hīs omnibus quam caret? Ītaliā prohibētur, exsulat. Nōn tū ergō eum patriā prīvāre, quā caret, sed vītā vīs. At istud nē apud eum quidem dictātōrem, quī omnīs quōs ōderat morte multābat, quisquam ēgit istō modō. Ipse iubēbat occīdī nūllō postulante; praemiīs etiam invītābat; quae tamen crūdēlitās ab hōc eōdem aliquot annīs post, quem tū nunc crūdēlem esse vīs, vindicāta est.

v. 'Ego vērō istud nōn postulō,' inquiēs. Ita mē hercule exīstimō, Tūberō. Nōvī enim tē, nōvī patrem, nōvī domum nōmenque vestrum; studia generis ac familiae vestrae virtūtis, hūmānitātis, doctrīnae, plūrimārum artium atque optimārum, nōta mihi sunt. Itaque certō sciō vōs nōn petere sanguinem, sed parum attenditis. Rēs enim eō spectat, ut eā poenā, in quā adhūc Q. Ligārius est, nōn videāminī esse contentī. Quae est igitur alia praeter mortem? Sī enim est in exsiliō, sīcutī est, quid amplius postulātis? An, nē īgnōscātur? Hōc vērō multō acerbius multōque est dūrius. Quod nōs petimus precibus, lacrimīs, strātī ad pedēs, nōn tam nostrae causae fīdentēs quam hūius hūmānitātī, id nē impetrēmus oppūgnābis, et in nostrum flētum inrumpēs, et nōs iacentīs ad pedēs supplicum vōce prohibēbis? Sī, cum hōc domī facerēmus, quod et fēcimus et, ut spērō, nōn frūstrā fēcimus, tū repente inruissēs et clāmāre coepissēs: 'C. Caesar, cavē īgnōscās, cavē tē frātrum prō frātris salūte obsecrantium misereat,' nōnne omnem hūmānitātem exuissēs? Quantō hōc dūrius, quod nōs domī petimus, id tē in forō oppūgnāre, et in tālī miseriā multōrum perfugium misericordiae

tollere! Dīcam plānē, Caesar, quod sentiō. Sī in tantā tuā fortūnā lēnitās tanta nōn esset, quam tū per tē, per tē inquam, obtinēs, intellegō quid loquar, acerbissimō lūctū redundāret ista vīctōria. Quam multī enim essent dē vīctōribus quī tē crūdēlem esse vellent, cum etiam dē vīctīs reperiantur! Quam multī quī, cum ā tē īgnōscī nēminī vellent, impedīrent clēmentiam tuam, cum etiam hī, quibus ipse īgnōvistī, nōlint tē esse in aliōs misericordem!

Quod sī probāre Caesarī possēmus in Āfricā Ligārium omnīnō nōn fuisse, sī honestō et misericordī mendāciō salūtī cīvī calamitōsō esse vellēmus, tamen hominis nōn esset, in tantō discrīmine et perīculō cīvis, refellere et redarguere nostrum mendācium, et, sī esset alicūius, ēius certē nōn esset, quī in eādem causā et fortūnā fuisset. Sed tamen aliud est errāre Caesarem nōlle, aliud nōlle miserērī. Tunc dīcerēs, 'Caesar, cavē crēdās; fuit in Āfricā, tulit arma contrā tē.' Nunc quid dīcis? 'Cavē īgnōscās.' Haec nec hominis nec ad hominem vōx est; quā quī apud tē, C. Caesar, ūtitur, suam citius abiciet hūmānitātem quam extorquēbit tuam.

VI. Ac prīmus aditus et postulātiō Tūberōnis haec, ut opīnor, fuit, velle sē dē Q. Ligārī scelere dīcere. Nōn dubitō quīn admīrātus sīs, vel quod dē nūllō aliō, vel quod is quī in eādem causā fuisset, vel quidnam novī sceleris adferret. Scelus tū illud vocās, Tūberō? Cūr? istō enim nōmine illa adhūc causa caruit. Aliī errōrem appellant, aliī timōrem; quī dūrius, spem, cupiditātem, odium, pertināciam; quī gravissimē, temeritātem; scelus praeter tē adhūc nēmō. Ac mihi quidem, sī proprium et vērum nōmen nostrī malī quaeritur, fātālis quaedam calamitās incidisse vidētur, et improvidās hominum men-

tīs occupāvisse, ut nēmō mīrārī dēbeat hūmāna cōnsilia dīvīnā necessitāte esse superāta. Liceat esse miserōs; quamquam hōc vīctōre esse nōn possumus. Sed nōn loquor dē nōbīs; dē illīs loquor quī occidērunt. Fuerint cupidī, fuerint īrātī, fuerint pertinācēs; sceleris vērō crīmine, furōris, parricīdī liceat Cn. Pompēiō mortuō, liceat multīs aliīs carēre. Quandō hōc quisquam ex tē, Caesar, audīvit? Aut tua quid aliud arma voluērunt, nisi ā tē contumēliam prōpulsāre? Quid ēgit tuus invīctus exercitus, nisi ut suum iūs tuērētur et dīgnitātem tuam? Quid, tū, cum pācem esse cupiēbās, idne agēbās, ut tibi cum scelerātīs an ut cum bonīs cīvibus convenīret?

Mihi vērō, Caesar, tua in mē māxima merita tanta certē nōn vidērentur, sī mē ut scelerātum ā tē cōnservātum putārem. Quō modō autem tū dē rē pūblicā bene meritus essēs, cum tot scelerātōs incolumī dīgnitāte esse voluissēs? Sēcessiōnem tū illam exīstimāvistī, Caesar, initiō, nōn bellum; neque hostīle odium, sed cīvīle dīscidium, utrīsque cupientibus rem pūblicam salvam, sed partim cōnsiliīs, partim studiīs ā commūnī ūtilitāte aberrantibus. Prīncipum dīgnitās erat paene pār, nōn pār fortasse eōrum quī sequēbantur; causa tum dubia, quod erat aliquid in utrāque parte quod probārī posset; nunc melior ea iūdicanda est, quam etiam dī adiūvērunt. Cōgnitā vērō clēmentiā tuā, quis nōn eam vīctōriam probet, in quā occiderit nēmō nisi armātus?

VII. Sed, ut omittam commūnem causam, veniāmus ad nostram, utrum tandem exīstimās facilius fuisse, Tūberō, Ligārium ex Āfricā exīre an vōs in Āfricam nōn venīre? 'Poterāmusne,' inquiēs, 'cum senātus cēnsuisset?' Sī mē cōnsulis, nūllō modō. Sed tamen Ligārium senātus

īdem lēgāverat. Atque ille eō tempore pāruit, cum pārēre senātuī necesse erat; vōs tunc pāruistis, cum pāruit nēmō quī nōluit. Reprehendō igitur? Minimē vērō. Neque enim licuit aliter vestrō generī, nōminī, familiae, disciplīnae. Sed hōc nōn concēdō, ut, quibus rēbus glōriēminī in vōbīs, eāsdem in aliīs reprehendātis. Tūberōnis sors coniecta est ex senātūs cōnsultō, cum ipse nōn adesset, morbō etiam impedīrētur. Statuerat excūsāre.

Haec ego nōvī propter omnīs necessitūdinēs quae mihi sunt cum L. Tūberōne; domī ūnā ērudītī, mīlitiae contubernālēs, post adfīnēs, in omnī dēnique vītā familiārēs, māgnum etiam vinculum, quod īsdem studiīs semper ūsī sumus. Sciō igitur Tūberōnem domī manēre voluisse, sed ita quīdam agēbat, ita reī pūblicae sānctissimum nōmen oppōnēbat, ut, etiam sī aliter sentīret, verbōrum tamen ipsōrum pondus sustinēre nōn posset. Cessit auctōritātī amplissimī virī, vel potius pāruit. Ūnā est profectus cum eīs quōrum erat ūna causa; tardius iter fēcit; itaque in Āfricam vēnit iam occupātam. Hinc in Ligārium crīmen oritur, vel īra potius. Nam sī crīmen est illum voluisse, nōn minus māgnum est vōs Āfricam, arcem omnium prōvinciārum, nātam ad bellum contrā hanc urbem gerundum, obtinēre voluisse, quam aliquem sē māluisse. Atque is tamen aliquis Ligārius nōn fuit. Vārus imperium sē habēre dīcēbat; fascīs certē habēbat. Sed quōquō modō sē illud habet, haec querella, Tūberō, vestra, quid valet? 'Receptī in prōvinciam nōn sumus.' Quid, sī essētis? Caesarīne eam trāditūrī fuistis, an contrā Caesarem retentūrī?

VIII. Vidē quid licentiae, Caesar, nōbīs tua līberālitās det, vel potius audāciae. Sī responderit Tūberō, Āfri-

cam, quō senātus eum sorsque mīserat, tibi patrem suum trāditūrum fuisse, nōn dubitābō apud ipsum tē, cūius id eum facere interfuit, graviṣsimīs verbīs ēius cōnsilium reprehendere. Nōn enim, sī tibi ea rēs grāta fuisset, esset etiam probāta.

Sed iam hōc tōtum omittō, nōn tam nē offendam tuās patientissimās aurīs quam nē Tūberō quod numquam cōgitāvit factūrus fuisse videātur. Veniēbātis igitur in Āfricam, prōvinciam ūnam ex omnibus huic vīctōriae māximē īnfēstam, in quā erat rēx potentissimus, inimīcus huic causae, aliēna voluntās, conventūs fīrmī atque māgnī. Quaerō, quid factūrī fuistis? Quamquam quid factūrī fueritis dubitem, cum videam quid fēceritis? Prohibitī estis in prōvinciā vestrā pedem pōnere, et prohibitī summā iniūriā. Quō modō id tulistis? Acceptae iniūriae querellam ad quem dētulistis? Nempe ad eum, cūius auctōritātem secūtī in societātem bellī vēnerātis. Quod sī Caesaris causā in prōvinciam veniēbātis, ad eum profectō exclūsī prōvinciā vēnissētis. Vēnistis ad Pompēium. Quae est ergō apud Caesarem querella, cum eum accūsētis, ā quō querāminī prohibitōs esse vōs contrā Caesarem gerere bellum? Atque in hōc quidem vel cum mendāciō, sī vultis, glōriēminī per mē licet, vōs prōvinciam fuisse Caesarī trāditūrōs. Etiam sī ā Vārō et ā quibusdam aliīs prohibitī estis, ego tamen cōnfiteor culpam esse Ligārī, quī vōs tantae laudis occāsiōne prīvāverit.

IX. Sed vidē, quaesō, Caesar, cōnstantiam ōrnātissimī virī, quam ego, quamvīs ipse probārem, ut probō, tamen nōn commemorārem, nisi ā tē cōgnōvissem in prīmīs eam virtūtem solēre laudārī. Quae fuit igitur umquam in ūllō homine tanta cōnstantia? Cōnstantiam dīcō?

Nesciō an melius patientiam possim dīcere. Quotus enim istud quisque fēcisset, ut, ā quibus partibus in dissēnsiōne cīvīlī nōn esset receptus, esset etiam cum crūdēlitāte rēiectus, ad eōs ipsōs redīret? Māgnī cūiusdam animī atque ēius virī est, quem dē susceptā causā prōpositāque sententiā nūlla contumēlia, nūlla vīs, nūllum perīculum possit dēpellere.

Ut enim cētera paria Tūberōnī cum Vārō fuissent, honōs, nōbilitās, splendor, ingenium, quae nēquāquam fuērunt, hōc certē praecipuum Tūberōnis, quod iūstō cum imperiō ex senātūs cōnsultō in prōvinciam suam vēnerat. Hinc prohibitus nōn ad Caesarem, nē īrātus, nōn domum, nē iners, nōn in aliquam regiōnem, nē condemnāre causam illam quam secūtus erat vidērētur; in Macedoniam ad Cn. Pompēī castra vēnit, in eam ipsam causam ā quā erat rēiectus iniūriā. Quid? cum ista rēs nihil commōvisset ēius animum ad quem vēnerātis, languidiōre, crēdō, studiō in causā fuistis; tantum modo in praesidiīs erātis, animī vērō ā causā abhorrēbant. Pācis equidem semper auctor fuī, sed tum sērō, erat enim āmentis, cum aciem vidērēs, pācem cōgitāre. Omnēs, inquam, vincere volēbāmus, tū certē praecipuē, quī in eum locum vēnerās, ubi tibi esset pereundum nisi vīcissēs. Quamquam, ut nunc sē rēs habet, nōn dubitō quīn hanc salūtem antepōnās illī victōriae.

x. Haec ego nōn dīcerem, Tūberō, sī aut vōs cōnstantiae vestrae aut Caesarem beneficī suī paenitēret. Nunc quaerō utrum vestrās iniūriās an reī pūblicae persequāminī; sī reī pūblicae, quid dē vestrā in illā causā persevērantiā respondēbitis? sī vestrās, vidēte nē errētis, quī Caesarem vestrīs inimīcīs īrātum fore putētis, cum īgnōverit suīs.

Itaque num tibi videor in causā Ligārī esse occupātus? Num dē ēius factō dīcere? Quicquid dīxī, ad ūnam summam referrī volō vel hūmānitātis, vel clēmentiae, vel misericordiae tuae. Causās, Caesar, ēgī multās equidem tēcum, dum tē in forō tenuit ratiō honōrum tuōrum, certē numquam hōc modō: 'Īgnōscite, iūdicēs; errāvit, lapsus est, nōn putāvit; sī umquam posthāc' — ad parentem sīc agī solet; ad iūdicēs, 'Nōn fēcit, nōn cōgitāvit; falsī testēs, fictum crīmen.' Dīc tē, Caesar, dē factō Ligārī iūdicem esse; quibus in praesidiīs fuerit quaere; taceō, nē haec quidem conligō, quae fortasse valērent etiam apud iūdicem: 'Lēgātus ante bellum profectus, relictus in pāce, bellō oppressus, in eō ipsō nōn acerbus, iam est tōtus animō ac studiō tuus.' Ad iūdicem sīc, sed ego apud parentem loquor: 'Errāvit, temerē fēcit, paenitet; ad clēmentiam tuam cōnfugiō, dēlictī veniam petō, ut īgnōscātur ōrō.' Sī nēmō impetrāvit, adroganter; sī plūrimī, tū īdem fer opem, quī spem dedistī. An spērandī Ligāriō causa nōn sit, cum mihi apud tē locus sit etiam prō alterō dēprecandī? Quamquam nec in hāc ōrātiōne spēs est posita causae, nec in eōrum studiīs quī ā tē prō Ligāriō petunt, tuī necessāriī.

XI. Vīdī enim et cōgnōvī quid māximē spectārēs, cum prō alicūius salūte multī labōrārent; causās apud tē rogantium grātiōsiōrēs esse quam vultūs; neque tē spectāre quam tuus esset necessārius is quī tē ōrāret, sed quam illīus, prō quō labōrāret. Itaque tribuis tū quidem tuīs ita multa ut mihi beātiōrēs illī videantur interdum quī tuā līberālitāte fruuntur quam tū ipse, quī illīs tam multa concēdās. Sed videō tamen apud tē causās, ut dīxī, valēre plūs quam precēs; ab eīsque

tē movērī māximē, quōrum iūstissimum videās dolōrem in petendō.

In Q. Ligāriō cōnservandō multīs tū quidem grātum faciēs necessāriīs tuīs, sed hōc, quaesō, cōnsīderā, quod solēs. Possum fortissimōs virōs, Sabīnōs, tibi probātissimōs, tōtumque agrum Sabīnum, flōrem Ītaliae ac rōbur reī pūblicae, prōpōnere. Nōstī optimōs hominēs. Animadverte hōrum omnium maestitiam et dolōrem; hūius T. Brocchī, dē quō nōn dubitō quid exīstimēs, lacrimās, squālōremque ipsīus et fīlī vidēs. Quid dē frātribus dīcam? Nōlī, Caesar, putāre dē ūnīus capite nōs agere. Aut trēs tibi Ligāriī retinendī in cīvitāte sunt, aut trēs ex cīvitāte exterminandī, nam quodvīs exsilium hīs est optātius quam patria, quam domus, quam dī penātēs, ūnō illō exsulante. Sī frāternē, sī piē, sī cum dolōre faciunt, moveant tē hōrum lacrimae, moveat pietās, moveat germānitās, valeat tua vōx illa, quae vīcit. Tē enim dīcere audiēbāmus nōs omnīs adversāriōs putāre, nisi quī nōbīscum essent; tē, omnīs quī contrā tē nōn essent, tuōs. Vidēsne igitur hunc splendōrem omnium, hanc Brocchōrum domum, hunc L. Mārcium, C. Caesētium, L. Cōrfidium, hōs omnīs equitēs Rōmānōs, quī adsunt veste mūtātā, nōn sōlum nōtōs tibi, vērum etiam probātōs virōs, quī tēcum fuērunt? Atque hīs īrāscēbāmur, hōs requīrēbāmus, hīs nōn nūllī etiam minābāmur. Cōnservā igitur tuīs suōs, ut, quem ad modum cētera quae dicta sunt ā tē, sīc hōc vērissimum reperiātur.

XII. Quod sī penitus perspicere possēs concordiam Ligāriōrum, omnīs frātrēs tēcum iūdicārēs fuisse. An potest quisquam dubitāre quīn, sī Q. Ligārius in Ītaliā esse potuisset, in eādem sententiā fuerit futūrus, in quā

frātrēs fuērunt? Quis est quī hōrum cōnsēnsum cōnspīrantem et paene cōnflātum in hāc prope aequālitāte frāternā nōn nōverit, quī hōc nōn sentiat, quidvīs prius futūrum fuisse quam ut hī frātrēs dīversās sententiās fortūnāsque sequerentur? Voluntāte igitur omnēs tēcum fuērunt; tempestāte abreptus est ūnus, quī sī cōnsiliō id fēcisset, esset eōrum similis, quōs tū tamen salvōs esse voluistī.

Sed ierit ad bellum, dissēnserit nōn ā tē sōlum, vērum etiam ā frātribus; hī tē ōrant tuī. Equidem, cum tuīs omnibus negōtiīs interessem, memoriā teneō quālis T. Ligārius quaestor urbānus fuerit ergā tē et dignitātem tuam. Sed parum est mē hōc meminisse; spērō etiam tē, quī oblīvīscī nihil solēs nisi iniūriās, quoniam hōc est animī, quoniam etiam ingenī tuī, tē aliquid dē hūius illō quaestōriō officiō, etiam dē aliīs quibusdam quaestōribus reminīscentem, recordārī. Hīc igitur T. Ligārius, quī tum nihil ēgit aliud, neque enim haec dīvīnābat, nisi ut tuī eum studiōsum et bonum virum iūdicārēs, nunc ā tē supplex frātris salūtem petit, quam hūius admonitus officiō cum utrīsque hīs dederis, trīs frātrēs optimōs et integerrimōs nōn sōlum sibi ipsōs, neque hīs tot tālibus virīs, neque nōbīs necessāriīs tuīs, sed etiam reī pūblicae condōnāveris.

Fac igitur, quod dē homine nōbilissimō et clārissimō fēcistī nūper in cūriā, nunc idem in forō dē optimīs et huic omnī frequentiae probātissimīs frātribus. Ut concessistī illum senātuī, sīc dā hunc populō, cūius voluntātem cārissimam semper habuistī; et, sī ille diēs tibi glōriōsissimus, populō Rōmānō grātissimus fuit, nōlī, obsecrō, dubitāre, C. Caesar, similem illī glōriae laudem quam saepissimē quaerere. Nihil est tam populāre

quam bonitās, nūlla dē virtūtibus tuīs plūrimīs nec admīrābilior nec grātior misericordiā est. Hominēs enim ad deōs nūllā rē propius accēdunt quam salūtem hominibus dandō. Nihil habet nec fortūna tua māius quam ut possīs, nec natūra melius quam ut velīs, servāre quam plūrimōs. Longiōrem ōrātiōnem causa forsitan postulet, tua certē nātūra breviōrem. Quā rē cum ūtilius esse arbitrer tē ipsum quam mē aut quemquam loquī tēcum, fīnem iam faciam; tantum tē admonēbō, sī illī absentī salūtem dederis, praesentibus hīs omnibus tē datūrum.

DEATH OF CAESAR
(From the painting by Rochegrosse)

In M. Antōnium Ōrātiō Quarta Decima

SĪ, ut ex litterīs quae recitātae sunt, patrēs cōnscrīptī, scelerātissimōrum hostium exercitum caesum fūsumque cōgnōvī, sīc id quod et omnēs māximē optāmus, et ex eā victōriā quae parta est cōnsecūtum arbitrāmur, D. Brūtum ēgressum iam Mutinā esse cōgnōvissem, propter cūius perīculum ad saga īssēmus, propter ēiusdem salūtem redeundum ad prīstinum vestītum sine ūllā dubitātiōne cēnsērem. Ante vērō quam sit ea rēs, quam avidissimē cīvitās exspectat, adlāta, laetitiā fruī satis est māximae praeclārissimaeque pūgnae; reditum ad vestītum cōnfectae victōriae reservāte. Cōnfectiō autem hūius bellī est D. Brūtī salūs.

Quae autem est ista sententia, ut in hodiernum diem vestītus mūtētur, deinde crās sagātī prōdeāmus? Nōs vērō cum semel ad eum quem cupimus optāmusque vestītum redierimus, id agāmus, ut eum in perpetuum retineāmus. Nam hōc quidem cum turpe est, tum nē dīs quidem immortālibus grātum, ab eōrum ārīs, ad quās togātī adierimus, ad saga sūmenda discēdere. Atque animadvertō, patrēs cōnscrīptī, quōsdam huic favēre sententiae, quōrum ea mēns idque cōnsilium est, ut, cum videant glōriōsissimum illum D. Brūtō futūrum diem, quō diē propter ēius salūtem redierimus, hunc eī frūctum ēripere cupiant, nē memoriae posteritātīque prōdātur propter ūnīus cīvis perīculum populum Rōmānum ad

saga īsse, propter ēiusdem salūtem redīsse ad togās. Tollite hanc; nūllam tam prāvae sententiae causam reperiētis. Vōs vērō, patrēs cōnscrīptī, cōnservāte auctōritātem vestram, manēte in sententiā, tenēte vestrā memoriā, quod saepe ostendistis, hūius tōtius bellī in ūnīus virī fortissimī et māximī vītā positum esse discrīmen.

II. Ad D. Brūtum līberandum lēgātī missī prīncipēs cīvitātis, quī illī hostī ac parricīdae dēnūntiārent ut ā Mutinā discēderet. Ēiusdem D. Brūtī cōnservandī grātiā cōnsul sortītū ad bellum profectus A. Hirtius, cūius imbēcillitātem valētūdinis animī virtūs et spēs vīctōriae cōnfīrmāvit. Caesar, cum exercitū per sē comparātō cum prīmum pestibus rem pūblicam līberāsset, nē quid posteā sceleris orerētur, profectus est ad eundem Brūtum līberandum, vīcitque dolōrem aliquem domesticum patriae cāritāte.

Quid C. Pānsa ēgit aliud dīlēctibus habendīs, pecūniā comparandā, senātūs cōnsultīs faciendīs gravissimīs in Antōnium, nōbīs cohortandīs, populō Rōmānō ad causam lībertātis vocandō, nisi ut D. Brūtus līberārētur? Ā quō populus Rōmānus frequēns ita salūtem D. Brūtī ūnā vōce dēpoposcit ut eam nōn sōlum commodīs suīs, sed etiam necessitātī vīctūs anteferret. Quod spērāre nōs quidem dēbēmus, patrēs cōnscrīptī, aut inibi esse aut iam esse cōnfectum. Sed speī frūctum reī convenit et ēventō reservārī, nē aut deōrum immortālium beneficium fēstīnātiōne praeripuisse, aut vim fortūnae stultitiā contempsisse videāmur.

Sed quoniam sīgnificātiō vestra satis dēclārat quid hāc dē rē sentiātis, ad litterās veniam, quae sunt ā cōnsulibus et ā prōpraetōre missae, sī pauca ante quae ad ipsās litterās pertineant dīxerō.

III. Imbūtī gladiī sunt, patrēs cōnscrīptī, legiōnum exercituumque nostrōrum, vel madefactī potius duōbus duōrum cōnsulum, tertiō Caesaris proeliō. Sī hostium fuit ille sanguis, summa mīlitum pietās; nefārium scelus, sī cīvium. Quō ūsque igitur is, quī omnīs hostīs scelere superāvit, nōmine hostis carēbit? nisi mucrōnēs etiam nostrōrum mīlitum tremere vultis, dubitantīs utrum in cīve an in hoste fīgantur. Supplicātiōnem dēcernitis; hostem nōn appellātis. Grātae vērō nostrae dīs immortālibus grātulātiōnēs erunt, grātae vīctimae, cum interfecta sit cīvium multitūdō! 'Dē improbīs' inquit 'et audācibus.' Nam sīc eōs appellat clārissimus vir; quae sunt urbānārum maledicta lītium, nōn inūstae bellī internecīvī notae. Testāmenta, crēdō, subiciunt aut ēiciunt vīcīnōs, aut adulēscentulōs circumscrībunt, hīs enim vitiīs adfectōs et tālibus malōs aut audācīs appellāre cōnsuētūdō solet.

Bellum inexpiābile īnfert quattuor cōnsulibus ūnus omnium latrōnum taeterrimus. Gerit īdem bellum cum senātū populōque Rōmānō. Omnibus, quamquam ruit ipse suīs clādibus, pestem, vāstitātem, cruciātum, tormenta dēnūntiat. Dolābellae ferum et immāne facinus, quod nūlla barbaria posset āgnōscere, id suō cōnsiliō factum esse testātur; quaeque esset factūrus in hāc urbe, nisi eum hīc ipse Iuppiter ab hōc templō atque moenibus reppulisset, dēclārāvit in Parmēnsium calamitāte, quōs optimōs virōs honestissimōsque hominēs, māximē cum auctōritāte hūius ōrdinis populīque Rōmānī dīgnitāte coniūnctōs, crūdēlissimīs exemplīs interēmit propudium illud et portentum, L. Antōnius, īnsīgne odium omnium hominum vel, sī etiam dī ōdērunt quōs oportet, deōrum. Refugit animus, patrēs cōnscrīptī, eaque dīcere reformī-

dat quae L. Antōnius in Parmēnsium līberīs et coniugibus effēcerit. Quās enim turpitūdinēs Antōniī libenter subiērunt, eāsdem per vim laetantur aliīs sē intulisse. Sed vīs calamitōsa est, quam illīs intulērunt; libīdō flāgitiōsa, quā Antōniōrum oblita est vīta. Est igitur quisquam, quī hostīs appellāre nōn audeat, quōrum scelere crūdēlitātem Karthāginiēnsium vīctam esse fateātur?

IV. Quā enim in urbe tam immānis Hannibal captā quam in Parmā surreptā Antōnius? Nisi forte hūius colōniae et cēterārum, in quās eōdem est animō, nōn est hostis putandus. Sī vērō colōniārum et mūnicipiōrum sine ūllā dubitātiōne hostis est, quid tandem hūius cēnsētis urbis, quam ille ad explendās egestātēs latrōcinī suī concupīvit, quam iam perītus mētātor et callidus decempedā suā Saxa dīvīserat? Recordāminī, per deōs immortālīs, patrēs cōnscrīptī, quid hōc bīduō timuerimus ā domesticīs hostibus, rūmōribus improbissimīs dissipātīs. Quis līberōs, quis coniugem aspicere poterat sine flētū? quis domum? quis tēcta? quis larem familiārem? Aut foedissimam mortem omnēs aut miserābilem fugam cōgitābant. Haec ā quibus timēbantur, eōs hostīs appellāre dubitāmus? Gravius sī quis attulerit nōmen, libenter adsentiar; hōc volgārī contentus vix sum, leviōre nōn ūtar.

Itaque cum supplicātiōnēs iūstissimās ex eīs litterīs quae recitātae sunt dēcernere dēbeāmus, Servīliusque dēcrēverit, augēbō omnīnō numerum diērum, praesertim cum nōn ūnī sed tribus ducibus sint dēcernendae. Sed hōc prīmum faciam, ut imperātōrēs appellem eōs, quōrum virtūte, cōnsiliō, fēlīcitāte, māximīs perīculīs servitūtis atque interitūs līberātī sumus. Etenim cui vīgintī hīs

annīs supplicātiō dēcrēta est, ut nōn imperātor appellārētur, aut minimīs rēbus gestīs aut plērumque nūllīs? Quam ob rem aut supplicātiō ab eō quī ante dīxit dēcernenda nōn fuit, aut ūsitātus honōs pervulgātusque tribuendus eīs, quibus etiam novī singulārēsque dēbentur.

v. An sī quis Hispānōrum aut Gallōrum aut Thrēcum mīlle aut duo mīlia occīdisset, eum hāc cōnsuētūdine quae incrēbuit imperātōrem appellāret senātus; tot legiōnibus caesīs, tantā multitūdine hostium interfectā — hostium dīcō? ita inquam, hostium, quamvīs hōc istī hostēs domesticī nōlint — clārissimīs ducibus supplicātiōnum honōrem tribuēmus, imperātōrium nōmen adimēmus? Quantō enim honōre, laetitiā, grātulātiōne in hōc templum ingredī dēbent illī ipsī hūius urbis līberātōrēs, cum hesternō diē propter eōrum rēs gestās mē ovantem et prope triumphantem populus Rōmānus in Capitōlium domō tulerit, domum inde redūxerit? Is enim dēmum est, meā quidem sententiā, iūstus triumphus ac vērus, cum bene dē rē pūblicā meritīs testimōnium ā cōnsēnsū cīvitātis datur. Nam sīve in commūnī gaudiō populī Rōmānī ūnī grātulābantur, māgnum iūdicium; sīve ūnī grātiās agēbant, eō māius; sīve utrumque, nihil māgnificentius cōgitārī potest.

'Tū igitur ipse dē tē?' dīxerit quispiam. Equidem invītus, sed iniūriae dolor facit mē praeter cōnsuētūdinem glōriōsum. Nōnne satis est ab hominibus virtūtis īgnārīs grātiam bene merentibus nōn referrī? Etiam in eōs quī omnīs suās cūrās in reī pūblicae salūte dēfīgunt, impietātis crīmine invidia quaerētur? Scītis enim per hōs diēs crēberrimum fuisse sermōnem, mē Parīlibus, quī diēs hodiē est, cum fascibus dēscēnsūrum. In aliquem crēdō hōc gladiātōrem aut latrōnem aut Catilīnam

esse conlātum, nōn in eum quī nē quid tāle in rē pūblicā fierī posset effēcerit. An ut ego, quī Catilīnam haec mōlientem sustulerim, ēverterim, adflīxerim, ipse exsisterem repente Catilīna? Quibus auspiciīs istōs fascīs augur acciperem? quātenus habērem? cui trāderem? Quemquamne fuisse tam scelerātum quī hōc fingeret, tam furiōsum quī crēderet? Unde igitur ista suspīciō, vel potius unde iste sermō?

VI. Cum, ut scītis, hōc trīduō vel quadrīduō trīstis ā Mutinā fāma mānāret, īnflātī laetitiā atque īnsolentiā impiī cīvēs ūnum sē in locum, ad illam cūriam furiīs potius suīs quam reī pūblicae īnfēlīcem congregābant. Ibi cum cōnsilia inīrent dē caede nostrā, partīrenturque inter sē quī Capitōlium, quī rōstra, quī urbis portās occupārent, ad mē concursum futūrum cīvitātis putābant. Quod ut cum invidiā meā fieret, et cum vītae etiam perīculō, fāmam istam fascium dissipāvērunt; fascīs ipsī ad mē dēlātūrī fuērunt. Quod cum esset quasi meā voluntāte factum, tum in mē impetus conductōrum hominum quasi in tyrannum parābātur; ex quō caedēs esset vestrum omnium cōnsecūta. Quae rēs patefēcit, patrēs cōnscrīptī, sed suō tempore tōtīus hūius sceleris fōns aperiētur.

Itaque P. Apulēius, tribūnus plēbis, meōrum omnium cōnsiliōrum perīculōrumque iam inde ā cōnsulātū meō testis, cōnscius, adiūtor, dolōrem ferre nōn potuit dolōris meī. Cōntiōnem habuit māximam, populō Rōmānō ūnum atque idem sentiente. In quā cōntiōne cum mē prō summā nostrā coniūnctiōne et familiāritāte līberāre suspīciōne fascium vellet, ūnā vōce cūncta cōntiō dēclārāvit nihil esse ā mē umquam dē rē pūblicā nisi optimē cōgitātum. Post hanc habitam cōntiōnem duābus tri-

busve hōrīs, optātissimī nūntiī et litterae vēnērunt; ut īdem diēs nōn modo inīquissimā mē invidiā līberārit, sed etiam celeberrimā populī Rōmānī grātulātiōne auxerit.

Haec interposuī, patrēs cōnscrīptī, nōn tam ut prō mē dīcerem, male enim mēcum agerētur, sī parum vōbīs essem sine dēfēnsiōne pūrgātus, quam ut quōsdam nimis iēiūnō animō et angustō monērem, id quod semper ipse fēcissem, utī excellentium cīvium virtūtem imitātiōne dīgnam, nōn invidiā putārent. Māgnus est in rē pūblicā campus, ut sapienter dīcere Crassus solēbat, multīs apertus cursus ad laudem.

VII. Utinam quidem illī prīncipēs vīverent, quī mē post meum cōnsulātum, cum eīs ipse cēderem, prīncipem nōn invītī vidēbant! Hōc ȳērō tempore, in tantā inōpiā cōnstantium et fortium cōnsulārium, quō mē dolōre adficī crēditis, cum aliōs male sentīre, aliōs nihil omnīnō cūrāre videam, aliōs parum cōnstanter in susceptā causā permanēre, sententiamque suam nōn semper ūtilitāte reī pūblicae, sed tum spē tum timōre moderārī? Quod sī quis dē contentiōne prīncipātūs labōrat, quae nūlla esse dēbet, stultissimē facit, sī vitiīs cum virtūte contendit, ut enim cursū cursus, sīc in virīs fortibus virtūs virtūte superātur. Tū, sī ego dē rē pūblicā optimē sentiam, ut mē vincās, ipse pessimē sentiēs? Aut, sī ad mē bonōrum concursum fierī vidēbis, ad tē improbōs invītābis? Nōllem, prīmum reī pūblicae causā, deinde etiam dīgnitātis tuae. Sed sī prīncipātus agerētur, quem numquam expetīvī, quid tandem mihi esset optātius? Ego enim malīs sententiīs vincī nōn possum, bonīs forsitan possim et libenter.

Haec populum Rōmānum vidēre, animadvertere, iūdicāre quīdam molestē ferunt. Poteratne fierī ut nōn

proinde hominēs dē quōque, ut quisque merērētur, iūdicārent? Ut enim dē ūniversō senātū populus Rōmānus vērissimē iūdicat, nūllīs reī pūblicae temporibus hunc ōrdinem fīrmiōrem aut fortiōrem fuisse, sīc dē ūnō quōque nostrum et māximē, quī hōc locō sententiās dīcimus, scīscitantur omnēs, avent audīre quid quisque sēnserit; ita dē quōque, ut quemque meritum arbitrantur, exīstimant. Memoriā tenent mē ante diem XIII. Kalendās Iānuāriās prīncipem revocandae lībertātis fuisse; mē ex Kalendīs Iānuāriīs ad hanc hōram invigilāsse reī pūblicae; meam domum meāsque aurīs diēs noctīsque omnium praeceptīs monitīsque patuisse; meīs litterīs, meīs nūntiīs, meīs cohortātiōnibus omnīs quī ubīque essent ad patriae praesidium excitātōs; meīs sententiīs ā Kalendīs Iānuāriīs numquam lēgātōs ad Antōnium; semper illum hostem, semper hōc bellum, ut ego, quī omnī tempore vērae pācis auctor fuissem, huic essem nōminī pestiferae pācis inimīcus. Hās in sententiās meās sī cōnsulēs discessiōnem facere voluissent, omnibus istīs latrōnibus auctōritāte ipsā senātūs iam prīdem dē manibus arma cecidissent.

VIII. Sed quod tum nōn licuit, patrēs cōnscrīptī, id hōc tempore nōn sōlum licet, vērum etiam necesse est, eōs quī rē sunt hostēs, verbīs notārī, sententiīs nostrīs hostīs iūdicārī. Anteā cum hostem ac bellum nōminās-sem, semel et saepius sententiam meam dē numerō sententiārum sustulērunt, quod in hāc causā iam fierī nōn potest. Ex litterīs enim C. Pānsae A. Hirtī cōnsulum, C. Caesaris prō praetōre, dē honōre dīs immortālibus habendō sententiās dīcimus. Supplicātiōnem modo quī dēcrēvit, īdem imprūdēns hostīs iūdicāvit, numquam enim in cīvīlī bellō supplicātiō dēcrēta est.

Dēcrētam dīcō? nē vīctōris quidem litterīs postulāta est. Cīvīle bellum cōnsul Sulla gessit; legiōnibus in urbem adductīs, quōs voluit expulit; quōs potuit occīdit; supplicātiōnis mentiō nūlla. Grave bellum Octāvi-
5 ānum īnsecūtum est; supplicātiō nūlla vīctōrī. Cinnae vīctōriam imperātor ultus est Sulla; nūlla supplicātiō

THE YOUNG AUGUSTUS
(Vatican Museum, Rome)

dēcrēta ā senātū. Ad tē ipsum, P. Servīlī, num mīsit ūllās conlēga litterās dē illā calamitōsissimā pūgnā Pharsāliā? Num tē dē supplicātiōne voluit referre?
10 Profectō nōluit. At mīsit posteā dē Alexandrīā, dē Pharnace. Pharsāliae vērō pūgnae nē triumphum quidem ēgit. Eōs enim cīvīs pūgna illa sustulerat, quibus

nōn modo vīvīs, sed etiam vīctōribus, incolumis et flōrēns cīvitās esse posset. Quod idem contigerat superiōribus bellīs cīvīlibus. Nam mihi cōnsulī supplicātiō nūllīs armīs sūmptīs, nōn ob caedem hostium, sed ob cōnservātiōnem cīvium, novō et inaudītō genere dēcrēta est. Quam ob rem aut supplicātiō rē pūblicā pulcherrimē gestā postulantibus nostrīs imperātōribus dēneganda est, quod praeter A. Gabīnium contigit nēminī; aut, supplicātiōne dēcernendā, hostīs eōs dē quibus dēcernitis iūdicētis necesse est.

IX. Quod ergō ille rē, id ego etiam verbō, cum imperātōrēs eōs appellō; hōc ipsō nōmine et eōs quī iam dēvīctī sunt, et eōs quī supersunt, hostīs iūdicō. Quō modō enim potius Pānsam appellem, etsī habet honōris nōmen amplissimī? Quō Hirtium? Est ille quidem cōnsul, sed alterum nōmen beneficī populī Rōmānī est, alterum virtūtis atque vīctōriae. Quid, Caesarem, deōrum beneficiō reī pūblicae prōcreātum, dubitemne appellāre imperātōrem? quī prīmus Antōnī immānem et foedam crūdēlitātem nōn sōlum ā iugulīs nostrīs, sed etiam ā membrīs et vīsceribus āvertit. Ūnīus autem diēī quot et quantae virtūtēs, dī immortālēs, fuērunt! Prīnceps enim omnium Pānsa proelī faciendī et cum Antōniō cōnflīgendī fuit; dīgnus imperātor legiōne Martiā, dīgna legiō imperātōre. Cūius sī ācerrimum impetum cohibēre Pānsa potuisset, ūnō proeliō cōnfecta rēs esset. Sed cum lībertātis avida legiō effrēnātius in aciem hostium inrūpisset, ipseque in prīmīs Pānsa pūgnāret, duōbus perīculōsīs vulneribus acceptīs, sublātus ē proeliō, reī pūblicae vītam reservāvit. Ego vērō hunc nōn sōlum imperātōrem sed etiam clārissimum imperātōrem iūdicō, quī, cum aut

morte aut victōriā sē satis factūrum reī pūblicae spopondisset, alterum fēcit, alterius dī immortālēs ōmen āvertant!

x. Quid dīcam dē Hirtiō? quī, rē audītā, ē castrīs duās legiōnēs ēdūxit incrēdibilī studiō atque virtūte; quartam illam, quae relictō Antōniō sē ōlim cum Martiā legiōne coniūnxit, et septimam, quae, cōnstitūta ex veterānīs, docuit hōc proeliō mīlitibus eīs quī Caesaris beneficia servāssent, senātūs populīque Rōmānī cārum nōmen esse. Hīs vigintī cohortibus, nūllō equitātū, Hirtius ipse aquilam quartae legiōnis cum īnferret, quā nūllīus pulchriōrem speciem imperātōris accēpimus, cum tribus Antōnī legiōnibus equitātūque cōnflīxit, hostīsque nefāriōs, huic Iovis Optimī Māximī cēterīsque deōrum immortālium templīs, urbis tēctīs, lībertātī populī Rōmānī, nostrae vītae sanguinīque imminentīs prōstrāvit, fūdit, occīdit, ut cum admodum paucīs, nocte tēctus, metū perterritus, prīnceps latrōnum duxque fūgerit. Ō sōlem ipsum beātissimum, quī, ante quam sē abderet, strātīs cadāveribus parricīdārum, cum paucīs fugientem vīdit Antōnium!

An vērō quisquam dubitābit appellāre Caesarem imperātōrem? Aetās ēius certē ab hāc sententiā nēminem dēterrēbit, quandō quidem virtūte superāvit aetātem. Ac mihi semper eō māiōra beneficia C. Caesaris vīsa sunt, quō minus erant ab aetāte illā postulanda. Cui cum imperium dabāmus, eōdem tempore etiam spem ēius nōminis dēferēbāmus, quod cum esset cōnsecūtus, auctōritātem nostrī dēcrētī rēbus gestīs suīs comprobāvit. Hīc ergō adulēscēns māximī animī, ut vērissimē scrībit Hirtius, castra multārum legiōnum paucīs cohortibus tūtātus est, secundumque proelium fēcit. Ita trium

imperātōrum virtūte, cōnsiliō, fēlīcitāte ūnō diē locīs plūribus rēs pūblica est cōnservāta.

XI. Dēcernō igitur eōrum trium nōmine quīnquāgintā diērum supplicātiōnēs; causās, ut honōrificentissimīs verbīs cōnsequī potuerō, complectar ipsā sententiā.

Est autem fideī pietātisque nostrae dēclārāre fortissimīs mīlitibus quam memorēs sīmus quamque grātī. Quam ob rem prōmissa nostra, atque ea quae legiōnibus bellō cōnfectō tribūtūrōs nōs spopondimus, hodiernō senātūs cōnsultō renovanda cēnseō, aequum est enim mīlitum, tālium praesertim, honōrem coniungī. Atque utinam, patrēs cōnscrīptī, cīvibus omnibus solvere nōbīs praemia licēret! Quamquam nōs ea quae prōmīsimus studiōsē cumulāta reddēmus. Sed id quidem restat, ut spērō, victōribus, quibus senātūs fidēs praestābitur; quam quoniam difficillimō reī pūblicae tempore secūtī sunt, eōs numquam oportēbit cōnsilī suī paenitēre. Sed facile est bene agere cum eīs ā quibus etiam tacentibus flāgitārī vidēmur; illud admīrābilius et māius māximēque proprium senātūs sapientis est, grātā eōrum virtūtem memoriā prōsequī, quī prō patriā vītam profūdērunt.

Quōrum dē honōre utinam mihi plūra in mentem venīrent! Duo certē nōn praeterībō, quae māximē occurrunt; quōrum alterum pertinet ad virōrum fortissimōrum glōriam sempiternam, alterum ad lēniendum maerōrem et lūctum proximōrum.

XII. Placet igitur mihi, patrēs cōnscrīptī, legiōnis Martiae mīlitibus, et eīs quī ūnā pūgnantēs occidērunt, monumentum fierī quam amplissimum. Māgna atque incrēdibilia sunt in rem pūblicam hūius merita legiōnis. Haec sē prīma latrōciniō abrūpit Antōnī; haec tenuit Albam; haec sē ad Caesarem contulit; hanc imi-

tāta quarta legiō parem virtūtis glōriam cōnsecūta est. Quarta vīctrīx dēsīderat nēminem; ex Martiā nōn nūllī in ipsā vīctōriā concidērunt. Ō fortūnāta mors, quae nātūrae dēbita prō patriā est potissimum reddita! Vōs vērō patriae nātōs iūdicō, quōrum etiam nōmen ā Marte est, ut īdem deus urbem hanc gentibus, vōs huic urbī genuisse videātur. In fugā foeda mors est, in vīctōriā glōriōsa. Etenim Mars ipse ex aciē fortissimum quemque pīgnerārī solet. Illī igitur impiī, quōs cecīdistis, etiam ad īnferōs poenās parricīdī luent; vōs vērō, quī extrēmum spīritum in vīctōriā effūdistis, piōrum estis sēdem et locum cōnsecūtī. Brevis ā nātūrā nōbīs vīta data est, at memoria bene redditae vītae sempiterna. Quae sī nōn esset longior quam haec vīta, quis esset tam āmēns quī māximīs labōribus et perīculīs ad summam laudem glōriamque contenderet?

Āctum igitur praeclārē vōbīscum, fortissimī, dum vīxistis, nunc vērō etiam sānctissimī mīlitēs, quod vestra virtūs neque oblīviōne eōrum quī nunc sunt, nec reticentiā posterōrum sepulta esse poterit, cum vōbīs immortāle monumentum suīs paene manibus senātus populusque Rōmānus exstrūxerit. Multī saepe exercitūs Pūnicīs, Gallicīs, Ītalicīs bellīs clārī et māgnī fuērunt, nec tamen ūllīs tāle genus honōris tribūtum est. Atque utinam māiōra possēmus, quandō quidem ā vōbīs māxima accēpimus! Vōs ab urbe furentem Antōnium āvertistis; vōs redīre mōlientem reppulistis. Erit igitur exstrūcta mōlēs opere māgnificō incīsaeque litterae, dīvīnae virtūtis testēs sempiternae; numquamque dē vōbīs eōrum, quī aut vidēbunt vestrum monumentum aut audient, grātissimus sermō conticēscet. Ita prō mortālī condiciōne vītae immortālitātem estis cōnsecūtī.

XIII. Sed quoniam, patrēs cōnscrīptī, glōriae mūnus optimīs et fortissimīs cīvibus monumentī honōre persolvitur, cōnsōlēmur eōrum proximōs, quibus optima est haec quidem cōnsōlātiō: parentibus, quod tanta reī pūblicae praesidia genuērunt; līberīs, quod habēbunt domestica exempla virtūtis; coniugibus, quod eīs virīs carēbunt, quōs laudāre quam lūgēre praestābit; frātribus, quod in sē ut corporum, sīc virtūtum similitūdinem esse cōnfīdent. Atque utinam hīs omnibus abstergēre flētum sententiīs nostrīs cōnsultīsque possēmus, vel aliqua tālis eīs adhibērī pūblicē posset ōrātiō, quā dēpōnerent maerōrem atque lūctum, gaudērentque potius, cum multa et varia impendērent hominibus genera mortis, id genus quod esset pulcherrimum suīs obtigisse, eōsque nec inhumātōs esse nec dēsertōs, quod tamen ipsum prō patriā nōn miserandum putātur, nec dīspersīs būstīs humilī sepultūrā cremātōs, sed contēctōs pūblicīs operibus atque mūneribus, eāque exstrūctiōne quae sit ad memoriam aeternitātis āra Virtūtis.

Quam ob rem māximum quidem sōlācium erit propinquōrum eōdem monumentō dēclārārī et virtūtem suōrum, et populī Rōmānī pietātem, et senātūs fidem, et crūdēlissimī memoriam bellī; in quō nisi tanta mīlitum virtūs exstitisset, parricīdiō M. Antōnī nōmen populī Rōmānī occidisset. Atque etiam cēnseō, patrēs cōnscrīptī, quae praemia mīlitibus prōmīsimus nōs rē pūblicā recuperātā tribūtūrōs, ea vīvīs vīctōribusque cumulātē, cum tempus vēnerit, persolvenda; quī autem ex eīs quibus illa prōmissa sunt prō patriā occidērunt, eōrum parentibus, līberīs, coniugibus, frātribus eadem tribuenda cēnseō.

XIV. Sed, ut aliquandō sententiā complectar, ita cēnseō:

Cum C. Pānsa cōnsul, imperātor, initium cum hostibus cōnflīgendī fēcerit, quō proeliō legiō Martia admīrābilī incrēdibilīque virtūte lībertātem populī Rōmānī dēfenderit, quod idem legiōnēs tīrōnum fēcerint; ipseque C. Pānsa cōnsul, imperātor, cum inter media hostium tēla versārētur, vulnera accēperit; cumque A. Hirtius cōnsul, imperātor, proeliō audītō, rē cōgnitā, fortissimō praestantissimōque animō exercitum castrīs ēdūxerit, impetumque in M. Antōnium exercitumque hostium fēcerit, ēiusque cōpiās occīdiōne occīderit, suō exercitū ita incolumī ut nē ūnum quidem mīlitem dēsīderārit; cumque C. Caesar prō praetōre, imperātor, cōnsiliō dīligentiāque suā castra fēlīciter dēfenderit, cōpiāsque hostium quae ad castra accesserant prōflīgārit, occīderit; ob eās rēs senātum exīstimāre et iūdicāre eōrum trium imperātōrum virtūte, imperiō, cōnsiliō, gravitāte, cōnstantiā, māgnitūdine animī, fēlīcitāte, populum Rōmānum foedissimā crūdēlissimāque servitūte līberātum.

Cumque rem pūblicam, urbem, templa deōrum immortālium, bona fortūnāsque omnium līberōsque cōnservārint dīmicātiōne et perīculō vītae suae, utī ob eās rēs, bene fortiter fēlīciterque gestās, C. Pānsa, A. Hirtius cōnsulēs, imperātōrēs, alter ambove, aut, sī aberunt, M. Cornūtus, praetor urbānus, supplicātiōnēs per diēs quīnquāgintā ad omnia pulvīnāria cōnstituat.

Cumque virtūs legiōnum dīgna clārissimīs imperātōribus exstiterit, senātum, quae sit anteā pollicitus legiōnibus exercitibusque nostrīs, ea summō studiō rē pūblicā recuperātā solūtūrum. Cumque legiō Martia prīnceps cum hostibus cōnflīxerit, atque ita cum māiōre

numerō hostium contenderit ut, cum plūrimōs caederent, caderent nōn nūllī, cumque sine ūllā retractātiōne prō patriā vītam profūderint; cumque similī virtūte reliquārum legiōnum mīlitēs prō salūte et lībertāte populī Rōmānī mortem oppetīverint, senātuī placēre ut C. Pānsa, A. Hirtius cōnsulēs, imperātōrēs, alter ambove, sī eīs videātur, eīs quī sanguinem prō vītā, lībertāte, fortūnīs populī Rōmānī, prō urbe, templīs deōrum immortālium profūdissent, monumentum quam amplissimum locandum faciundumque cūrent; quaestōrēsque urbānōs ad eam rem pecūniam dare, attribuere, solvere iubeant, ut exstet ad memoriam posteritātis sempiternam scelus crūdēlissimōrum hostium mīlitumque dīvīna virtūs; utīque, quae praemia senātus mīlitibus ante cōnstituit, ea solvantur eōrum quī hōc bellō prō patriā occidērunt parentibus, līberīs, coniugibus, frātribus, eīsque tribuantur quae mīlitibus ipsīs tribuī oportēret, sī vīvī vīcissent, quī morte vīcērunt.

EPISTULAE

I

(Ad Att. III. 3)

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

UTINAM illum diem videam cum tibi agam grātiās quod mē vīvere coēgistī! Adhūc quidem valdē mē paenitet. Sed tē ōrō ut ad mē Vibōnem statim veniās, quō ego multīs dē causīs convertī iter meum. Sed eō sī vēneris, dē tōtō itinere ac fugā meā cōnsilium capere poterō. Sī id nōn fēceris, mīrābor, sed cōnfīdō tē esse factūrum.

II

(Ad Att. III. 5)

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

TERENTIA tibi et saepe et māximās agit grātiās. Id est mihi grātissimum. Ego vīvō miserrimus et māximō dolōre cōnficior. Ad tē quid scrībam nesciō. Sī enim es Rōmae, iam mē adsequī nōn potes; sīn es in viā, cum eris mē adsecūtus, cōram agēmus quae erunt agenda. Tantum tē ōrō ut, quoniam mē ipsum semper amāstī, ut eōdem amōre sīs. Ego enim īdem sum; inimīcī meī mea mihi, nōn mē ipsum adēmērunt. Cūrā ut valeās. Data VIII. Īd. Apr. Thūriīs.

III

(Ad Fam. XIV. 4)

Tullius S. D. Terentiae et Tulliae et Cicerōnī Suīs.

EGO minus saepe dō ad vōs litterās quam possum, propterea quod cum omnia mihi tempora sunt misera, tum vērō, cum aut scrībō ad vōs aut vestrās legō, cōnficior lacrimīs sīc ut ferre nōn possim. Quod utinam minus vītae cupidī fuissēmus! Certē nihil aut nōn multum in vītā malī vīdissēmus. Quod sī nōs ad aliquam alicūius commodī aliquandō recuperandī spem fortūna reservāvit, minus est errātum ā nōbīs; sīn haec mala fīxa sunt, ego vērō tē quam prīmum, mea vīta, cupiō vidēre et in tuō complexū ēmorī, quoniam neque dī, quōs tū castissimē coluistī, neque hominēs, quibus ego semper servīvī, nōbīs grātiam rettulērunt.

Nōs Brundisī apud M. Laenium Flaccum diēs XIII. fuimus, virum optimum, quī perīculum fortūnārum et capitis suī prae meā salūte neglēxit neque lēgis improbissimae poenā dēductus est quō minus hospitī et amīcitiae iūs officiumque praestāret. Huic utinam aliquandō grātiam referre possīmus! habēbimus quidem semper. Brundisiō profectī sumus prīd. K. Māī; per Macedoniam Cȳzicum petēbāmus.

Ō mē perditum, ō adflīctum! Quid nunc rogem tē ut veniās, mulierem aegram et corpore et animō cōnfectam? Nōn rogem? sine tē igitur sim? Opīnor, sīc agam: sī est spēs nostrī reditūs, eam cōnfīrmēs et rem adiuvēs; sīn, ut ego metuō, trānsāctum est, quōquō modō potes, ad mē fac veniās. Ūnum hōc scītō: sī

tē habēbō, nōn mihi vidēbor plānē perīsse. Sed quid Tulliolā meā fiet? Iam id vōs vidēte; mihi deest cōnsilium. Sed certē, quōquō modō sē rēs habēbit, illīus misellae et mātrimōniō et fāmae serviendum est. Quid? Cicerō meus quid aget? Iste vērō sit in sinū semper et complexū meō. Nōn queō plūra iam scrībere; impedit maeror. Tū quid ēgeris nesciō; utrum aliquid teneās an, quod metuō, plānē sīs spoliāta. Pīsōnem, ut scrībis, spērō fore semper nostrum. Dē familiā līberātā nihil est quod tē moveat. Prīmum tuīs ita prōmissum est, tē factūram esse ut quisque esset meritus; est autem in officiō adhūc Orpheus, praetereā māgnō opere nēmō; cēterōrum servōrum ea causa est ut, sī rēs ā nōbīs abīsset, lībertī nostrī essent, sī obtinēre potuissent; sīn ad nōs pertinērent, servīrent praeterquam oppidō paucī. Sed haec minōra sunt.

Tū quod mē hortāris ut animō sim māgnō et spem habeam recuperandae salūtis, id velim sit ēius modī ut rēctē spērāre possīmus. Nunc miser quandō tuās iam litterās accipiam? quis ad mē perferet? Quās ego exspectāssem Brundisī, sī esset licitum per nautās, quī tempestātem praetermittere nōluērunt. Quod reliquum est, sustentā tē, mea Terentia, ut potes. Honestissimē vīximus, flōruimus; nōn vitium nostrum, sed virtūs nostra nōs adflīxit; peccātum est nūllum, nisi quod nōn ūnā animam cum ōrnāmentīs āmīsimus. Sed, sī hōc fuit līberīs nostrīs grātius, nōs vīvere, cētera, quamquam ferenda nōn sunt, ferāmus. Atque ego, quī tē cōnfīrmō, ipse mē nōn possum. Clōdium Philhetaerum, quod valētūdine oculōrum impediēbātur, hominem fidēlem, remīsī. Sallustius officiō vincit omnēs. Pescennius est perbenivolus nōbīs, quem semper spērō tuī fore observantem.

Sīca dīxerat sē mēcum fore, sed Brundisiō discessit. Cūrā, quod potes, ut valeās et sīc exīstimēs, mē vehementius tuā miseriā quam meā commovērī. Mea Terentia, fīdissima atque optima uxor, et mea cārissima fīliola et spēs reliqua nostra, Cicerō, valēte. Pr. K. Māī. Brundisiō.

IV

(Ad Q. Frat. I. 3)

Mārcus Quīntō Frātrī Sal.

MĪ frāter, mī frāter, mī frāter, tūne id veritus es, nē ego īrācundiā aliquā adductus puerōs ad tē sine litterīs mīserim aut etiam nē tē vidēre nōluerim? Ego tibi īrāscerer, tibi ego possem īrāscī? Scīlicet tū enim mē adflīxistī, tuī mē inimīcī, tua mē invidia, ac nōn ego tē miserē perdidī. Meus ille laudātus cōnsulātus mihi tē, līberōs, patriam, fortūnās, tibi velim nē quid ēripuerit praeter ūnum mē. Sed certē ā tē mihi omnia semper honesta et iūcunda cecidērunt, ā mē tibi lūctus meae calamitātis, metus tuae, dēsīderium, maeror, sōlitūdō. Ego tē vidēre nōluerim? Immō vērō mē ā tē vidērī nōluī. Nōn enim vīdissēs frātrem tuum, nōn eum quem relīquerās, nōn eum quem nōrās, nōn eum quem flēns flentem, prōsequentem proficīscēns dīmīserās, nē vestīgium quidem ēius nec simulācrum, sed quandam effigiem spīrantis mortuī. Atque utinam mē mortuum prius vīdissēs aut audīssēs, utinam tē nōn sōlum vītae, sed etiam dīgnitātis meae superstitem relīquissem!

Sed testor omnēs deōs mē hāc ūnā vōce ā morte esse revocātum, quod omnēs in meā vītā partem aliquam

tuae vītae repositam esse dīcēbant; quā rē peccāvī scelerātēque fēcī. Nam, sī occidissem, mors ipsa meam pietātem amōremque in tē facile dēfenderet; nunc commīsī ut mē vīvō carērēs, vīvō mē, aliīs indigērēs, mea vōx in domesticīs perīculīs potissimum occideret, quae saepe aliēnissimīs praesidiō fuisset. Nam, quod ad tē puerī sine litterīs vēnērunt, quoniam vidēs nōn fuisse īrācundiam causam, certē pigritia fuit et quaedam īnfīnīta vīs lacrimārum et dolōrum. Haec ipsa mē quō flētū putās scrīpsisse? Eōdem, quō tē legere certē sciō. An ego possum aut nōn cōgitāre aliquandō dē tē aut umquam sine lacrimīs cōgitāre? Cum enim tē dēsīderō, frātrem sōlum dēsīderō? Ego vērō suāvitāte frātrem prope aequālem, obsequiō fīlium, cōnsiliō parentem. Quid mihi sine tē umquam aut tibi sine mē iūcundum fuit? Quid, quod eōdem tempore dēsīderō fīliam? quā pietāte, quā modestiā, quō ingeniō! effigiem ōris, sermōnis, animī meī. Quid fīlium venustissimum mihique dulcissimum? quem ego ferus ac ferreus ē complexū dīmīsī meō, sapientiōrem puerum quam vellem; sentiēbat enim miser iam quid agerētur. Quid vērō tuum fīlium, imāginem tuam, quem meus Cicerō et amābat ut frātrem et iam ut māiōrem frātrem verēbātur? Quid, quod mulierem miserrimam, fidēlissimam coniugem, mē prōsequī nōn sum passus ut esset quae reliquiās commūnis calamitātis, commūnēs līberōs tuērētur?

Sed tamen, quōquō modō potuī, scrīpsī et dedī litterās ad tē Philogonō, lībertō tuō, quās crēdō tibi posteā redditās esse; in quibus īdem tē hortor et rogō, quod puerī tibi verbīs meīs nūntiārunt, ut Rōmam protinus pergās et properēs. Prīmum enim tē praesidiō esse voluī, sī

quī essent inimīcī, quōrum crūdēlitās nōndum esset nostrā calamitāte satiāta; deinde congressūs nostrī lāmentātiōnem pertimuī; dīgressum vērō nōn tulissem atque etiam id ipsum, quod tū scrībis, metuēbam, nē ā mē distrahī nōn possēs. Hīs dē causīs hōc māximum malum, quod tē nōn vīdī, quō nihil amantissimīs et coniūnctissimīs frātribus acerbius, miserius vidētur accidere potuisse, minus acerbum, minus miserum fuit, quam fuisset cum congressiō, tum vērō dīgressiō nostra.

Nunc, sī potes, id quod ego quī tibi semper fortis vidēbar nōn possum, ērige tē et cōnfīrmā, sī qua subeunda dīmicātiō erit. Spērō, sī quid mea spēs habet auctōritātis, tibi et integritātem tuam et amōrem in tē cīvitātis et aliquid etiam misericordiam nostrī praesidī lātūram; sīn eris ab istō perīculō vacuus, agēs, scīlicet sī quid agī posse dē nōbīs putābis. Dē quō scrībunt ad mē quidem multī multa et sē spērāre dēmōnstrant; sed ego, quod spērem, nōn dīspiciō, cum inimīcī plūrimum valeant, amīcī partim dēseruerint mē, partim etiam prōdiderint; quī in meō reditū fortasse reprehēnsiōnem suī sceleris pertimēscant. Sed ista quālia sint tū velim perspiciās mihique dēclārēs. Ego tamen, quam diū tibi opus erit, sī quid perīculī subeundum vidēbis, vīvam. Diūtius in hāc vītā esse nōn possum. Neque enim tantum vīrium habet ūlla aut prūdentia aut doctrīna ut tantum dolōrem possit sustinēre. Sciō fuisse et honestius moriendī tempus et ūtilius; sed nōn hōc sōlum, multa alia praetermīsī, quae sī querī velim praeterita, nihil agam nisi ut augeam dolōrem tuum, indicem stultitiam meam. Illud quidem nec faciendum est nec fierī potest, mē diūtius, quam aut tuum tempus aut fīrma spēs postulābit, in tam miserā tamque turpī

vītā commorārī ut, quī modo frātre fuerim, līberīs, coniuge, cōpiīs, genere ipsō pecūniae beātissimus, dīgnitāte, auctōritāte, exīstimātiōne, grātiā nōn īnferior quam quī umquam fuērunt amplissimī, is nunc in hāc tam adflictā perditāque fortūnā neque mē neque meōs lūgēre diūtius possim.

Quā rē quid ad mē scrīpsistī dē permūtātiōne? Quasi vērō nunc mē nōn tuae facultātēs sustineant, quā in rē ipsā videō miser et sentiō quid sceleris admīserim, cum dē vīsceribus tuīs et fīlī tuī satis factūrus sīs, quibus dēbēs, ego acceptam ex aerāriō pecūniam tuō nōmine frūstrā dissipārim. Sed tamen et M. Antōniō, quantum tū scrīpserās, et Caepiōnī tantundem solūtum est; mihi ad id, quod cōgitō, hōc, quod habeō, satis est. Sīve enim restituimur sīve dēspērāmus, nihil amplius opus est. Tū, sī forte quid erit molestiae, tē ad Crassum et ad Calidium cōnferās cēnseō.

Quantum Hortēnsiō crēdendum sit nesciō. Mē summā simulātiōne amōris summāque adsiduitāte cotīdiānā sceleratissimē īnsidiōsissimēque tractāvit adiūnctō Q. Arriō; quōrum egō cōnsiliīs, prōmissīs, praeceptīs dēstitūtus in hanc calamitātem incidī. Sed haec occultābis nē quid obsint; illud cavētō, et eō putō per Pompōnium fovendum tibi esse ipsum Hortēnsium nē ille versus, quī in tē erat conlātus, cum aedilitātem petēbās, dē lēge Aurēliā, falsō testimōniō cōnfīrmētur. Nihil enim tam timeō quam nē, cum intellegant hominēs quantum misericordiae nōbīs tuae precēs et tua salūs adlātūra sit, oppūgnent tē vehementius. Messālam tuī studiōsum esse arbitror; Pompēium etiam simulātōrem putō. Sed haec utinam nē experiāre! Quod precārer deōs, nisi meās precēs audīre dēsīssent. Vērum tamen precor ut

hīs īnfīnītīs nostrīs malīs contentī sint; in quibus nōn modo tamen nūllīus inest peccātī īnfāmia, sed omnis dolor est, quod optimē factīs poena māxima est cōnstitūta.

Fīliam meam et tuam Cicerōnemque nostrum quid ego, mī frāter, tibi commendem? Quīn illud maereō, quod tibi nōn minōrem dolōrem illōrum orbitās adferet quam mihi. Sed tē incolumī orbī nōn erunt. Reliqua, ita mihi salūs aliqua dētur potestāsque in patriā morī endī, ut mē lacrimae nōn sinunt scrībere! Etiam Terentiam velim tueāre mihique dē omnibus rēbus rescrībās; sīs fortis, quoad reī nātūra patiātur. Īdibus Iūniīs Thessalonīcae.

V

(Ad Fam. XIV. 2)

Tullius S. D. Terentiae et Tulliolae et Cicerōnī Suīs

NŌLĪ putāre mē ad quemquam longiōrēs epistulās scrībere, nisi sī quis ad mē plūra scrīpsit, cui putō rescrībī oportēre; nec enim habeō quod scrībam, nec hōc tempore quicquam difficilius faciō; ad tē vērō et ad nostram Tulliolam nōn queō sine plūrimīs lacrimīs scrībere; vōs enim videō esse miserrimās, quās ego beātissimās semper esse voluī, idque praestāre dēbuī et, nisi tam timidī fuissēmus, praestitissem. Pīsōnem nostrum meritō ēius amō plūrimum. Eum, ut potuī, per litterās cohortātus sum grātiāsque ēgī, ut dēbuī. In novīs tr. pl. intellegō spem tē habēre. Id erit fīrmum, sī Pompēī voluntās erit; sed Crassum tamen metuō. Ā tē quidem omnia fierī fortissimē et amantissimē videō nec mīror, sed maereō cāsum ēius modī ut tantīs tuīs miseriīs meae

miseriae subleventur. Nam ad mē P. Valerius, homō officiōsus, scrīpsit, id quod ego māximō cum flētū lēgī, quem ad modum ā Vestae ad tabulam Valeriam ducta essēs. Hem, mea lūx, meum dēsīderium, unde omnēs opem petere solēbant! tē nunc, mea Terentia, sīc vexārī, sīc iacēre in lacrimīs et sordibus, idque fierī meā culpā, quī cēterōs servāvī ut nōs perīrēmus!

Quod dē domō scrībis, hōc est dē āreā, ego vērō tum dēnique mihi vidēbor restitūtus, sī illa nōbīs erit restitūta. Vērum haec nōn sunt in nostrā manū; illud doleō, quae impēnsa facienda est, in ēius partem tē miseram et dēspoliātam venīre. Quod sī cōnficitur negōtium, omnia cōnsequēmur; sīn eadem nōs fortūna premet, etiamne reliquiās tuās misera prōiciēs? Obsecrō tē, mea vīta, quod ad sūmptum attinet, sine aliōs, quī possunt, sī modo volunt, sustinēre et valētūdinem istam īnfīrmam, sī mē amās, nōlī vexāre. Nam mihi ante oculōs diēs noctīsque versāris; omnīs labōrēs tē excipere videō; timeō ut sustineās. Sed videō in tē esse omnia. Quā rē, ut id, quod spērās et quod agis, cōnsequāmur, servī valētūdinī. Ego ad quōs scrībam nesciō, nisi ad eōs quī ad mē scrībunt, aut ad eōs dē quibus ad mē vōs aliquid scrībitis. Longius, quoniam ita vōbīs placet, nōn discēdam; sed velim quam saepissimē litterās mittātis, praesertim sī quid est fīrmius quod spērēmus. Valēte, mea dēsīderia, valēte. D. a. d. III. Nōn. Oct. Thessalonīcā.

VI

(Ad Fam. XIV. 1)

Tullius Terentiae Suae, Tulliolae Suae, Cicerōnī Suō S. D.

ET litterīs multōrum et sermōne omnium perfertur ad mē incrēdibilem tuam virtūtem et fortitūdinem esse tēque nec animī neque corporis labōribus dēfatīgārī. Mē miserum! te istā virtūte, fidē, probitāte, hūmānitāte in tantās aerumnās propter mē incidisse, Tulliolamque nostram, ex quō patre tantās voluptātēs capiēbat, ex eō tantōs percipere lūctūs! Nam quid ego dē Cicerōne dīcam? quī cum prīmum sapere coepit, acerbissimōs dolōrēs miseriāsque percēpit. Quae sī, tū ut scrībis, fātō facta putārem, ferrem paulō facilius; sed omnia sunt meā culpā commissa, quī ab iīs mē amārī putābam, quī invidēbant, eōs nōn sequēbar, quī petēbant. Quod sī nostrīs cōnsiliīs ūsī essēmus, neque apud nōs tantum valuisset sermō aut stultōrum amīcōrum aut improbōrum, beātissimī vīverēmus. Nunc, quoniam spērāre nōs amīcī iubent, dabō operam nē mea valētūdō tuō labōrī dēsit. Rēs quanta sit, intellegō, quantōque fuerit facilius manēre domī quam redīre; sed tamen, sī omnēs tribūnōs plēbis habēmus, sī Lentulum tam studiōsum quam vidētur, sī vērō etiam Pompēium et Caesarem, nōn est dēspērandum.

Dē familiā quō modō placuisse scrībis amīcīs, faciēmus. Dē locō nunc quidem iam abiit pestilentia, sed, quam diū fuit, mē nōn attigit. Plancius, homō officiōsissimus, mē cupit esse sēcum et adhūc retinet. Ego

volēbam locō magis dēsertō esse in Ēpīrō, quō neque Pīsō venīret nec mīlitēs, sed adhūc Plancius mē retinet; spērat posse fierī ut mēcum in Ītaliam dēcēdat. Quem ego diem sī vīderō et sī in vestrum complexum vēnerō ac sī et vōs et mē ipsum recuperārō, satis māgnum mihi frūctum vidēbor percēpisse et vestrae pietātis et meae.

Pīsōnis hūmānitās, virtūs, amor in omnīs nōs tantus est ut nihil suprā possit. Utinam ea rēs eī voluptātī sit! glōriae quidem videō fore. Dē Quīntō frātre nihil ego tē accūsāvī, sed vōs, cum praesertim tam paucī sītis, voluī esse quam coniūnctissimōs. Quibus mē voluistī agere grātiās, ēgī et mē ā tē certiōrem factum esse scrīpsī.

Quod ad mē, mea Terentia, scrībis tē vīcum vēnditūram, quid, obsecrō tē, mē miserum! quid futūrum est? et, sī nōs premet eadem fortūna, quid puerō miserō fīet? Nōn queō reliqua scrībere; tanta vīs lacrimārum est; neque tē in eundem flētum addūcam; tantum scrībō. Sī erunt in officiō amīcī, pecūnia nōn deerit; sī nōn erunt, tū efficere tuā pecūniā nōn poteris. Per fortūnās miserās nostrās, vidē nē puerum perditum perdāmus; cui sī aliquid erit nē egeat, mediocrī virtūte opus est et mediocrī fortūnā ut cetera cōnsequātur. Fac valeās et ad mē tabellāriōs mittās, ut sciam quid agātur et vōs quid agātis. Mihi omnīnō iam brevis exspectātiō est. Tulliolae et Cicerōnī salūtem dīc. Valēte. D. a. d. VI. K. Decembr. Dyrrhachī.

Dyrrhachium vēnī, quod et lībera cīvitās est et in mē officiōsa et proxima Ītaliae; sed, sī offendet mē locī celebritās, aliō mē cōnferam, ad tē scrībam.

VII

(Ad Fam. XIV. 3)

Tullius S. D. Terentiae Suae et Tulliae et Cicerōnī

ACCĒPĪ ab Aristocritō trīs epistulās, quās ego lacrimīs prope dēlēvī; cōnficior enim maerōre, mea Terentia, nec meae mē miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae vestraeque; ego autem hōc miserior sum quam tū, quae es miserrima, quod ipsa calamitās commūnis est utrīusque nostrum, sed culpa mea propria est. Meum fuit officium vel lēgātiōne vītāre perīculum vel dīligentiā et cōpiīs resistere vel cadere fortiter. Hōc miserius, turpius, indīgnius nōbīs nihil fuit. Quā rē cum dolōre cōnficior tum etiam pudōre; pudet enim mē uxōrī meae optimae, suāvissimīs līberīs virtūtem et dīligentiam nōn praestitisse. Nam mihi ante oculōs diēs noctēsque versātur squālor vester et maeror et īnfīrmitās valētūdinis tuae, spēs autem salūtis pertenuis ostenditur. Inimīcī sunt multī, invidī paene omnēs; ēicere nōs māgnum fuit, exclūdere facile est. Sed tamen, quam diū vōs eritis in spē, nōn dēficiam nē omnia meā culpā cecidisse videantur.

Ut tūtō sim, quod labōrās, id mihi nunc facillimum est, quem etiam inimīcī volunt vīvere in tantīs miseriīs; ego tamen faciam quae praecipis. Amīcīs, quibus voluistī, ēgī grātiās et eās litterās Dexippō dedī mēque dē eōrum officiō scrīpsī ā tē certiōrem esse factum. Pīsōnem nostrum mīrificō esse studiō in nōs et officiō et ego perspiciō et omnēs praedicant. Dī faxint ut tālī generō mihi praesentī tēcum simul et cum līberīs nostrīs

fruī liceat! Nunc spēs reliqua est in novīs tr. pl. et in prīmīs quidem diēbus; nam, sī inveterārit, āctum est. Eā rē ad tē statim Aristocritum mīsī ut ad mē continuō initia rērum et ratiōnem tōtīus negōtī possēs scrībere; etsī Dexippō quoque ita imperāvī statim ut recurreret et ad frātrem mīsī ut crēbrō tabellāriōs mitteret. Nam ego eō nōmine sum Dyrrhachī hōc tempore, ut quam celerrimē quid agātur audiam, et sum tūtō; cīvitās enim haec semper ā mē dēfēnsa est. Cum inimīcī nostrī venīre dīcentur, tum in Ēpīrum ībō.

Quod scrībis tē, sī velim, ad mē ventūram, ego vērō, cum sciam māgnam partem istīus oneris abs tē sustinērī, tē istīc esse volō. Sī perficitis quod agitis, mē ad vōs venīre oportet; sīn autem — sed nihil opus est reliqua scrībere. Ex prīmīs aut summum secundīs litterīs tuīs cōnstituere poterimus quid nōbīs faciendum sit; tū modo ad mē velim omnia dīligentissimē perscrībās; etsī magis iam rem quam litterās dēbeō exspectāre. Cūrā ut valeās et ita tibi persuādeās mihi tē cārius nihil esse nec umquam fuisse. Valē, mea Terentia; quam ego vidēre videor itaque dēbilitor lacrimīs. Valē. Pr. K. Dec.

VIII

(Ad Fam. XIV. 5)

Tullius S. D. Terentiae Suae

SĪ tū et Tullia, lūx nostra, valētis, ego et suāvissimus Cicerō valēmus. Pr. Īdūs Oct. Athēnās vēnimus, cum sānē adversīs ventīs ūsī essēmus tardēque et incommodē nāvigāssēmus. Dē nāve exeuntibus nōbīs Acastus cum litterīs praestō fuit ūnō et vīcēsimō diē

sānē strenuē. Accēpī tuās litterās, quibus intellēxī tē verērī nē superiōrēs mihi redditae nōn essent. Omnēs sunt redditae, dīligentissimēque ā tē perscrīpta sunt omnia, idque mihi grātissimum fuit. Neque sum admīrātus hanc epistulam, quam Acastus attulit, brevem fuisse; iam enim mē ipsum exspectās sīve nōs ipsōs, quī quidem quam prīmum ad vōs venīre cupimus, etsī in quam rem pūblicam veniāmus intellegō. Cōgnōvī enim ex multōrum amīcōrum litterīs, quās attulit Acastus, ad arma rem spectāre, ut mihi, cum vēnerō, dissimulāre nōn liceat quid sentiam. Sed, quoniam subeunda fortūna est, eō citius dabimus operam ut veniāmus, quō facilius dē tōtā rē dēlīberēmus. Tū velim, quod commodō valētūdinis tuae fīat, quam longissimē poteris, obviam nōbīs prōdeās.

Dē hērēditāte Preciānā, quae quidem mihi māgnō dolōrī est, valdē enim illum amāvī, sed hōc velim cūrēs, sī auctiō ante meum adventum fīet, ut Pompōnius aut, sī is minus poterit, Camillus nostrum negōtium cūret; nōs, cum salvī vēnerimus, reliqua per nōs agēmus; sīn tū iam Rōmā profecta eris, tamen cūrābis ut hōc ita fīat. Nōs, sī dī adiuvābunt, circiter Idūs Nov. in Ītaliā spērāmus fore. Vōs, mea suāvissima et optātissima Terentia, sī nōs amātis, cūrāte ut valeātis. Valē. Athēnīs a. d. xv. K. Novemb.

IX

(Ad Fam. XVI. 4)

Tullius Tīrōnī Suō S. P. D. et Cicerō et Q. Frāter et Q. F.

VARIĒ sum adfectus tuīs litterīs, valdē priōre pāginā perturbātus, paulum alterā recreātus. Quā rē nunc quidem nōn dubitō quīn, quoad plānē valeās, tē neque nāvigātiōnī neque viae committās. Satis tē mātūrē vīderō, sī plānē cōnfīrmātum vīderō. Dē medicō et tū bene exīstimārī scrībis, et ego sīc audiō; sed plānē cūrātiōnēs ēius nōn probō; iūs enim dandum tibi nōn fuit, cum *κακοστόμαχος* essēs. Sed tamen et ad illum scrīpsī accūrātē et ad Lysōnem. Ad Curium vērō, suāvissimum hominem et summī officī summaeque hūmānitātis, multa scrīpsī, in hīs etiam, ut, sī tibi vidērētur, tē ad sē trāferret; Lysō enim noster vereor nē neglegentior sit, prīmum quia omnēs Graecī, deinde quod, cum ā mē litterās accēpisset, mihi nūllās remīsit. Sed eum tū laudās; tū igitur, quid faciendum sit, iūdicābis. Illud, mī Tīrō, tē rogō, sūmptū nē parcās ūllā in rē, quod ad valētūdinem opus sit. Scrīpsī ad Curium, quod dīxissēs, daret. Medicō ipsī putō aliquid dandum esse quō sit studiōsior.

Innumerābilia tua sunt in mē officia domestica, forēnsia, urbāna, prōvinciālia, in rē prīvātā, in pūblicā, in studiīs, in litterīs nostrīs; omnia vīceris, sī, ut spērō, tē validum vīderō. Ego putō tē bellissimē, sī rēctē erit, cum quaestōre Mēscīniō dēcursūrum. Nōn inhūmānus est tēque, ut mihi vīsus est, dīligit. Et, cum valētūdinī

tuae dīligentissimē cōnsulueris, tum, mī Tīrō, cōnsulitō nāvigātiōnī. Nūllā in rē iam tē fēstīnāre volō; nihil labōrō, nisi ut salvus sīs. Sīc habētō, mī Tīrō, nēminem esse, quī mē amet, quīn īdem tē amet, et cum tuā et meā māximē interest tē valēre, tum multīs est cūrae. Adhūc, dum mihi nūllō locō deesse vīs, numquam tē cōnfīrmāre potuistī; nunc tē nihil impedit; omnia dēpōne, corporī servī. Quantam dīligentiam in valētūdinem tuam contuleris, tantī mē fierī ā tē iūdicābō. Valē, mī Tīrō, valē, valē et salvē. Lepta tibi salūtem dīcit et omnēs. Valē. VII. Īd. Nov. Leucade.

X

(Ad Fam. XVI. 6)

Tullius et Cicerō et Q. Q. Tīrōnī S. P. D.

TERTIAM ad tē hanc epistulam scrīpsī eōdem diē magis īnstitūtī meī tenendī causā, quia nactus eram cui darem, quam quō habērem quod scrīberem. Igitur illa: quantum mē dīligis, tantum adhibē in tē dīligentiae; ad tua innumerābilia in mē officia adde hōc, quod mihi erit grātissimum omnium; cum valētūdinis ratiōnem, ut spērō, habueris, habētō etiam nāvigātiōnis; in Ītaliam euntibus omnibus ad mē litterās dabis, ut ego euntem Patrās nēminem praetermittō; cūrā, cūrā tē, mī Tīrō. Quoniam nōn contigit ut simul nāvigārēs, nihil est quod fēstīnēs nec quicquam cūrēs, nisi ut valeās. Etiam atque etiam valē. VII. Īdūs Nov. Actiō vesperī.

XI

(Ad Fam. XVI. 9)

Tullius et Cicerō Tīrōnī Suō S. P. D.

NŌS ā tē, ut scīs, discessimus a. d. IIII. Nōn. Nov. Leucadem vēnimus a. d. VIII. Īd. Nov., a. d. VII. Actium. Ibi propter tempestātem a. d. VI. Īd. morātī sumus. Inde a. d. v. Īd. Corcȳram bellissimē nāvigāvimus. Corcȳrae fuimus ūsque ad a. d. XVI. K. Dec. tempestātibus retentī. A. d. XV. K. in portum Corcȳraeōrum ad Cassiopēn stadia CXX prōcessimus. Ibi retentī ventīs sumus ūsque ad a. d. VIIII. K. Intereā, quī cupidē profectī sunt, multī naufragia fēcērunt. Nōs eō diē cēnātī solvimus; inde austrō lēnissimō caelō serēnō nocte illā et diē posterō in Ītaliam ad Hydruntem ludibundī pervēnimus eōdemque ventō postrīdiē, id erat a. d. VII. K. Dec., hōrā IIII. Brundisium vēnimus, eōdemque tempore simul nōbīscum in oppidum introiit Terentia, quae tē facit plūrimī.

A. d. v. K. Dec. servus Cn. Plancī Brundisī tandem aliquandō mihi ā tē exspectātissimās litterās reddidit datās Īdibus Nov., quae mē molestiā valdē levārunt; utinam omnīnō līberāssent! Sed tamen Asclāpō medicus plānē cōnfīrmat prope diem tē valentem fore. Nunc quid ego tē horter ut omnem dīligentiam adhibeās ad convalēscendum? Tuam prūdentiam, temperantiam, amōrem ergā mē nōvī; sciō tē omnia factūrum ut nōbīscum quam prīmum sīs, sed tamen ita velim, ut nē quid properēs. Symphōniam Lysōnis vellem vītāssēs nē in quartam hebdomada inciderēs; sed, quoniam pudōrī tuō

māluistī obsequī quam valētūdinī, reliqua cūrā. Curiō mīsī ut medicō honōs habērētur, et tibi daret quod opus esset; mē, cui iussisset, cūrātūrum. Equum et mūlum Brundisī tibi relīquī. Rōmae vereor nē ex K. Iān. māgnī tumultūs sint. Nōs agēmus omnia modicē. Reliquum est ut tē hōc rogem et ā tē petam nē temerē nāvigēs (solent nautae fēstīnāre quaestūs suī causā), cautus sīs, mī Tīrō (mare māgnum et difficile tibi restat), sī poteris, cum Mēscīniō (cautē is solet nāvigāre), sī minus, cum honestō aliquō homine, cūius auctōritāte nāviculārius moveātur. In hōc omnem dīligentiam sī adhibueris tēque nōbīs incolumem stiteris, omnia ā tē habēbō. Etiam atque etiam, noster Tīrō, valē. Medicō, Curiō, Lysōnī dē tē scrīpsī dīligentissimē. Valē, salvē.

XII

(Ad Fam. XVI. 11)

Tullius et Cicerō, Terentia, Tullia, Q. Q. Tīrōnī S. P. D.

ETSĪ opportūnitātem operae tuae omnibus locīs dēsīderō, tamen nōn tam meā quam tuā causā doleō tē nōn valēre; sed, quoniam in quartānam conversa vīs est morbī, sīc enim scrībit Curius, spērō tē dīligentiā adhibitā iam fīrmiōrem fore; modo fac, id quod est hūmānitātis tuae, nē quid aliud cūrēs hōc tempore, nisi ut quam commodissimē convalēscās. Nōn īgnōrō quantum ex dēsīderiō labōrēs; sed erunt omnia facilia, sī valēbis. Fēstīnāre tē nōlō, nē nauseae molestiam suscipiās aeger et perīculōsē hieme nāvigēs.

Ego ad urbem accessī pr. Nōn. Iān. Obviam mihi sīc est prōditum ut nihil possit fierī ōrnātius; sed in-

cidī in ipsam flammam cīvīlis discordiae vel potius bellī. Cui cum cuperem medērī et, ut arbitror, possem, cupiditātēs certōrum hominum, nam ex utrāque parte sunt quī pūgnāre cupiant, impedīmentō mihi fuērunt. Omnīnō et ipse Caesar, amīcus noster, minācīs ad senātum et acerbās litterās mīserat et erat adhūc impudēns, quī exercitum et prōvinciam invītō senātū tenēret, et Curiō meus illum incitābat; Antōnius quidem noster et Q. Cassius nūllā vī expulsī ad Caesarem cum Curiōne profectī erant, posteāquam senātus cōnsulibus, praetōribus, tribūnīs plēbis et nōbīs, quī prō cōss. sumus, negōtium dederat ut cūrārēmus nē quid rēs pūblica dētrīmentī caperet. Numquam māiōre in perīculō cīvitās fuit, numquam improbī cīvēs habuērunt parātiōrem ducem. Omnīnō ex hāc quoque parte dīligentissimē comparātur. Id fit auctōritāte et studiō Pompēī nostrī, quī Caesarem sērō coepit timēre.

Nōbīs inter hās turbās senātus tamen frequēns flāgitāvit triumphum; sed Lentulus cōnsul, quō māius suum beneficium faceret, simul atque expedīsset, quae essent necessāria dē rē pūblicā, dīxit sē relātūrum. Nōs agimus nihil cupidē, eōque est nostra plūris auctōritās. Ītaliae regiōnēs dīscrīptae sunt, quam quisque partem tuērētur. Nōs Capuam sūmpsimus.

Haec tē scīre voluī. Tū etiam atque etiam cūrā ut valeās litterāsque ad mē mittās quotiēnscumque habēbis cui dēs. Etiam atque etiam valē. D. pr. Īdūs Iān.

XIII

(Ad Fam. XIV. 18)

Tullius Terentiae Suae et Pater Suāvissimae Fīliae, Cicerō Mātrī et Sorōrī S. D. P.

CŌNSĪDERANDUM vōbīs etiam atque etiam, animae meae, dīligenter putō, quid faciātis, Rōmaene sītis an mēcum an aliquō tūtō locō; id nōn sōlum meum cōnsilium est, sed etiam vestrum. Mihi veniunt in mentem haec, Rōmae vōs esse tūtō posse per Dolābellam, eamque rem posse nōbīs adiumentō esse, sī quae vīs aut sī quae rapīnae fierī coeperint. Sed rūrsus illud mē movet, quod videō omnīs bonōs abesse Rōmā et eōs mulierēs suās sēcum habēre. Haec autem regiō, in quā ego sum, nostrōrum est cum oppidōrum, tum etiam praediōrum ut et multum esse mēcum et, cum abieritis, commodē et in nostrīs esse possītis. Mihi plānē nōn satis cōnstat adhūc utrum sit melius. Vōs vidēte quid aliae faciant istō locō fēminae, et nē, cum velītis, exīre nōn liceat. Id velim dīligenter etiam atque etiam vōbīscum et cum amīcīs cōnsīderētis. Domus ut prōpūgnācula et praesidium habeat, Philotimō dīcētis; et velim tabellāriōs īnstituātis certōs ut cotīdiē aliquās ā vōbīs litterās accipiam; māximē autem date operam ut valeātis, sī nōs vultis valēre. VIIII. K. Formiīs.

XIV

(Ad Fam. XVI. 12)

Tullius S. D. Tīrōnī Suō

QUŌ in discrīmine versētur salūs mea et bonōrum omnium atque ūniversae reī pūblicae, ex eō scīre potes, quod domōs nostrās et patriam ipsam vel dīripiendam vel īnflammandam relīquimus. In eum locum rēs dēducta est ut, nisi quī deus vel cāsus aliquis subvēnerit, salvī esse nequeāmus. Equidem, ut vēnī ad urbem, nōn dēstitī omnia et sentīre et dīcere et facere quae ad concordiam pertinērent; sed mīrus invāserat furor nōn sōlum improbīs, sed etiam iīs, quī bonī habentur, ut pūgnāre cuperent, mē clāmante nihil esse bellō cīvīlī miserius. Itaque, cum Caesar āmentiā quādam raperētur et oblītus nōminis atque honōrum suōrum Arīminum, Pisaurum, Ancōnam, Arrētium occupāvisset, urbem relīquimus, quam sapienter aut quam fortiter, nihil attinet disputārī. Quō quidem in cāsū sīmus vidēs. Feruntur omnīnō condiciōnēs ab illō, ut Pompēius eat in Hispāniam, dīlēctūs, quī sunt habitī, et praesidia nostra dīmittantur; sē ulteriōrem Galliam Domitiō, citeriōrem Cōnsidiō Noniānō, hīs enim obtigērunt, trāditūrum; ad cōnsulātūs petītiōnem sē ventūrum, neque sē iam velle absente sē ratiōnem habērī suam; sē praesentem trīnum nūndinum petītūrum. Accēpimus condiciōnēs, sed ita, ut removeat praesidia ex iīs locīs quae occupāvit, ut sine metū dē hīs ipsīs condiciōnibus Rōmae senātus habērī possit. Id ille sī fēcerit, spēs est pācis, nōn honestae, lēgēs enim impō-

nuntur, sed quidvīs est melius quam sīc esse ut sumus. Sīn autem ille suīs condiciōnibus stāre nōluerit, bellum parātum est, ēius modī tamen, quod sustinēre ille nōn possit, praesertim cum ā suīs condiciōnibus ipse fūgerit; tantum modo ut eum interclūdāmus nē ad urbem possit accēdere, quod spērābāmus fierī posse. Dīlēctūs enim māgnōs habēbāmus putābāmusque illum metuere, sī ad urbem īre coepisset, nē Galliās āmitteret, quās ambās habet inimīcissimās praeter Trānspadānōs, ex Hispāniāque sex legiōnēs et māgna auxilia Afrāniō et Petrēiō ducibus habet ā tergō. Vidētur, sī īnsāniet, posse opprimī, modo ut urbe salvā. Māximam autem plāgam accēpit, quod, is quī summam auctōritātem in illīus exercitū habēbat, T. Labiēnus socius sceleris esse nōluit. Relīquit illum et est nōbīscum, multīque idem factūrī esse dīcuntur.

Ego adhūc ōrae maritimae praesum ā Formiīs. Nūllum māius negōtium suscipere voluī, quō plūs apud illum meae litterae cohortātiōnēsque ad pācem valērent. Sīn autem erit bellum, videō mē castrīs et certīs legiōnibus praefutūrum. Habeō etiam illam molestiam, quod Dolābella noster apud Caesarem est.

Haec tibi nōta esse voluī; quae cavē nē tē perturbent et impediant valētūdinem tuam. Ego A. Varrōnī, quem cum amantissimum meī cōgnōvī tum etiam valdē tuī studiōsum, dīligentissimē tē commendāvī, ut et valētūdinis tuae ratiōnem habēret et nāvigātiōnis et tōtum tē susciperet ac tuērētur. Quem omnia factūrum cōnfīdō; recēpit enim et mēcum locūtus est suāvissimē. Tū, quoniam eō tempore mēcum esse nōn potuistī, quō ego māximē operam et fidēlitātem dēsīderāvī tuam, cavē fēstīnēs aut committās ut aut aeger aut hieme

nāvigēs. Numquam sērō tē vēnisse putābō, sī salvus vēneris. Adhūc nēminem vīderam quī tē posteā vīdisset quam M. Volusius, ā quō tuās litterās accēpī. Quod nōn mīrābar; neque enim meās putō ad tē litterās tantā hieme perferrī. Sed dā operam ut valeās et, sī valēbis, cum rēctē nāvigārī poterit, tum nāvigēs. Cicerō meus in Formiānō erat, Terentia et Tullia Rōmae. Cūrā ut valeās. IIII. K. Febr. Capuā.

WRITING MATERIALS

ABBREVIATIONS

abbr.	= *abbreviation.*	indecl.	= *indeclinable.*
abl.	= *ablative.*	m.	= *masculine.*
acc.	= *accusative.*	N.	= *note.*
act.	= *active.*	n.	= *neuter.*
cf.	= *compare.*	nom.	= *nominative.*
comp.	= *comparative.*	p.p.	= *perfect participle.*
dat.	= *dative.*	pass.	= *passive.*
decl.	= *declension.*	pl.	= *plural.*
dim.	= *diminutive.*	prep.	= *preposition.*
e.g.	= *for example.*	pres.	= *present.*
etc.	= *and the rest.*	R.	= *remark.*
ff.	= *and what follows.*	sc.	= *supply.*
f.	= *feminine.*	sing.	= *singular.*
freq.	= *frequentative.*	subst.	= *substantive.*
gen.	= *genitive.*	sup.	= *superlative.*
i.e.	= *that is.*	voc.	= *vocative.*

NOTE

In the Notes the references to Harkness' Grammar occur in two forms, the first referring to the Complete Latin Grammar (1898), the second, in brackets, to the Standard Latin Grammar.

NOTES

THE FIRST CATILINARIAN ORATION

CICERO was consul at a tempestuous period of Roman politics, when the popular party was recovering from the merciless persecutions of Sulla, and was rapidly becoming a menace to the aristocratic faction. Among those who sought political advancement at this time of turmoil and upheaval was Lucius Sergius Catilina. Most of our information about him is derived from more or less prejudiced sources, but there is general agreement in the statements that are made regarding his life and character.

Catiline was born in the year 108 B.C., and belonged to an old patrician family. A winning personality, with remarkable physical and mental powers, fitted him for leadership; but his moral sensibilities were dulled by a dissipated and debauched life. While a quaestor in Sulla's army he is said to have committed many violent deeds, and even to have caused the death of some members of his own family.

In 68 B.C. he was praetor, and in the following year propraetor in Africa. He became a candidate for the consulship of 65 B.C., but was disqualified by a charge of maladministration in his province. With a band of associates he planned to murder the new consuls when they began their duties January 1, and seize by force what could not be obtained at the polls. Not being ready at the time appointed, the leaders postponed the attack to February 5, when the plot failed because the signal was given before the conspirators had assembled in sufficient numbers. In 64 B.C. Catiline was again a candidate for the consulship, but the patricians, now thoroughly aroused to the gravity of the situation, supported Cicero, who was elected, with Gaius Antonius as his colleague.

A conspiracy was organized among those hopelessly in debt, the politically disaffected, and Sulla's disbanded troops, many of whom had squandered the property with which their general had rewarded them, and were now ready for any enterprise that promised spoil. Quintus Curius, one of the conspirators, revealed their plans to a woman named Fulvia, and she informed Cicero. The evidence, however, was not yet such as would justify legal proceedings against the supposed members of the conspiracy. On account of the disturbed condition of the city the consular election, usually held in July, was postponed, and when it was held Catiline was again defeated.

A part of the forces of the conspiracy had been gathered at Faesulae in the northern part of Etruria under the leadership of Gaius Manlius, a centurion in Sulla's army, and October 27 was set as the time for a general uprising. Cicero reported these facts to the senate in a meeting held October 21, and that body adopted the extreme measure of giving the consuls dictatorial powers. Also an accusation was brought against Catiline, but before the trial occurred he had left the city.

On the night of November 6 the conspirators in the city met at the house of Marcus Laeca and made their final preparations. Catiline declared that he would be ready to depart for Faesulae if Cicero were killed. Two men at once volunteered to do the deed, but the consul received warning and closed his house against the assassins. November 8 Cicero called a meeting of the senate in the temple of Jupiter Stator and when Catiline appeared in his place, attacked him in the manner described in the first Catilinarian oration.

SUMMARY

Catiline's effrontery. The consuls should long ago have put him to death, as numerous precedents and the extraordinary powers conferred upon them by the decree of October 21 would fully justify them in doing, but this shall not be done until all are convinced that he is guilty. It is useless for Catiline to make any further attempts in the city, for all his plans are known; the meeting at Laeca's house, and the plot to murder the consul. Catiline should leave the city, where there can be little pleasure for him since his many crimes have made him detested by all: the country seems to beg him to go away. His professed willingness to be placed in custody is no indication of inno-

cence. He would gain nothing by having his case referred to the senate, for all the senators show by their silence that they indorse the consul's words. Any appeal to Catiline's better nature would be in vain, and it is useless to urge him to depart, for he has already made his preparations to go. This attack upon his country is the natural fruit of such a life and character. The country arraigns the consul for neglect of duty: his defense is that all do not yet believe Catiline guilty, and it is better that all the conspirators should be gathered into one place outside the city, where they may be recognized and punished. All the bad are urged to go with Catiline. A prayer for deliverance.

Page 45. We learn from Sallust (*Catilina* 31) that when Catiline entered the senate, Cicero, fearing his presence or stirred with anger, made an address which was brilliant and of great service to the state, and which he afterward wrote out and published. How far the speech was extemporaneous, and how much it was changed when prepared for public reading, it is impossible to tell. The style is appropriate to the circumstances under which the orator spoke; the simple structure of the sentences, the rapid movement, and the colloquial contractions all indicate the intensity of the speaker's feelings. The power of invective here displayed is a characteristic of the Romans rather than of Cicero alone, but in this respect he undoubtedly excelled. 1. **Quo usque.** 'How far.' **tandem** adds insistence to questions. It may sometimes be rendered by 'pray,' but often only by the tone of voice. **patientia.** For the case see H. 477 (421, I); M. 253; A. & G. 249; G. 407; B. 218, 1; L. & M. 646. We learn from the third oration (p. 81) that Cicero's purpose was to frighten Catiline into leaving Rome, for he saw that the other leaders were inefficient, and he hoped to outwit them if deprived of Catiline's executive abilities. It is interesting to note how by the use of such words as *patientia* Cicero covers up the weakness of his position and the almost entire lack of convincing evidence against the conspirators.

2. **etiam** has here its temporal force, 'still.' **Quam diu etiam.** 'How much longer.' **furor iste tuus.** 'That mad rage of yours.' Catiline's *furor* was the state of mind in which he delighted in the death of his countrymen. The use of *iste* as a demonstrative of the second person is defined and strengthened by the addition of *tuus*. **eludet.** This word may indicate the mocking movements of a gladiator who successfully parries the thrusts aimed at him.

3. **Quem ad finem.** 'To what extent.' **effrenata.** The figure is plain, a very common one. **audacia.** This was manifested in appearing before the men whom he was plotting to murder, and who were assembled to provide for the security of the state against his schemes.

4. **Nihil.** H. 416 (378, 2); M. 198; A. & G. 240, *a*; G. 442, N. 2; B. 176, 3; L. & M. 507. The repetition of *nihil* is a rhetorical device, called Anaphora. See H. 666, 1 (636, III, 3); M. 472; A. & G. 344, *f*; G. 682; B. 350, 11, *b*; L. & M. 1148. **praesidium.** Extra guards had been appointed and put under the direction of the lesser magistrates. **Palati.** One of the strongest positions in the city, and the one most likely to be seized in an uprising.

5. **vigiliae.** For information in regard to the police and fire departments of Rome consult *Ancient Rome in the Light of Modern Discoveries* (Lanciani). **timor.** These extracts from Sallust (*Catilina* 31) show that the consul's words were not without foundation: *omnis tristitia invasit; festinare, trepidare; mulieres adflictare sese, manus supplicis ad caelum tendere, miserari parvos liberos, rogitare, omnia pavere, superbia atque deliciis omissis sibi patriaeque diffidere.* **concursus.** As seen in the large attendance of senators, and especially in the excited crowds gathered about the temple. **bonorum.** Those who had the same political opinions, the Optimates.

6. **hic locus.** The temple of Jupiter Stator on the Palatine, where the senate had met for the sake of greater security. This is the temple vowed by Romulus in the battle of the Sabines, but not erected until 296 B.C. Its site is placed by Lanciani near the Arch of Titus. The usual place of meeting was the Curia Hostilia. See note on *curiam*, page 59, line 10. **munitissimus.** The temple was surrounded by armed men.

7. **horum.** The senators. **ora vultusque.** 'The countenances and expressions.'

8. **sentis.** How the senators expressed their feelings is described on page 51, lines 21–30. **constrictam, teneri.** 'Is held firmly bound.'

10. **proxima.** The night of November 7. Cicero nowhere gives any definite information as to what occurred then. **superiore.** The night of November 6. For what was done at that time see page 48, line 10 ff. **egeris.** H. 649, 2 (529, I); M. 388; A. & G. 334; G. 467; B. 300; L. & M. 810.

11. **consili.** H. 440, 5 (397); M. 225; A. & G. 216; G. 369;

B. 201; L. & M. 559, 564. **quem**. Interrogative. **nostrum**. The genitive plural of *ego*.

13. **tempora, mores**. H. 421 (381); M. 200; A. & G. 240, *d*; G. 343, 1; B. 183; L. & M. 512. **haec**. The facts referred to in lines 10 and 11. **consul**. Antonius was in sympathy with Catiline, but Cicero persuaded him to remain neutral by transferring to him the rich proconsular province of Macedonia, which had fallen to Cicero (Sallust, *Catilina* 26).

14. **Immo vero**. These words do not negative the statement in *Vivit*, but indicate that it is not strong enough to cover the case.

15. **in senatum**. Catiline was a senator. Why he attended this meeting is told by Sallust (*Catilina* 31): "Finally he attended a meeting of the senate for the purpose of appearing innocent, or for the purpose of trying to clear himself in case he should be attacked by any one." **notat et designat oculis**. *I.e.* makes a mental note of those whom he would proscribe.

16. **nostrum**. As in line 11.

17. **fortes viri**. Ironical. **rei publicae**. Dative.

18. **istius**. 'Of that wretch.' **vitemus**. The mode is due to indirect discourse, *videmur* being equivalent to a verb of thinking.

19. **Ad mortem . . . oportebat**. 'You ought long ago to have been led to death by the consul's order' It must be kept in mind that the English verb 'ought' has only one form, and that time relations have to be expressed by the tense of the accompanying infinitive, but the Latin *oportere* and *debere* may be used in any tense. *Oportere* is impersonal. **iussu consulis**. It is not clear whether the right to put a citizen to death was included among the extraordinary powers which were given the consuls in times of especial danger. Originally the consuls possessed powers which in later times special enactments forbade them to exercise within the city. One of these laws provided that no Roman citizen should be put to death without the order of the people, and, in fact, punishment by death had become very rare at Rome. Whether the senatorial decree of October 21 could set aside this law is uncertain. Cicero's argument is not at all conclusive, and at least some of the precedents which he cites are not cases in point, the Gracchi having been slain by mob violence. In the fourth Catilinarian oration Cicero uses a different line of argument, which is still less convincing. On the other hand it seems strange that a man like Cicero should have knowingly violated the constitution, and it also is

surprising that his banishment was so long delayed, if it was a punishment of a broken law.

20. **oportebat.** H. 535, 1 (469, II, 2); M. 306, 4; A. & G. 277, *b*; G. 234; B. 260, 4; L. & M. 738. **conferri.** The subject of an *oportebat* understood.

21. **An.** In double questions its meaning is 'or.' But when the first member of a double question is a general expression of wonder, surprise, or astonishment, it is often omitted, and the force of *an* may be expressed by 'Is it not true that?' 'Is it not true that Publius Scipio . . ., and shall we, the consuls, . . .?' The contrasted expressions in this sentence are worthy of attention. Quintilian refers to them (VIII, 4, 13): "Catiline is compared with Gracchus, the republic with the whole world, a moderate change with devastation by fire and sword, and a private citizen with the consuls." **Publius Scipio.** This was Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica Serapio, consul in 138 B.C. In 133 B.C., when the reëlection of Tiberius Gracchus to the tribunate was under consideration, Scipio incited a mob of aristocrats to kill Gracchus. To escape the odium which this act aroused he accepted a mission to Asia and did not venture to return to Rome.

22. **Ti. Gracchum.** Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, a young man of high attainments and excellent character, was chosen *tribunus plebis* for the year 133 B.C. He proposed an agrarian law, which provided that the wealthy landowners who had appropriated large sections of the public lands should restore a part of their holdings. To secure the successful operation of this law, Gracchus sought the tribuneship again for the following year, and was bitterly opposed by the oligarchy. On the day of the election Publius Scipio Nasica headed a mob which slew Gracchus and three hundred of his supporters. For a sketch of Gracchus and an account of this murder read Mommsen's *History of Rome* (edition of 1895), Vol. III, pages 317–333.

23. **privatus.** The Pontifex Maximus had no magisterial powers.

25. **Nam . . . quod.** 'For I pass over as too remote the fact that.' **illa.** Perhaps Cicero used the plural to indicate that other precedents might have been cited, but it is more likely that there was another *quod* clause, which has been lost, for the manuscripts have *quodque Servilius*, etc.

Page 46. 1. **C. Servilius Ahala.** This incident occurred in 439 B.C. The tradition is that a wealthy plebeian named Spurius Maelius sold

grain at a very low price during a time of famine, and was accused of being thus liberal for the sake of making himself king. Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus was appointed dictator, and Maelius was summoned before him to answer to the charge. Maelius was slow in obeying the summons, and was slain by Gaius Servilius Ahala, the dictator's master of horse. **novis rebus.** Dative with *studentem*.

2. **Fuit, fuit.** The repetition makes an emphatic contrast with the present. **ista.** 'Such.'

4. **coercerent.** H. 570 (500); M. 337; A. & G. 319; G. 551; B. 284; L. & M. 905.

5. **senatus consultum.** The one passed October 21, giving the consuls dictatorial powers. A *senatus consultum* was a measure adopted by the senate and ratified by the people; if the measure failed to be ratified or was vetoed by a tribune, the bill was called a *senatus auctoritas*, and had no other authority than as an expression of opinion by the senate. The additional powers that were conferred by such a *senatus consultum* are defined by Sallust (*Catilina* 29): "These are the highest powers that are granted a magistrate by the senate in accordance with Roman customs, to raise an army, to carry on war, to restrain citizens and allies in every way, and to have supreme military and judicial power."

6. **vehemens et grave.** 'Severe (in the measures that it authorizes) and weighty (in the powers that it bestows on the consuls).' **Non . . . ordinis.** 'Not the advice nor the influence of this body fails the state.' The meaning of this passage is that the senate has given the matter due deliberation, and has taken all the action that it can in giving the consuls full power to deal with the situation; the responsibility now rests entirely with the consuls.

9. **consul.** His colleague, Quintus Fabius Maximus, was absent from the city at the time, conducting a campaign against the Gallic tribes in the southern part of Gallia Transalpina. Gallia Narbonensis was made a Roman province by him.

10. **videret.** The form of this decree is given on page 30. **quid.** Indefinite. **detrimenti.** Cf. *consili*, page 45, line 11. **Nox . . . interfectus est.** 'Not a night passed before Gaius Gracchus was killed.'

12. **C. Gracchus.** Gaius Sempronius Gracchus was a younger brother of Tiberius Gracchus and in every way a worthy successor to him in the leadership of the democratic party. He attempted to carry

out the popular reforms of his brother and initiated others, thus incurring the hostility of the *optimates*. Early in 121 B.C. an attempt was made to defeat one of his projects and resulted in a riot. The friends of Gracchus took up a position on the Aventine, where they were attacked and killed by forces under the leadership of Lucius Opimius, the consul. Marcus Fulvius Flaccus and his two sons were among those put to death. Cf. Mommsen, Vol. III, pages 334–370. **patre**. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus. He was twice consul and once censor, and was also a successful general. His wife was Cornelia, the daughter of Publius Scipio. **avo**. Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Maior, the conqueror of Hannibal at Zama. For the case, see H. 473, 2 (419, II); M. 246; A. & G. 251; G. 400; B. 224; L. & M. 643.

14. For the year 100 B.C. Gaius Marius was a candidate for the consulship, Lucius Saturninus for the tribuneship, and Gaius Glaucia for the praetorship. They were all democratic leaders and were elected. Saturninus and Glaucia were candidates at the elections for the following year, and were accused of having secured the death of a rival candidate C. Memmius. The senate ordered Marius the consul to proceed against the murderers, and in the struggle which followed Glaucia and Saturninus were put to death (Mommsen, Vol. III, pages 465–476).

17. **mors ac rei publicae poena**. 'Death as the penalty of the state.' Death is personified. *Rei publicae* is a subjective genitive.

18. **vicesimum**. More exactly, the nineteenth day, by the Roman 'inclusive' reckoning. **hebescere**. What are such verbs called, how are they formed, and what is their meaning? H. 365 (337); M. 147; A. & G. 167, *a*; G. 191, 2; B. 155, 1.

19. **huiusce**. The *-ce* is a deictic particle that intensifies the force of the demonstrative. The same particle is seen in *hic*, *illic*, *istic*, etc. Cf. the French *-ci* and *-là* and the English colloquial 'this here' and 'that there.'

20. **tamquam in vagina reconditum**. The power conferred by the *senatus consultum* of October 21 is spoken of as a sword which the senate placed in the hands of the consuls to be used in protecting the state.

22. **interfectum esse**. The perfect infinitive where the present would be regular, a quite common occurrence in informal speech. Perhaps the fact that Catiline should have been punished long before is in this way emphasized, or it may be that in such cases the verbal force

is not prominent in the participle, and it is felt to be a mere adjective. Cf. *factum esse oportuit*, page 47, line 4.

23. **sed ad confirmandam**. *I.e.* you are incorrigible.

24. **Cupio**. A stronger word than *volo*. **patres conscripti**. The origin of this term is not clear. It means simply 'enrolled fathers.' Some think that it represents *patres et conscripti* and so is a survival of the time when a distinction was made between the original patrician members of the senate and the plebeian members who were admitted later. Translate by 'senators.' **me esse clementem**. More impressive than the more usual *esse clemens*.

25. **rei publicae**. Genitive.

26. **me ipse**. A good opportunity to note carefully the difference between the intensive use of the words *myself*, *ourselves*, *yourself*, *yourselves*, *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *themselves*, and the reflexive use of the same words. To the former, Latin *ipse* with a pronoun corresponds; of the latter the Latin equivalents are the oblique forms of *ego* and *tu* for the first and the second person and *sui* for the third person: *e.g. me condemno*, 'I condemn myself' (a reflexive pronoun, the act being performed by the subject upon itself); *ipse condemno*, 'I myself (*i.e.* I, rather than any one else) condemn.' **inertiae nequitiaeque**. H. 456 (409, II); M. 228; A. & G. 220; G. 378; B. 208; L. & M. 582. **Castra**. That of Manlius. Peculiarity of this word?

28. This camp was at Faesulae, in the northern part of Etruria, near the modern city of Florence. **in dies singulos**. 'Each day.'

29. **castrorum imperatorem ducemque hostium**. Catiline. The inverted order in the arrangement of the two pairs of words is called chiasmus, or the chiastic order.

30. **atque adeo**. 'And even.'

Page 47. 2. **credo** is ironical and therefore equivalent to a negative. 'If I shall order . . ., I shall have to fear, I suppose, that all good men will not say that I acted too late rather than that any one will say that I acted too cruelly.' The simple meaning is that he will not have to fear criticism of his severity but rather of his remissness. **erit verendum**. For the use of the passive periphrastic conjugation, see H. 531 (466, N.); M. 98, 2; A. & G. 113, *d*; G. 251; B. 337, 7; L. & M. 991. **mihi**: H. 431 (388); M. 207; A. & G. 232; G. 354; B. 189; L. & M. 544, 991. **boni**. Sc. *factum esse dicant*.

5. **causa**. The fact that all did not yet think Catiline guilty.

7. **tui.** H. 435, 4 (391, II, 4); M. 226, 3; A. & G. 234, *d*, 2; G. 359, R. 1; B. 204, 3; L. & M. 573.

8. **fateatur.** H. 591, 1, 2 (500, 1); M. 382, 4; A. & G. 319, 2; G. 552, 1; B. 284, 2; L. & M. 836, 838.

9. **audeat.** H. 569 (503, I); M. 383; A. & G. 320, *a*; G. 631, 2; B. 283; L. & M. 836, 838. **vivis.** The emphasis is upon the time of the act rather than upon the act itself.

11. **possis.** H. 568 (497); M. 328; A. & G. 317; G. 544; B. 282; L. & M. 891, 893. **Multorum.** The position of the word draws particular attention to it. If it were placed after *oculi et aures*, the nouns modified would be more prominent than the modifier.

12. **fecerunt.** Cf. the English use of 'do' instead of repeating a verb.

14. The question is equivalent to an emphatic negative. 'For of course there is nothing further for you to look forward to.' Cicero urges upon Catiline the hopelessness of his cause by declaring that he can not hope to accomplish anything when the magistrates are so vigilant that they discover what was done in a private house in the dead of night.

16. **parietibus.** 'House walls.' *Moenia* is used of city walls, and *murus* is the general term.

17. **inlustrantur** is opposed to *obscurare*, **erumpunt** to *continere*. The meeting at Laeca's house is referred to. For what was done at this meeting, see page 48, line 26 ff.

18. **mihi crede.** 'Take my advice,' 'listen to me.' **caedis.** H. 454 (406, II); M. 227; A. & G. 219; G. 376; B. 206; L. & M. 588.

19. **luce.** H. 471 (417); M. 239; A. & G. 247; G. 398; B. 217; L. & M. 615.

20. **licet recognoscas.** 'You may review.' It is a mistake to say that an *ut* is omitted here. The construction is paratactic, *i.e.* there are two coördinate expressions instead of one dependent upon the other. *Recognoscas* is a command, and the two words mean 'it is permitted; review.' How Cicero secured information concerning the meeting is explained by Sallust (*Catilina* 23). From his narrative we learn that there was in the conspiracy a man named Quintus Curius, who had been removed from the senate because of his baseness. Elated by the hope that the plans of the conspirators would be successful, he began to be very boastful and to make extravagant promises. A woman named Fulvia learned from him the cause of his unusual

conduct, and revealed her information to others in such a way that it reached the authorities.

21. **Meministi**. Peculiarity of this verb? **ante . . . Novembris**. For the Roman calendar and the peculiar arrangement of the words *ante diem* with the accompanying ordinal see H. 754–756 (641–645); M. 498–506; A. & G 376; G. Appendix; B. 371, 372; L. & M. 1169–1171.

22. **dicere**. The present instead of the perfect infinitive is often found with *memini*, perhaps for the sake of greater vividness. **fore**. The future infinitive of *esse*.

23. **futurus esset**. The active periphrastic conjugation denotes an intended or immediate act or state, and may serve as a definite future tense for the subjunctive. For the subjunctive, see H. 643 (524); M. 392; A. & G. 336, 2; G. 650; B. 314, 1; L. & M. 1026.

24. **satellitem atque administrum**. Which is apparently the more contemptuous term? See vocabulary for the force of *atque*. **Num . . . res**. 'I was not mistaken, was I, Catiline, in a matter . . . nor yet in the date, a fact which is much more astonishing?'

28. **idem**. 'Also.'

29. **in**. The object is the entire expression, *ante . . . Novembris*.

30. **Roma**. For the use of the case without a preposition see H. 491, II. (428); M. 233, 2; A. & G. 258, *a*; G. 391; B. 229, 1; L. & M. 605. **sui**. For the case see H. 626, 3 (542, 1, N. 1); M. 289, N.; A. & G. 298, *a*; G. 428, R. 1; B. 339, 5; L. & M. 1000.

Page 48. 3. **nostra**. The possessive is used instead of the genitive plural of *ego*. **remansissemus**. 'Of us who had remained,' *i.e.* in the city. For the tense see H. 644 (525); M. 396; A. & G. 336, B; G. 654; B. 318; L. & M. 1031.

4. **esse**. For the mode see H. 642 (523, I); M. 392; A. & G. 336, 2; G. 650; B. 314; L. & M. 1023. For the tense see H. 617 (537); M. 396; A. & G. 336, A; G. 653; B. 317; L. & M. 1030. **dicebas**. What are the uses of this tense? H. 534, 535 (468, 469); M. 306; A. & G. 277; G. 231–234; B. 260; L. & M. 735–739. **Quid**. 'Again.' This word is often used as a transitional particle in passing from one point to another. **Praeneste**. From its position and strength this town would be a valuable acquisition for the conspirators. The Marian faction used it to advantage.

6. **meo, meis**. Cicero's frequent references to himself are in strong contrast with Caesar's impersonal narrative, and perhaps for that very

reason students are inclined to criticise Cicero's egotism more than is just.

7. **nihil**. The emphasis given this word by its position and repetition is noteworthy.

8. **non**. The force of the negative is extended to the verbs *videam* and *sentiam*.

10. **noctem superiorem**. The night of November 6.

11. **ad salutem**. Sc. *rei publicae*.

12. **rei publicae**. Objective genitive. **priore nocte**. The same as *noctem superiorem*, line 10.

13. **inter falcarios**. 'Among the scythe-makers,' *i.e.* into the street occupied by the scythe-makers. **non agam obscure**. 'I will not discuss the matter in a vague way.' **in**. For greater definiteness in meaning prepositions are often used with nouns that regularly are put in the simple accusative or ablative to denote place to which or from which.

16. **in senatu**. The phrase defines *hic*.

18. **di**. The declension of this word ? **Ubinam gentium sumus**. 'Where in the world are we ?' For the case of *gentium* see H. 443 (397, 4); M. 225, 5; A. & G. 216, *a*, 4; G. 372, 3, N. 3; B. 201, 3; L. & M. 567. **qua, quam**. Nearly equivalent to forms of *qualis*.

21. **sanctissimo gravissimoque consilio**. After Cineas had visited Rome in the interests of Pyrrhus, he referred to the Roman senate as an assembly of kings.

22. **omnium**. Used to modify the genitive plural of the personal pronoun represented by *nostro*. *Omni*, in agreement with *interitu*, would have a different meaning. **de**. Sc. *exitio*.

23. **orbis terrarum**. There seems to be no difference in meaning between this expression and *orbis terrae* above. **cogitent**. For the mode cf. *audeat*, page 47, line 9.

24. **de re publica sententiam rogo**. 'I ask them their opinions about public questions,' *i.e.* call on them to vote. The officer who convoked the senate stated the business, and then called on the senators to express their opinions by a formal statement or by endorsing what a previous speaker had said.

25. **voce vulnero**. By calling them by name.

26. **igitur** has here its so-called 'resumptive force.' It indicates that the narrative is resumed which was broken by the digression beginning at line 18.

27. **statuisti . . . placeret.** 'You decided to what place it seemed best that each one should go.'

28. **placeret.** For the mode cf. *egeris*, p 45, line 10. **Romae.** H. 78, 4 (48, 4); M. 242; A. & G. 258, *c*, 2; G. 411; B. 232; L. & M. 138, 620. **relinqueres, educeres.** Verbs of adjective clauses denoting purpose.

29. **confirmasti.** For *confirmavisti*.

30. **dixisti . . . viverem.** 'You said that you were even yet delayed a little because I lived.' **tibi.** Dative of possessor.

31. **etiam nunc.** For *etiam tum*, the words of the direct statement being retained in the indirect form. **morae.** For the case cf. *detrimenti*, page 46, line 10.

32. **equites Romani.** Sallust's account varies only slightly from this. He says that Catiline made many attempts at Rome, formed plots against the consuls, made preparations for conflagrations, seized suitable places by armed men, went about armed, urged others to do the same, and was always urging them to be on the alert and ready. He rushed about night and day without rest, and yet was not exhausted by toil or lack of sleep. Finally, when none of his many plans succeeded, he called the members of the conspiracy together again at the house of Marcus Laeca, and there, complaining of their cowardice, he informed them that he had sent Manlius ahead to the throng which he had gathered together, and also that he had sent others to suitable places to begin the fighting. He said that he wished to join the army soon, if he could first destroy the consul, for Cicero was hindering very much the execution of his plans. While the rest were terrified and drawing back, Gaius Cornelius, a knight, and Lucius Vargunteius, a senator, arranged to go with armed men a little later that night as if to call upon Cicero and stab him while off his guard at his own home. When Curius found out how great danger threatened the consul, he quickly informed Cicero through Fulvia of the plot which was in preparation. And so the conspirators were refused admittance, and had attempted so great a crime in vain.

Page 49. 1. **lectulo.** For the formation of the word see H. 340 (321); M. 159; A. & G. 164, *a*; G. 181, 12; B. 148, 1; L. & M. 67, 69. Diminutives denote things that are small, and also express affection, pity, or contempt. They are very common in colloquial Latin, and often have a shade of meaning that is very difficult to translate. The use of the diminutive here suggests the privacy and the security of the home.

4. **maioribus.** *I.e.* than he had employed before.

5. **salutatum.** H. 633 (546); M. 301; A & G. 302; G. 435; B. 340; L. & M. 1005. Romans of rank and position received very early calls from their dependents and supporters. **cum . . . praedixeram.** 'Since those very ones came who I had told many eminent men before would come to me at that time.' **id temporis.** Equivalent to *eo tempore.*

8. **perge quo coepisti.** 'Go on as you have started.'

11. **desiderant.** For the tense see H. 533 (467, III, 2); M. 305, 6; A. & G. 276, *a*; G. 230; B. 259, 4; L. & M. 732. **Educ.** What other verbs have shortened forms in the same situation? H. 241 (238); M. 100, 6; A. & G. 128, *c*; G. 130, 5; B. 116, 3; L. & M. 382.

12. **quam plurimos.** 'As many as possible.'

13. **me atque te.** The pronoun of the first person regularly precedes that of the second person. **intersit.** H. 587 (513, I); M. 376; A. & G. 314; G. 573; B. 310; L. & M. 920.

15. **Magna habenda est gratia.** 'Great gratitude should be felt toward. . . .' The meaning of *gratias agere* is to express gratitude in words and of *gratiam referre* to express gratitude in deeds.

16. **huic.** *I.e.* in whose temple we are assembled. **Statori.** An epithet supposed to have been given to Jupiter because of his miraculous intervention when the troops of Romulus were beginning to flee in the battle with the Sabines. Cf. Livy I, 12: "*Ut Hostius cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies fusaque est ad veterem portam Palatii. Romulus et ipse turba fugientium actus arma ad caelum tollens 'Iuppiter, tuis' inquit 'iussus avibus hic in Palatio prima urbi fundamenta ieci. Arcem iam scelere emptam Sabini habent; inde huc armati superata media valle tendunt. At tu, pater deum hominumque, hinc saltem arce hostes, deme terrorem Romanis fugamque foedam siste. Hic ego tibi templum Statori Iovi, quod monumentum sit posteris tua praesenti ope servatam urbem esse, voveo.*'"

19. **Non est . . . rei publicae.** 'The highest welfare of the state must no longer be endangered by one man.' **uno homine.** Catiline.

23. **proximis comitiis.** Not held in July, as it usually was, but postponed until late in October on account of the disturbances in the city.

24. **in campo.** The Campus Martius, where the elections for magistrates were held. **competitores.** Decimus Iunius Silanus and Lucius Licinius Murena.

25. **praesidio.** In his oration for Murena, Cicero says: "*Descendi in campum cum firmissimo praesidio fortissimorum virorum et cum illa lata insignique lorica, non quae me tegeret, etenim sciebam Catilinam non latus aut ventrem, sed caput et collum solere petere, verum ut omnes boni animadverterent et, cum in metu et periculo consulem viderent, id quod est factum, ad opem praesidiumque concurrerent.*"

26. **nullo . . . concitato.** 'Without calling on the powers of the state for aid.'

27. **per me.** 'By my own efforts.'

28. **rei publicae.** Genitive.

29. **Nunc iam.** An emphatic 'Now,' as opposed to his conduct in the past.

Page 50. 1. **id quod.** Putting Catiline to death. **primum.** 'Obviously the first thing to do.' **huius imperi.** The extraordinary power given the consuls by the *senatus consultum* of October 21.

3. **ad severitatem lenius, utilius.** 'Milder as far as rigor is concerned, and more useful as far as the general welfare is concerned.'

6. **quod.** For the more common *id quod*. It refers to the idea in *exieris*.

7. **tuorum comitum.** The genitive tells of what the republic's sewage consists.

8. **Quid est?** The English colloquial 'What is that?' **id.** Leaving the city.

10. **num in exsilium.** Sc. *ire iubeam*.

15. **oderit.** Peculiarity of this word?

16. **Quod . . . afuit?** 'What dishonor in private life does not cling to your reputation? From what lust have you ever kept your eyes, from what evil deed have you ever kept your hands, and from what shame have you ever kept your entire body?' A short characterization of Catiline is given by Sallust (*Catilina* 5): "*Lucius Catilina nobili genere natus fuit, magna vi et animi et corporis, sed ingenio malo pravoque. Huic ab adulescentia bella intestina, caedes, rapinae, discordia civilis grata fuere, ibique iuventutem suam exercuit. Corpus patiens inediae, algoris, vigiliae supra quam cuiquam credibile est. Animus audax, subdolus, varius, cuius rei lubet simulator ac dissimulator; alieni appetens, sui profusus, ardens in cupiditatibus; satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum; vastus animus immoderata, incredibilia, nimis alta cupiebat.*"

19. **Cui . . . praetulisti.** 'To what young man whom you entrapped by the allurements of your corruptions have you not given a

sword for his recklessness or a torch for his lust?' *i.e.* all the young men whom you could bring under your influence you have taught to be murderers and debauched characters. **facem praeferre.** 'To carry a torch before,' *i.e.* to guide, to show the way for. Sallust's statements are very similar (*Catilina* 14).

21. **Quid vero.** Cf. note on *Quid*, page 48, line 4.

22. **nuptiis.** For marriage ceremonies and customs consult the Appendix of Becker's *Gallus*.

23. **alio scelere.** The murder of his son. Cf. Sallust, *Catilina* 15: "*Postremo captus amore Aureliae Orestillae, cuius praeter formam nihil umquam bonus laudavit, quod ea nubere illi dubitabat timens privignum adultum aetate, pro certo creditur necato filio vacuam domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse.*"

25. **ne . . . videatur.** 'That a crime of so much cruelty may not appear to have been committed in this state nor to have been unpunished.'

28. **Idibus.** A regular time for the payment of debts.

31. **summam rem publicam.** 'The highest welfare of the state.'

Page 51. 3. **Lepido et Tullo.** Manius Aemilius Lepidus and Gaius Volcatius Tullus were consuls in 66 B.C. Cf. Sallust, *Catilina* 18: "But before that a few had formed a conspiracy, among whom was Catiline. In the consulship of Lucius Tullus and Manius Lepidus, Publius Autronius and Publius Sulla had been elected consuls, and then were convicted and punished under the laws against bribery. A little later Catiline was accused of extortion, and was kept out of the canvass for the consulship because he could not announce his candidacy within the time required by law. At the same time there was a Gnaeus Piso, a young noble of the greatest boldness, poor, and a factious fellow, whom poverty and an evil disposition incited to attack his country. Catiline and Autronius, with this Piso, entered into a plot about the Nones of December, and made preparations to kill the new consuls (who had been put in the place of those who had been convicted) in the Capitol on the first day of January. This became known, and the plan was postponed until the Nones of February. Even as far back as that time the death of most of the senators, as well as of the consuls, was sought. Unless Catiline had been too hasty in giving the signal to his companions in front of the Curia, the foulest deed since the founding of the city would have been perpetrated on that day. Their purpose

was defeated by the fact that armed conspirators had not assembled in sufficient numbers."

4. **comitio.** The Comitium was a level area adjoining the Forum on the northeast side. It was in front of the Curia, and served as a place of meeting for the Comitia Curiata. Lanciani says that in the early days of Rome the Comitium was the center of civil and political business, while the Forum was used simply as a market place; but with the increase of the population and with the spread of democracy the center was shifted to the Forum, and the Comitium lost forever its importance. The main ornaments were the statue of Atta Navius, the augur who cut the whetstone with a razor, and the puteal under which the whetstone and the razor had been buried; and the *ficus navia*, a fig tree which the popular fancy believed to have been transplanted here from the banks of the Tiber by the same miracle-working augur. It was considered to represent the *ficus ruminalis* which had sheltered with its shade the infant twins sucking the she wolf; and this event was recorded by a bronze group not unlike the one now preserved in the Palazzo dei Conservatori.

5. **sceleri . . . obstitisse.** 'And that not some impulse or fear on your part, but the good fortune of the state thwarted your wickedness and your rage.'

8. **illa.** 'Those occurrences of the past.' **neque enim . . . commissa.** 'For of course the deeds that you committed are well known, and many in number.' An affirmation made by denying the contrary is called what? H. 752 (637, VIII); M. 474; A. & G. 209, *c*; G. 700; B. 375, 1.

11. **petitiones.** A term used in the gladiatorial schools. The character of the gladiators had made their name a term of reproach.

12. **parva quadam declinatione.** 'By a mere twist, so to speak.' **corpore.** The colloquial character of this expression is indicated by the apologetic *ut aiunt*. Vergil (V. 437, 438) uses *corpore* in the same sense in a description of a boxing match:

> "*Stat gravis Entellus nisuque immotus eodem,*
> *Corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit.*"

14. **tibi.** Dative of reference, to show in whose case the statement is true. **quotiens,** etc. 'How often it has slipped from your hands and fallen to the ground!'

15. **Quae . . . defigere.** 'As for this dagger, I do not know by what rites it has been consecrated and set apart, that you think that you must bury it in a consul's body.' Weapons were often dedicated to some deity for a certain purpose.

16. **abs.** This form of the preposition does not occur in the orations except in this phrase.

18. **Nunc.** A very prominent word. Catiline's past life has been discussed; the present is now taken up.

20. **sed ut misericordia.** Sc. *permotus esse videar.* **nulla.** Here an emphatic negative, 'not at all.'

25. **Quid, quod.** 'What of the fact, that . . . ?' **ista.** Has here its force of a demonstrative of the second person, 'those near you.'

26. **tibi.** H. 431, 2 (388, 1); M. 207, 2; A. & G. 232, *a*; G. 354; B. 189, 2; L. & M. 545. The illustration on page 44 shows Catiline deserted by all his associates.

31. **me hercule.** 'So help me Hercules.' The verb has disappeared and the whole expression has become a mere expletive. **isto.** 'Such.' **metuerent.** For the mode and tense see H. 579 (510); M. 366; A. & G. 308; G. 597; B. 304; L. & M. 932, 938.

Page 52. 1. **tibi.** Cf. *tibi*, page 51, line 29. Sc. *relinquendam esse.*

2. **suspectum tam graviter.** 'So much an object of suspicion.'

4. **conscientia scelerum.** 'From the consciousness of your crimes.'

5. **odium.** Sc. *esse.*

10. **Nunc.** The connection between this sentence and the preceding is, 'But laying aside all suppositions, the facts in the case are . . .'

14. **tacita loquitur.** The use of two words of opposite meaning is called what? H. 752, 12 (637, XI, 6); M. 494; A. & G. 386; G. 694; B. 375, 2.

16. **aliquot annis.** Ablative of the time within which.

17. **tibi.** 'In your case alone,' dative of reference. **multorum civium neces.** The murders that Catiline committed while an officer in Sulla's army.

18. **sociorum.** Those connected with the province of Africa, where Catiline was propraetor in 67 B.C.

19. These statements refer to Catiline's successful attempts to free himself from the charges of misgovernment which had been preferred against him.

20. **Superiora illa.** 'Those former deeds.'

22. **nunc vero.** Cf. *Nunc vero*, page 51, line 18. **esse, timeri, videri** are the subject of *est*.

23. **quicquid increpuerit.** 'If any noise is heard,' literally 'whatever has made a noise.' See *Inductive Studies*, page 38.

24. **quod . . . abhorreat.** 'Which is not in line with your wickedness.'

26. **mihi.** H. 427 (385, II, 2); M. 211; A. & G. 229; G. 347, 5; B. 188, 2, *d*; L. & M. 534.

28. **loquatur, debeat, possit.** For the mode and tense see H. 576 (509); M. 364; A. & G. 307, 2; G. 596; B. 303; L. & M. 936.

30. **in custodiam.** Romans of rank were not imprisoned before trial, but were put in the charge of friends who would be responsible for their appearance when their cases were called. Lucius Paulus entered this charge against Catiline.

31. **ad.** Used here in the sense of *apud*.

Page 53. 2. **id responsum.** Explained in the infinitive clause below.

3. **tuto.** An adverb instead of an adjective. **qui.** 'Since I.'

4. **moenibus.** The force of Cicero's reply is in the contrast between *parietibus* and *moenibus*.

6. **optimum.** Ironical. **quem tu videlicet.** Also ironical.

7. **ad custodiendum diligentissimum.** 'Very watchful in guarding you.'

9. **Sed . . . qui.** 'But how far does it seem that he ought to be from prison and from chains who . . . ?'

10. **qui . . . iudicarit.** A rough jest about Catiline's professed willingness to place himself in custody for the purpose of declaring his innocence.

12. **emori, abire.** Convicted criminals were permitted to go into banishment, but very many preferred suicide to exile from Rome.

15. **refer.** The word that is regularly used for laying a matter before the senate. It is not known how Catiline expressed to Cicero his willingness to obey a decree of the senate.

16. **placere.** The object of *decreverit*. **ire.** The subject of *placere*.

17. **id . . . moribus.** 'A course which is not in accord with my character.' Possibly Cicero means that he is too merciful by nature to expose Catiline to the severity with which the senate would surely deal with him.

21. **ecquid attendis.** 'Are you paying any attention at all?'

22. **Quid . . . perspicis.** 'Why do you wait for the expressed command of those whose unspoken wish you plainly perceive?'

23. **loquentium.** Sc. *eorum*, the antecedent of *quorum*.

25. **P. Sestio.** *Tribunus plebis* in 57 B.C. He zealously supported the *optimates*, and used bands of gladiators to oppose Clodius. In 56 B.C. he was tried for the deeds of violence committed during his tribunate. Cicero defended him in a speech still extant, and secured his acquittal. **M. Marcello.** Not the man mentioned in line 6. See the introduction to the oration for Marcellus.

26. **consuli, hoc ipso in templo.** *I.e.* even his position as consul and the sacred place where they were assembled would not have protected him from the fury of the enraged senators.

27. **vim et manus.** 'Violent hands,' a case of hendiadys, *i.e.* the use of two coördinate expressions instead of one modified by the other. **cum quiescunt, probant.** The two acts are asserted to be identical.

29. **hi.** The senators.

30. **cara, vilissima.** A sarcastic comparison of Catiline's professed willingness to obey the senators with his plots to murder them.

Page 55. 1. **studia, voces, exaudire.** From the throng listening outside.

4. **relinquentem.** Has a conditional force. The simple meaning of the sentence is that law-abiding citizens would so rejoice in Catiline's departure that they would be willing to escort him in honor to the gates of the city.

5. **prosequantur.** 'Escort.'

6. The *ut* clauses may be clauses of purpose, 'Am I talking with the expectation that any thing will crush you?' or they may be exclamatory questions, 'Can it be that any thing will crush you?' The emphasis on the pronoun is noteworthy.

9. **duint.** An archaic form for *dent*. For the mode and tense see H. 558 (483, 1); M. 325; A. & G. 267; G. 261; B. 279. Archaisms naturally survive longest in religious and in legal language.

11. **recenti . . . tuorum.** 'While the recollection of your crimes is still fresh.'

13. **est tanti.** 'It is worth while.' For the case of *tanti* see H. 448 (404, 405); M. 224; A. & G. 252, *a*; G. 380; B. 203, 3–5; L. & M. 576. **sit.** H. 587 (513, I); M. 376; A. & G. 314; G. 573; B. 310; L. & M. 920.

14. The **ut** clauses are the subject of *est postulandum*.

15. **ut . . . cedas**. 'That you should yield to the exigencies of the state.'

17. **is**. 'Such a person.'

20. **inimico . . . tuo**. 'Your personal enemy, as you claim.'

28. **isse**. The perfect infinitive of *ire*.

29. **Quamquam**, etc. The sense of the passage is that it is absurd to urge Catiline to leave the city, since it is known that he has already made many preparations to go to the camp of Manlius. **invitem**. H. 559, 4 (484, V); M. 324; A. & G. 268; G. 265; B. 277; L. & M. 723. **sciam**. The verb of an adjective clause denoting cause.

31. **cui**. Dative of agent. **pactam**. Participle of *pacisco*.

32. **aquilam**. A common emblem for the standard of a legion. This one had been used by Marius; hence *illam*.

Page 56. 2. **sacrarium**. 'An altar.' Catiline's is consecrated to wickedness.

3. **ut possis**. An exclamatory question. See page 55, line 6 ff.

4. **venerari**, etc. The statement that Catiline worshiped the standard which Marius used would seem to mean that Catiline was aspiring to succeed Marius as leader of the popular party.

7. **quo**. *I.e.* into civil war.

8. **rapiebat**. H. 535 (469, II, 2); M. 306, 4; A. & G. 277, *b*; G. 234; B. 260, 4; L. & M. 738.

9. **haec res**. *I.e.* war against his country.

14. **derelictis**. Is coördinate with *perditis*. **ex perditis atque derelictis**. A modifier of *conflatam*. **ab fortuna, spe**. Modifies *derelictis*.

19. **ad huius vitae studium**. 'For the living of just such a life.' **meditati**. In some deponent verbs, as in this, the perfect participle is passive. **feruntur**. 'Are talked about.'

20. **iacere** and **vigilare** are explanatory of *labores*.

22. **insidiantem**. A modifier of the unexpressed subject of *iacere*. The sentence means that Catiline's remarkable physical powers were cultivated for both immoral and dishonest purposes.

23. **Habes ubi ostentes**. 'You have an opportunity to show.'

25. **Tantum**, etc. 'I accomplished this much when I kept you out of the consulship, that . . .'

26. **cum . . . repputi**. Cicero very actively opposed Catiline's candidacy for the consulship.

30. **ut detester ac deprecer.** 'That I may protest and plead against.'

Page 57. 3. **loquatur.** The substance but not the form of the apodosis is found at the beginning of chapter XII. Such a change of construction in a sentence is called *anacoluthon*.

9. **immissus in urbem.** 'Sent against the city.'

12. **Mosne maiorum.** Sc. *te impedit*.

18. **commendatione maiorum.** Those who held the highest offices at Rome were usually the descendants of former magistrates. If any one outside these 'noble' families secured one of these magistracies by the power of worth or the force of circumstances, he was referred to as a *novus homo*, but he and his descendants were ranked among the *nobiles*.

19. **tam mature.** Cicero held each of the magistracies at the earliest legal age. **summum imperium.** 'The consulship.'

29. **factu.** H. 635 (547); M. 302; A. & G. 303; G. 436; B. 340, 2; L. & M. 1007. **iudicarem.** This tense is used because he is still of the same opinion.

Page 58. 1. **superiorum.** 'Of former times.'

4. **invidiae.** Genitive of the whole with *quid*.

6. **ut invidiam,** etc. *I.e.* unpopularity that is the result of an upright course is glory.

8. **ordine.** The senate.

12. **quorum . . . imperiti.** 'Following the lead of these, not only many bad men, but also many uninformed ones.'

19. The power of this sentence is in the contrast between *comprimi* and *reprimi*.

20. **Quod si,** etc. *I.e.* at the withdrawal of Catiline and his followers all civil evils will be removed root and branch.

25. **Etenim,** etc. The political disorders are of long standing, but in some way the culmination has been reached at the present time.

26. **nescio quo.** 'Some.'

28. If Catiline alone is put out of the way, there will be some relief, but the elements of danger will remain, like a poison that has permeated a man's system.

32. The death of Catiline would be only a temporary relief, like cold water given to a fevered person.

Page 59. 2. **biberunt.** In present general conditional sentences

the perfect indicative is sometimes used in the protasis, as here. So also, in past general conditional sentences the pluperfect indicative is sometimes used in the protasis.

5. **reliquis vivis**. This ablative absolute has the force of a protasis.

8. **insidiari**. A reference to the attempt to murder Cicero two nights before.

9. **circumstare, obsidere**. For purposes of intimidation and bribery. **praetoris urbani**. Lucius Valerius Flaccus was *praetor urbanus* at this time.

10. **curiam**. The *Curia Hostilia*. The following statements in regard to it are taken from Lanciani's *Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome:* "The Senate-house was, politically speaking, the most important building in the Roman world. The place where it stands was occupied at an early age by a small wood, by a cave overgrown with ivy, and by a spring, at which Tarpeia was drawing water when she saw Tatius for the first time. The first senators met here, dressed in sheepskins, in a square hut covered by a thatched roof. Tullus Hostilius gave the *patres conscripti* a better seat, an oblong hall, built of stone, on the northeast side of the Comitium, raised on a platform above the reach of floods, and accessible by a flight of steps, down which the body of Servius was hurled by Tarquinius. Inside it contained several rows of benches, the Speaker's chair, a small apartment for the archives, and a vestibule. . . . We must remember also that, the senate being forbidden to vote a measure unless assembled in a temple, their hall was consecrated. . . . So extreme was the frugality and self-denial of Republican senators that they never allowed their hall to be warmed in winter. . . . Sulla repaired and perhaps enlarged it in 80 B.C. Twenty-eight years later it was burned down by the partisans of Clodius. It was rebuilt, but not finished until 29 A.D., and then was dedicated as the Curia Julia. This structure was also burned, and was restored by Diocletian under the name of *Senatus*."

12. **Polliceor**, etc. *I.e.* the departure of Catiline is the key to the whole situation.

18. **Hisce ominibus**. 'With such prospects,' *i.e.* with my words as omens of your fate.

22. **Tu, Iuppiter**, etc. Probably addressed to the statue in the temple. **qui . . . constitutus**. 'Whose worship was founded under the same auspices as the city.'

28. **aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque.** An interesting expression, when compared with some other of Cicero's utterances regarding life beyond the grave.

THE SECOND CATILINARIAN ORATION

After Cicero had taken his seat at the close of the first oration, Catiline rose and humbly begged the senators not to believe too readily the charges made against him. He reminded them of the position which his family had held in Rome, and of the unlikelihood that he could hope to gain anything by the overthrow of his country. He then began an attack upon Cicero but was interrupted by cries of 'enemy' and 'traitor.' Losing control of himself, he rushed out of the senate with the threat that he would prevent his own ruin by the destruction of others. That night he started for the camp of Manlius, but wrote to many leading men that he was going into exile at Massilia, not because he was guilty, but in order that his absence might quiet the disturbances in the city.

Catiline proceeded northward, securing recruits as he advanced, and entered the camp at Faesulae with the insignia of consular power. When these facts became known at Rome, the senate declared Catiline and Manlius public enemies, and set a time before which their followers might lay down their arms without punishment. It was also voted that the consuls should raise troops, and that Antonius should proceed against Catiline while Cicero guarded the city.

On the day after Catiline's departure Cicero addressed the people in the second oration.

SUMMARY

Catiline has gone from the city; his departure means his defeat. He should have been put to death, but public opinion would not have sustained the consul in such a course. The army at Faesulae is not to be feared; the conspirators who are still in the city are the only cause for anxiety. They may still depart without being molested, but there will be a limit to leniency. If Catiline's friends all join him, the greatest of victories will be won, for he was intimately associated with the basest and vilest. The charge that the consul drove Catiline into banishment is unfounded; he has gone to join Manlius. The different classes of

men who compose the conspiracy. The resources of the conspirators compared with those of the state. Sufficient precautions have been taken to insure safety. The conspirators are again warned. Safety shall be secured with as little violence as possible. The need of divine aid.

Page 61. 1. **Tandem aliquando.** 'Finally, at last.' **Quirites.** The word regularly used when the people are addressed as citizens.

2. **scelus anhelantem.** *I.e. scelus* is the element in which he lives.

3. **ferro flammaque.** With *minitari* the ablative of instrument or the accusative of direct object may be used.

4. **ex urbe . . . sumus.** 'We have driven from the city, or have allowed to go, or have followed with words of farewell as he departed of his own accord.' Cicero offers a choice of terms to those who may view his course in different ways.

5. **ipsum** = *sua sponte.* **verbis.** What was said in the first oration. **prosecuti sumus.** Used of those who accompany departing friends for a short distance on their way. It is ironical here, of course. Cf. page 55, line 5. **Abiit . . . erupit.** Catiline's going away may be viewed as a simple departure, or as a withdrawal, or as an escape, or as a rushing away. The fact of his departure is made very prominent by bringing together so many words of similar meaning.

6. **Nulla iam.** A negative with *iam* is regularly equivalent to 'no longer.'

7. **moenibus** = *urbi.*

11. **illa.** When *ille* has the meaning 'that well known,' it usually follows the noun that it modifies. **in campo.** Sc. Martio. The various attacks that Catiline planned are here referred to.

13. **Loco . . . est.** 'He was dislodged,' perhaps a military expression. **est depulsus.** This act and that of *motus est* are asserted to be the same. Cf. *coniecimus* below, and *quiescunt*, *patiuntur*, and *tacent*, page 53, line 28.

14. **hoste.** Catiline is now outside Rome, preparing to make war; he may, therefore, be attacked as any public foe. **nullo.** The genitive and the ablative singular and all the plural of *nemo* are not often found, forms of *nullus* being used instead.

17. **cruentum.** 'But because he did not carry away his weapon stained with blood.'

18. **vivis nobis.** Ablative absolute.

19. **ei.** Dative of reference.

23. **retorquet oculos.** Catiline is compared to a wild beast from which its prey has been rescued.

24. **luget.** The object is the clause *quam . . . ereptam esse*, 'and mourns that it has been rescued from his jaws.'

25. **quae quidem.** 'But as for the city.' **pestem.** Cicero now refers to Catiline as a poison of which the state has been relieved.

26. **evomuerit, proiecerit.** In the subjunctive because the reason is not Cicero's but the city's. H. 588, II (516, II); M. 357; A. & G. 321; G. 541; B. 286, 1; L. & M. 851.

Page 62. 2. **qui**, etc. 'Who censures me on the very point in which my words delight and rejoice, namely, that I did not seize so dangerous a foe rather than let him go.'

4. **comprehenderim, emiserim.** The mode is due to informal indirect discourse. **est.** This is not the real apodosis, but some statement understood, such as 'I will say' or 'I have this to say.'

5. **Interfectum esse et adfectum.** There is nothing artificial or unnatural in such a case of apparent *hysteron proteron*. Cicero first thinks of death as a fitting penalty, and then comes the thought that the crime deserves the severest punishment, whether that be death or something else.

7. **mos maiorum.** The Romans made a great point of following closely in the footsteps of their forefathers. Compare what Cicero says about this in his oration for the Manilian Law, page 126, line 15.

8. **res publica.** 'The welfare of the state.'

9. **quae ego deferrem.** Sc. *de coniuratione*.

12. **non . . . periculo.** 'Not only at the risk of unpopularity to myself, but even at the peril of my life.'

14. **viderem.** The object is *fore*, and the subject of *fore* is the *ut* clause that follows. **ne . . . probata.** 'As the fact of the conspiracy was even then not proved to the satisfaction of all you even.'

15. **multassem.** Represents a future perfect of the direct discourse.

17. **huc.** 'To such a point,' or 'to this point' (where it is). In the first case the following *ut* clause would be a result, in the second case it would be a purpose.

19. **quam vehementer . . . putem.** The object of *intellegatis*.

20. **licet hinc intellegatis, quod.** 'You may know from this fact,

that.' **licet**. This verb may have an infinitive or an *ut* clause as subject, or it may be accompanied by a subjunctive, as here. Cf. note on *licet recognoscas*, page 47, line 20.

21. **moleste fero**. *Graviter* is often used instead of *moleste*, sometimes also *aegre* and *indigne*. **comitatus**. Cf. note on *meditati*, page 56, line 19. Plutarch (*Cicero* 16) says that three hundred went with Catiline.

22. **eduxisset**. A wish unfulfilled in the past. **Tongilium**. The three men mentioned here are otherwise unknown to us. They are types of dissolute men whose petty debts would not lead them into any desperate plans against their country.

23. **mihi**. An ethical dative, 'I notice.' **in praetexta**. Sc. *toga*, the toga with a colored border, worn by Roman boys until they assumed the dress and duties of manhood. The phrase therefore means 'in boyhood.'

26. **aere alieno**. Ablative of characteristic, the only adjective use of the ablative.

28. **illum exercitum**. Strongly contrasted with *hos*, page 63, line 4. **Gallicanis legionibus**. Those stationed in Cisalpine Gaul.

29. **hoc dilectu**. Quintus Metellus Celer, a praetor, had been sent there by the senate and authorized to raise troops.

31. **senibus**. Sulla's disbanded troops.

32. **luxuria**. 'High livers.' The use of an abstract term instead of a concrete is not uncommon.

Page 63. 1. **vadimonia**. Securities that they had furnished to appear in court at a certain time and satisfy the claims against them. These securities were forfeited if the debtor failed to appear, or if judgment was rendered against him.

3. **edictum**. Regarding proceedings against debtors. **concident**. The prefix has its intensive force.

5. **unguentis, purpura**. Indications of a luxurious style of living.

6. **purpura**. The broad purple stripe (*latus clavus*) which senators wore upon the tunic. **mallem**. 'I should prefer,' the apodosis of a present condition contrary to fact. **milites**. 'As his soldiers.' **eduxisset**. A wish not fulfilled in the past.

7. **mementote**. This verb and *scire* regularly are found in the future instead of the present imperative. **exercitum**. Sc. *pertimescendum esse*.

8. **deseruerunt.** By remaining in Rome.

9. The cool indifference of these dissipated young nobles to the fact that their plans are known is an indication of the danger to be feared from them.

11. Sallust (*Catilina* 27) mentions some of these appointments: "*Igitur C. Manlium Faesulas atque in eam partem Etruriae, Septimium quendam Camertem in agrum Picenum, C. Iulium in Apuliam dimisit, praeterea alium alio, quem ubique opportunum sibi fore credebat.*"

14. **superioris noctis.** According to the chronology usually followed this must mean 'of that former night,' and refer to the meeting at Laeca's house.

17. **Ne . . . errant.** 'Surely they make a great mistake.'

19. Sc. **id,** the object of *sum adsecutus* and explained by the *ut* clause.

21. **nisi vero.** Ironical. **si.** Simply a repetition of the *si* in *nisi.* **qui . . . putet.** 'Who does not think that those like Catiline have the same opinions.'

24. **ne patiantur.** Probably not a purpose clause but coördinate with *exeant* and *proficiscantur.* **sui.** An objective genitive with *desiderio.*

26. **volent.** This verb has a positive and a negative force, 'to wish' and 'to be willing.'

28. **rem publicam.** For the case cf. note on *tempora,* page 45, line 13.

29. **Uno.** Often used both in the singular and in the plural as a synonym of *solus.* **exhausto.** Keeps up the figure suggested in *sentinam.*

32. **Quis.** *Qui* would mean 'What kind of.'

Page 64. 9. **inlecebra.** Catiline's power to attract men is mentioned in several places. It is given a bad coloring here.

11. **mortem parentum.** That the children might succeed to the property.

12. **impellendo, adiuvando.** To be translated as present participles. The significance of the case is already very faint in this construction, and in the Romance languages the gerund becomes the present participle.

18. **diversa . . . ratione.** 'His varied tastes in a different direction.'

The *ut* clause does not denote the purpose of *est*, but of the writer in making the statement contained in *est*.

19. **in ludo gladiatorio.** Where slaves were trained to be gladiators.

20. **audacior.** *I.e.* than his companions.

21. **in scaena.** Actors were generally slaves or freedmen, and not held in high estimation. Actors like Roscius were exceptional.

24. **frigore . . . perferendis.** Ablative of specification with *adsuefactus*. 'trained by the practice of debauchery and crime to the endurance of cold and hunger and wakefulness.' *perferendis* agrees with the nearest word, as attributive adjectives usually do.

25. **subsidia, instrumenta.** Catiline's remarkable physical and mental powers might have been valuable aids in living a life of industry and virtue.

28. **sui.** H. 503, 4 (449, 4); M. 435, N.; A. & G. 196, *c*; G. 309, 2; B. 244, 4; L. & M. 1042, 1043.

32. **audaciae.** The plural of abstract nouns is often used to denote manifestations of the quality; *e.g. virtus*, bravery, *virtutes*, deeds of bravery.

Page 65. 3. **res.** 'Money.' **fides.** 'Credit.' **nuper.** Perhaps since Catiline's defeat at the last consular election. Cf. page 50, line 27.

4. **quae erat in abundantia.** 'Which they had in the time of their affluence.'

6. **essent illi quidem desperandi.** 'They would, to be sure, be beyond reformation.'

7. **possit.** A rhetorical question, equivalent to a strong negative statement.

8. **homines.** Contrasted with *viris*.

10. **mihi.** An ethical dative. **accubantes.** Because the Romans reclined at meals.

12. **eructant.** *I.e.* the conspirators make their plans in the vilest of drunken orgies.

14. **Quibus . . .** 'Over whom I trust that some fate is hanging, and that punishment, long since due their wickedness . . .'

18. **nescio quod.** 'Some.'

21. **unius.** Pompey.

22. **terra.** By his victory over Mithridates. **mari.** By the overthrow of the pirates. Cf. Sallust (*Catilina* 36): "*Ea tempestate mihi imperium populi Romani multo maxume miserabile visum est: cui cum*

ad occasum ab ortu solis omnia domita armis parerent, domi otium atque divitiae, quae prima mortales putant, adfluerent, fuere tamen cives qui seque remque publicam obstinatis animis perditum irent."

27. **quacumque.** Sc. *potero.*

29. **et in urbe et in mente permanent.** A literal and a figurative use of the verb.

32. **verbo.** *I.e.* by a mere word.

Page 66. 1. **Homo . . . paruit.** Ironical.

4. **hesterno die.** A modifier of *convocavi.*

9. **ut perditum civem.** 'As a ruined citizen merely.'

10. **principes.** The ex-consuls and the ex-praetors, who had seats by themselves. Perhaps only the ex-praetors are meant here, for Catiline was one of them.

13. **vehemens.** Irony.

15. **homo audacissimus.** 'Though a very bold fellow.'

17. **in proximam.** 'For the next night.'

18. **ei.** Dative of agent.

20. **quid . . . pararet.** 'Why he hesitated to set out for that place to which he had for a long time been preparing to go.'

24. **eiciebam.** The conative use of the imperfect.

25. **credo.** Ironical, as it usually is when parenthetical.

27. **suo nomine.** A commercial term, 'on his own account.'

30. **condicionem.** 'Task.'

31. **Nunc.** 'Even now,' after all the revelations.

Page 67. 11. **Est mihi tanti.** 'It is worth while for me.' For the case of *tanti* see H. 448 (404); M. 224; A. & G. 252, *a*; G. 380, 1, R; B. 203, 3; L. & M. 576.

13. **depellatur.** H. 587 (513, I); M. 376; A. & G. 314; G. 573; B. 310, II; L. & M. 920.

15. **est iturus.** The active periphrastic conjugation is employed to tell what Catiline's intention is.

19. **ne . . . quod.** 'That it may at some time be a source of much unpopularity to me that.'

23. **Massiliam.** A favorite place of refuge for Roman exiles.

24. **queruntur quam verentur.** Because this lament about banishment came from friends of Catiline, whose only real feeling in the matter was one of fear that his courage might weaken, and that he might give up his projects and retire into banishment.

28. **exsulem vivere.** There were many Romans who preferred death to exile from Rome.

30. **vivis nobis.** *I.e.* without murdering me.

Page 68. 3. **quod.** It refers to *murus interest*. *Id quod* is more commonly found when the reference is to a group of words or to an idea.

6. **sanare sibi ipsos.** 'To restore them to themselves,' *i.e.* to bring them back to a normal and proper state of mind regarding their country and their obligations to it.

10. **singulis.** Sc. *generibus*. **medicinam consili atque orationis.** 'A remedy found in my words of advice.'

11. **quam.** Sc. *medicinam*. **potero.** Sc. *adferre*.

12. **est eorum.** 'Is made up of those.' **in aere alieno** has an adversative force.

14. **dissolvi.** Probably we are to understand *a possessionibus*, but perhaps *ab aere alieno*. These men have property in excess of their debts, but are unwilling to give up any of their possessions to make an honest settlement with their creditors.

15. **species.** Contrasted with *voluntas* and *causa*.

16. **causa.** The principle which they represent. **Tu.** One is addressed as a type of the entire class. **agris.** Ablative of specification.

18. **sis et dubites.** A deliberative subjunctive. 'What! you be wealthy, and abounding in lands and . . . , and hesitate to . . . ?' **adquirere.** Coördinate with *detrahere;* the infinitive does not express purpose.

20. **sacrosanctas.** *I.e.* made sacred by religious rites so that it would be sacrilege to touch them.

21. **tabulas novas.** 'New accounts' between creditor and debtor. This phrase is often used to mean a reduction of debts by legislation. Only a few years before (86 B.C.) the Valerian law had reduced debts to one quarter of the original amount. Catiline promised his followers a reduction or abolition of debts, a proscription of the wealthy, magistracies, priesthoods, plundering, and all other things which war and the lust of victors bring. Sallust (*Catilina* 21).

23. **auctionariae.** Cicero is guilty of a pun. *Tabulae auctionariae* were posters announcing a sale of property at auction; Cicero's meaning is that he intends to force such men as are here described to sell

enough of their property to pay their debts. Such legislation would be very 'new.' If it is desired to translate the pun, the word 'bills' may be used.

24. **salvi.** *I.e.* financially.

26. **certare . . . praediorum.** 'To struggle to keep up their interest payments from the income of their estates.'

27. **locupletioribus . . . uteremur.** 'We should find them wealthier and better citizens.'

29. **permanebunt.** Sc. *in sententia.*

30. **magis videntur.** 'They seem to me more likely.'

32. **Alterum.** Quite regularly used instead of *secundus* in enumerations, where *unus* is also often found instead of *primus*, as above. Cf. Caesar (Gallic War I, 2).

Page 69. 1. **exspectant.** The men of this class are ruined financially, but look forward to a rule like that which Catiline proposed, in which they may build up their broken fortunes.

2. **rerum.** The genitive is always found in this phrase, 'to become master of affairs.' The genitive of other words is occasionally found with *potiri*, e.g. *totius Galliae potiri.* **honores.** 'Public offices.'

5. **quod reliquis omnibus.** Sc. *praecipiendum videtur.* There are two explanations of the syntax in this sentence. One is that the *ut* clause defines *hoc*, and the following infinitives depend upon the idea of indirect discourse suggested by *praecipiendum*; the other is that the *ut* clause is a clause of purpose, and the infinitives are in apposition with *hoc.* The *ut* clause contains the *medicina* for the second class.

6. **primum omnium.** 'First of all,' an appositive with the following infinitive clause.

8. **animos.** 'Courage.'

9. **multitudine.** A strong word in itself without any modifiers.

12. **id.** The success of their schemes, the overthrow of the present government.

14. **quae.** Neuter, as if *cinere* and *sanguine* were of different genders.

16. **Non . . . necesse.** 'Do they not see that they desire that which, if they obtained it, would have to be yielded to some runaway slave or gladiator?' In such a state of society as they are endeavoring to bring about, supremacy is secured by physical force, and this the slaves and gladiators possess. Sallust (*Catilina* 39) declares that if the conspirators had been successful, they would not have enjoyed their

victory long before some one more powerful would have taken from them sovereignty and liberty.

19. **aetate**. The third class consisted of Sulla's old troops, who had been disbanded nearly twenty years.

21. **succedit**. As commander of the forces at Faesulae.

22. **constituit**. At the close of his military career Sulla rewarded his soldiers with large gifts of land, taken chiefly from those who had supported Marius. Etruria had been especially zealous in supporting the Marian faction and suffered correspondingly. It is quite likely that Catiline located his recruiting station in Etruria because he expected to enroll many of these veterans. **universas**. 'On the whole.'

24. **tamen ei sunt coloni**. 'Still there are those colonists.'

25. **sumptuosius**. 'Too extravagantly.'

28. **salvi esse**. 'To be on a solid financial footing.'

29. **excitandus**. *I.e.* to repeat his gifts. **non nullos**. Perhaps those who had been dispossessed of their houses and lands by Sulla.

Page 70. 1. **desinant**. The *medicina* of this class.

2. **illorum temporum**. During the civil war between Marius and Sulla.

3. **ut . . . videantur**. 'That it seems to me that not only men but even the beasts will not permit a recurrence of them.'

6. **qui**, etc. 'Consisting of those who have for a long time been overwhelmed in debts, who never get their heads above water, and who stagger along under a burden of old debts, some of them because of indolence, some because of poor management of their business, and some because of extravagance.' **premuntur**. Sc. *aere alieno*.

9. **vadimoniis, iudiciis, proscriptione**. The three stages in bankruptcy proceedings, security given to appear in court at a certain time, judgment entered against the debtor, sale of the debtor's property if the debt was not paid within the time set by the court.

11. **tam**. 'So much.'

13. **primum**. As the first and only thing for them to do. **sed ita**. Sc. *conruant*.

22. **carcer**. The Mamertine dungeon, used only for putting condemned persons to death, or for the temporary confinement of those who were awaiting sentence. See the illustration on page 101.

24. **Postremum . . .** 'The last class is lowest not only in the list but . . .' *Postremum* means 'last' and 'lowest.'

25. **proprium Catilinae.** 'Catiline's own.'

26. **de eius dilectu.** 'Of his own choice.'

27. **pexo capillo, bene barbatos,** etc. Indications of effeminacy and foppishness.

28. **velis.** A sarcastic reference to the wide flowing togas which these dandies wore; the size of the garments made it possible to display more skill and elegance in folding them.

30. **vigilandi labor.** 'Exertion during waking hours.'

Page 71. 5. **sibi volunt.** 'Mean.'

8. **noctibus.** Caesar had not yet corrected the calendar and the real time was much later than November.

16. **confecto et saucio.** Catiline is compared to a gladiator who is almost overcome by his adversary.

19. **coloniarum ac municipiorum.** After the Social war there was very little difference between them.

20. **tumulis silvestribus.** Catiline's dependence would have to be upon such defenses as nature provided.

25. **eget.** Sc. *quibus*. **senatu,** etc. Explanatory of *rebus*.

28. **contendere.** 'Contrast,' a rare meaning of the word. **quam valde iaceant.** 'How weak they are.'

Page 72. 1. **denique.** The seven pairs are now summed up in the four cardinal virtues of the Stoics and in the four opposite vices.

12. **mihi.** Dative of agent, with *consultum atque provisum est*. **vestro.** 'On your part.'

16. **quam.** H. 396, 2 (445, 4); M. 182, 4; A. & G. 199; G. 614, R. 3, *b*; B. 250, 3; L. & M. 826.

18. **continebuntur.** As a precautionary measure the senate had directed that the gladiators should be distributed among the towns of Italy.

21. **reliquis.** *I.e.* the senate will decide what further measures shall be taken.

23. **vocari.** The senators were summoned to a meeting by heralds.

29. **quod reliquum est.** 'As for the future.'

32. **portis, viae.** Datives.

Page 73. 6. **vindicem.** Not as the place where they would be imprisoned, but where they would be put to death.

11. **me,** etc. Ablative absolute. **togato.** 'In the garments of peace,' *i.e.* without recourse to arms. The toga was replaced by the military cloak in warfare.

23. **significationibus.** Mentioned more in detail on pages 82, 83.

24. **spem sententiamque.** The hope and purpose of securing safety with as little severity as possible.

25. **non procul.** Former contests were with foes at a distance.

28. **precari, venerari, implorare.** See note on *abiit*, etc., page 61, line 5.

29. **quam urbem.** The relative clause precedes the main clause, and the antecedent noun is attracted into the relative clause.

30. **hostium.** In strong contrast with *civium*.

THE THIRD CATILINARIAN ORATION

The time from November 9 to December 3 Cicero spent in efforts to secure evidence against the conspirators. They, however, worked on undisturbed under the leadership of Lentulus, who added to their ranks all who seemed likely to be of any assistance. How confident of success the plotters were may be inferred from a statement of Sallust, that up to this time no one deserted Catiline and no one claimed the reward which the senate had offered for information concerning the conspiracy, and that almost all the common people favored the undertaking of Catiline. How the needed evidence was finally obtained is explained in the third oration, which was spoken in the Forum on December 3.

A delegation of Allobroges had been sent to Rome to enter complaints and seek relief for national troubles. Among the agents of Lentulus was a certain Umbrenus from Camerinum, who had been in business in Gaul and was acquainted with most of the leading men there. Meeting the ambassadors in the Forum, he made some inquiries about their state, and learned that their mission had been unsuccessful, and that they were in despair over the financial condition of their country. Umbrenus then assured them that he saw a way out of their difficulties, and laid before them the plans of the conspirators. The Gauls hesitated for some time, but finally revealed the situation to their *patronus*, Quintus Fabius Sanga, who informed the consul. Cicero persuaded the Allobroges to pretend great zeal for the conspiracy, and make every effort to get the conspirators to commit themselves. This they did by declaring that it would be useless to urge their countrymen to join any such movement unless they could show

them letters signed by the leaders. These letters were given them, and they pretended to start homeward in company with one Titus Volturcius, who was to introduce them to Catiline on their way into northern Italy. Cicero was informed and sent officers to arrest the company and search them for whatever documents might be upon them. The men who were incriminated were summoned and taken to the temple of Concord, where the senate assembled. In the examination which followed, all the accused confessed, and the senate voted that they be held in custody.

After making announcement of the arrest of the traitors and of the measures adopted by the senate, Cicero endeavors to connect the recent developments with some extraordinary portents that had been seen and to show that the gods had interfered to save Rome. The close of the speech is a declaration of the consul's attitude toward his country and its enemies.

SUMMARY

The state has been saved and owes its preservation to the consul. The activity of the conspirators in the city made it necessary to proceed against them. The overtures of the conspirators to the Allobrogian ambassadors and the willingness of the Gauls to serve the state offered an opportunity to secure the necessary evidence. The Allobroges were arrested and all papers upon them were seized. The leading conspirators in the city were summoned before the senate and confronted with their own letters. The senate voted that the accused should be held in custody. With Catiline out of the city, it was easy to defeat the incapable leaders that were left. There are many indications that the gods caused the defeat of the conspirators. This is the greatest danger that ever menaced the state. The consul's attitude.

Page 74. 3. domicilium. *I.e. urbem.*

5. **erga vos.** Denotes the object of the affection. **periculis.** The perils represent what he had done that brought him into peril.

7. **ereptam,** etc. By the arrest of the principal conspirators.

8. **Et si,** etc. A comparison between one's birth and the time of preservation from some great danger. In sense *et si* is equivalent to 'since.'

9. **illi.** Sc. *dies.*

10. **nascendi condicio.** 'The lot that birth gives,' *i.e.* the position in life into which one is born.

12. **illum.** Romulus, deified under the name of Quirinus. A festival called the Quirinalia was held each year on February 17 to commemorate his ascension to heaven. Cicero cannot mean to be understood literally, and to say that the preservation of the state is a greater occasion for joy than its foundation and in the same proportion the preserver is greater than the founder; the expression is softened by the words *in honore esse* as opposed to *ad deos immortalis sustulimus*.

13. **benevolentia famaque.** 'In affection and in glory.' *Benevolentia* expresses their feeling toward Romulus, and *fama* is the praise which their feeling inclines them to ascribe to him.

15. **amplificatam.** The growth of the city in extent is quite easily traced from the walls and ruins, but the number of inhabitants can only be guessed. It has been estimated that there could not have been two millions at any time.

20. **inlustrata, patefacta, comperta.** Mentioned in the opposite order to that of their occurrence, perhaps because he begins with the idea that is uppermost in the minds of all. **in senatu.** To be joined with *inlustrata*; it is opposed to *vobis*.

21. **per me.** Not in this position because of its prominence, but because it is added as an afterthought, 'and that too through my efforts.'

22. **quanta.** Sc. *sint*. **investigata et comprehensa.** Language used by hunters concerning the tracking and capture of beasts.

24. **ut.** Temporal, 'since.' **paucis diebus.** Ablative of degree of difference. The fact was that Catiline departed about a month before, but for obvious reasons the consul wished to make the interval appear as small as possible.

Page 75. 1. **duces.** Lentulus, Cethegus, Lucius Cassius.

4. **eiciebam.** The tense has its usual force, to express an act in progress in the past; 'when I was driving Catiline out of the city.' **huius verbi.** *Eicere*.

5. **illa.** Sc. *invidia*, *i.e.* the tide has turned, and people are now more inclined to censure him for his leniency than for his severity.

6. **sed.** Simply resumes the narrative that was broken by the parenthetical expression.

9. **ut.** Temporal. The thought is that he was disappointed in the expectation that the conspirators in the city would be helpless after Catiline's departure and so he set to work to discover evidence that would convict them.

11. **in eo.** *Eo* is explained in the *ut* clause.

12. **quoniam,** etc. 'Since my words produced too little effect upon your ears.'

15. **animis.** Strongly contrasted with *oculis*. His first task was to convince the people of Rome that a conspiracy really existed.

17. **comperi.** Through Quintus Fabius Sanga, who represented the interests of the Allobrogian state in Rome, and to whom the legates reported the proposals of the conspirators.

18. **tumultus.** Cf. Cicero's definition of the word (*in Antonium*, viii, 1): "*Itaque maiores nostri tumultum Italicum quod erat domesticus, tumultum Gallicum quod erat Italiae finitimus, praeterea nullum nominabant*," *i.e.* a war in Italy or in Cisalpine Gaul was called a *tumultus*. **P. Lentulo.** Publius Cornelius Lentulus Sura, a patrician, quaestor with Sulla in 81 B.C., praetor in 75, and consul in 71. In 70 he was expelled from the senate, and was now taking the *cursus honorum* over again to secure readmission into the senate.

20. **ad Catilinam.** No letters for Catiline are mentioned in the examination except the one carried by Volturcius.

23. The *quod* clauses refer to the statement in *tota res . . . deprehenderetur*.

27. **L. Flaccum.** The following year he was propraetor in Africa, was accused of extortion in 59 B.C., and was defended by Cicero. **C. Pomptinum.** Propraetor of Gallia Narbonensis in 61 B.C. While propraetor he defeated the Allobroges, who had risen in rebellion. In 51 B.C. he was a legate with Cicero in Cilicia.

30. **qui . . . sentirent.** 'Since they felt none but noble and exalted sentiments about their country's welfare.'

Page 76. 1. **pontem Mulvium.** Now called Ponte Molle. It was built in 109 B.C. by the censor, Marcus Aemilius Scaurus, to conduct the Via Flaminia across the Tiber.

3. **cuiusquam.** Except the praetors.

5. **Reatina.** Cicero was *patronus* of Reate, as Sanga was of the Allobroges.

6. **in re publica.** 'In the performance of public duties.'

7. **vigilia.** The time from sunset to sunrise was divided into four *vigiliae.*

10. **praetoribus solis.** Sallust says that the Allobroges quickly saw what the attack meant and gave themselves up to the praetors. Volturcius attempted a defense alone, but soon yielded.

14. **integris signis.** 'With unbroken seals.' Short letters were often written upon tablets of wood, the inside of which was covered with wax. The writing was done with a stylus upon the waxed surface. The tablets were fastened with a cord, the knot of which was covered with wax and impressed with the seal of the writer.

20. **praeter consuetudinem.** A sarcastic reference to the well-known indolence of Lentulus. The letter was a very short one.

22. **cum.** Concessive.

23. **litteras . . . deferrem.** 'That I open the letters before laying them before the senate.'

25. **esset inventum.** A future perfect in the thought of those who urged this course.

26. **negavi . . . deferrem.** 'I said that I should not act otherwise than.'

27. **consilium publicum.** The senate.

31. **frequentem.** 'A full meeting of.'

32. **coegi.** In the temple of Concord.

Page 77. 5. **Introduxi.** Before the senate. **fidem publicam.** 'A pledge of immunity from punishment made in the name of the state.'

7. According to Sallust, Volturcius denied everything until the senate promised him protection if he would turn state's evidence.

9. **ut.** 'To the effect that.' The *ut* clauses contain the substance of the letter. The conspirators' plans, as given by Sallust, were that Lucius Bestia, a tribune, should call a *contio* of the people and make complaint of Cicero's official conduct and try to throw upon him the odium of the war. On the following night each of the conspirators was to perform his allotted task. Statilius and Gabinius with a large band were to set fire to the city in twelve suitable places, so that in the confusion and excitement the different plots of murder might more easily be carried out. Cethegus was to kill Cicero, and each of the plotters had his part in the slaughter of many citizens. Then they all intended to rush out of the city to meet Catiline with the army. **servorum.** The leaders were not agreed as to whether the slaves should be enlisted or not. Catiline finally refused assistance from them.

10. **id.** Some verb is understood, 'that he should do this for this purpose.'

14. **qui . . . exciperet.** An adjective clause of purpose.

16. **ius iurandum.** A pledge written in the letter.

17. **data.** The neuter form of a predicate adjective or participle is regularly used when it is a modifier of two or more nouns that are of different genders and denote inanimate objects.

18. **L. Cassio.** Especially mentioned because he had refused to sign a letter.

20. **sibi.** The conspirators. There is here indirect discourse within indirect discourse.

21. **fatis Sibyllinis.** The three books of oracles brought from Cumae, and purchased by Tarquinius Superbus. They were placed in the temple of Jupiter, on the Capitoline, and were destroyed when that temple was burned in 83 B.C. A similar collection was made in Greece by order of the senate, and deposited in the new temple. Lentulus endeavored to work on the superstition of those men by claiming that these oracles and soothsayers also declared that three members of the famous Cornelian gens would have supreme power at Rome; that Sulla and Cinna were two of the three, and he was to be the third.

26. **virginum.** The Vestal Virgins, the priestesses of Vesta. There were six, selected from children between six and ten years of age, having the highest qualifications and without physical blemish. The period of service was thirty years, ten being spent in learning the duties of the position, ten in performing them, and ten in teaching them to the novices. The oldest was called Maxima, and was the recognized head of the institution. (See page 95 for a portrait of a Vestalis Maxima, discovered in the house of the Vestals.) At the end of the thirty years, the priestess might remain in the temple service or return to the life of the world; but it is recorded that very few were willing to give up the life to which they had become accustomed and in which they enjoyed so many privileges and so high distinction. The order was exceedingly wealthy; the Vestals were not subject to the common law; they had the seats of honor on public occasions; they were the custodians of wills and of state documents, and were often entrusted with important diplomatic missions. The faithful Vestal was the most highly honored person in Rome; in the same degree an unfaithful Vestal suffered the most horrible punishment, violation of the

vow of chastity being followed by flogging and the torture of being buried alive. Read pages 134–177 of Lanciani's *Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries*.

27. **absolutionem**. Nothing is known of the accusation referred to here, nor is it known what was the significance of the fact that this was the twentieth year since the burning of the Capitol.

29. **Saturnalibus**. A very suitable time for the outbreak of the conspiracy because of the unrestrained merriment and license which prevailed then.

30. **Cethego**. Sallust has this about the man: "*Cethegus semper querebatur de ignavia sociorum; illos dubitando et dies prolatando magnas opportunitates corrumpere; facto, non consulto in tali periculo opus esse; seque, si pauci adiuvarent, languentibus aliis, impetum in curiam facturum. Natura ferox, vehemens, manu promptus erat; maxumum bonum in celeritate putabat.*"

32. **ne longum sit**. 'Not to take too much time.'

Page 78. 5. **sibi**. Probably Cethegus. **recipere** in the sense of 'pledge,' 'guarantee,' is found twice in Caesar's *Civil War*.

6. qui . . . **respondisset, dixisset**. An adversative clause, 'although.'

7. **quae**. The gender of the relative is determined in the same way as that of predicate adjectives and participles. Cf. note on *data*, page 77, line 17.

13. **in eandem fere sententiam**. 'To about the same effect,' *i.e.* as the other.

17. **avi**. Publius Cornelius Lentulus, consul in 162 B.C. Cf. page 94, line 30 ff.

19. **muta, revocare**. Oxymoron. **eadem ratione**. 'Of the same general meaning,' or possibly 'in the same manner.'

21. **vellet**. The mode is due to informal indirect discourse; 'if, as I told him, he wished to say anything.'

24. **quid . . . eis**. 'What he had to do with them.'

26. **quem**. Umbrenus. Cf. page 80, line 14.

32. **dicendi exercitatio**. Lentulus had many of the graces of oratory and enjoyed considerable reputation as a speaker.

Page 79. 5. **ibi**. Here an adverb of time. **perturbatus** has an adversative force.

7. **sine nomine**. To identify the writer. Sallust has preserved the

letter in this form: "*Quis sim, ex eo quem ad te misi cognosces. Fac cogites in quanta calamitate sis, et memineris te virum esse; consideres quid tuae rationes postulent; auxilium petas ad omnibus, etiam ab infimis.*" Sallust's account continues: "*Ad hoc mandata verbis dat; cum ab senatu hostis iudicatus sit, quo consilio servitia repudiet? in urbe parata esse quae iusserit; ne cunctetur ipse propius accedere.*"

9. **ecquid.** Assistance from slaves.

14. **cum, tum.** 'Not only, but also.'

22. **de summa re publica.** 'For the best interests of the state.'

23. **principibus.** The leading men among the senators. These were the consuls for the next year, if elected at the time, the ex-consuls, and the ex-praetors.

25. **perscriptum.** Motions were not presented in written form. After the adoption of a measure it was put in proper form by a committee appointed for the purpose.

31. **viro forti.** For the attitude of Antonius, cf. note on page 45, line 13.

Page 80. 1. **a suis . . . removisset.** 'Because as an individual and as consul he had severed his connection with the members of the conspiracy.'

4. **abdicasset.** A future perfect in the direct form. Legal proceedings could not be brought against Roman magistrates during their term of office. Plutarch says (*Cicero* 19): "After his conviction Lentulus resigned his position as praetor, and, having put off his praetexta in the senate, donned apparel more appropriate to his condition."

7. **in L. Cassium.** Furius, Chilo, Umbrenus, and Cassius fled in season to avoid arrest. Ceparius also attempted to escape, but was arrested and brought back to Rome.

20. **supplicatio.** Originally meant for humiliation and prostration before the gods in times of distress and calamity; the element of thanksgiving was a later addition.

22. **togato.** Previously they had been declared in honor of military commanders.

24. **liberassem.** The words, not the forms, are quoted.

25. **hoc interest, quod.** The course of thought is, 'it would be found that there is this difference, that.'

27. **factum atque transactum.** Legal language, where fullness of expression is employed for clearness and emphasis.

31. **abdicavit.** A Roman magistrate could not be removed from office, but there were evidently ways of inducing him to resign. **ut,** etc. 'So that in punishing Publius Lentulus as a private citizen we might be freed from that scruple which, however, did not keep Gaius Marius from putting to death Gaius Glaucia who was then a praetor' (literally: which Gaius Marius did not have so that he did not kill). **religio.** The embarrassment of proceeding against a Roman magistrate. **C. Mario.** The senate directed Marius to quiet the disturbances in the city, and he confined some of the popular leaders in the Curia Hostilia, where a mob slew them. The facts, as they are known to us, do not at all justify the statement that Marius killed Glaucia.

32. **C. Glauciam.** Cf. note on line 16, page 46.

Page 81. 7. **omnis spes atque opes.** In the next oration, when arguing on a different point, Cicero magnifies the danger.

10. **somnum.** The characteristic of this leader which had made him less to be feared than Catiline.

12. **sed tam diu.** 'But he was to be feared only so long as.'

13. **norat.** A contraction of *noverat*.

14. **aditus tenebat.** 'He understood how to approach.'

18. **cum . . . mandarat.** A general relative conditional sentence in the past. Cf. page 39, 8–10.

24. **dicam id quod sentio.** Cicero is evidently honest in this statement; it accounts for his efforts to get Catiline out of the city and for his extravagant expressions of joy over his departure.

26. **Saturnalia.** *I.e.* Catiline would not have waited so long and thus have given time for the plot to leak out.

Page 82. 3. **ut levissime dicam.** 'To say the least.'

5. **periculis.** Ablative of separation. The following ablatives express manner.

9. **idque,** etc. 'And not only is it true that we can arrive at this conclusion by inference because the guidance of so great matters seems hardly to belong to mortal wisdom, but also . . .'

12. **praesentes.** 'In person,' 'in visible presence.'

14. **ut omittam.** 'To pass over.' **ab occidente.** The quarter where unfavorable omens were seen.

15. **faces, ardorem.** Explanatory of *illa*.

16. **quae tam multa.** 'So many of which.'

17. **haec.** The facts about the conspiracy.

18. **canere.** 'Foretell.' The word gets this meaning from the fact that oracular responses were given in verse.

19. **praetermittendum, relinquendum.** The first expresses an unintentional, the second an intentional act.

21. **Cotta et Torquato consulibus.** In 65 B.C.

22. **Capitolio.** The magnificent temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline Hill, begun in 615 B.C. and completed 533 B.C. It was burned in 83 B.C. and rebuilt, but not finished until 46 B.C. There were three compartments of the cella, — one for Jupiter, one for Juno, and one for Minerva. **de caelo percussas.** 'Struck from heaven,' *i.e.* by lightning. Cf. Cicero (*de Divinatione* II, 45): "*tum statua Nattae, tum simulacra deorum Romulusque et Remus cum altrice belua vi fulminis icti conciderunt.*"

24. **legum aera.** Laws were often engraved upon bronze plates, and temples were commonly used as places of deposit for public documents and records. See page 150 for an illustration showing a *senatus consultum* engraved on a bronze plate.

26. **Romulus.** This is probably the one that is now in the Capitoline Museum at Rome. Some idea of it may be obtained from the cut on page 216.

28. **Etruria.** The Etruscans were a nation of soothsayers.

31. **appropinquare.** 'Were approaching' and would come.

32. **fata.** This conception of fate is that of a destiny which no being, human or divine, may escape. The relation of the gods to fate is presented in a variety of forms by different writers of different periods.

Page 83. 1. **et . . . neque.** "The combination of an affirmative and a negative member is denoted by *et . . . neque* or *neque . . . et*, less frequently *neque . . . que*." Madvig, 458, *c.* **ludi.** Originally all the public games had a religious significance.

4. **facere.** For the infinitive without subject with *iubere*, cf. Caesar (*Gallic War* II, 5).

7. **forum.** For a map of the Forum see page 43. "At the time of the foundation of Rome the bartering trade between the various tribes settled on the heights of the left bank of the Tiber was concentrated in the hollow ground between the Palatine, the Capitoline, and the Quirinal. Around this elementary marketplace, bordering on the marshes of the lesser Velabrum, were a few conical straw huts, such as the one in which the public fire was kept, afterwards the Temple of Vesta. There were also clay pits on the north side, from which the neighbor-

hood took the name of Argiletum, and stone quarries under the Capitoline called Lautumiae, afterwards transformed into a state prison. The marketplace was well supplied with drinking water from local springs, like the Tullianum (which tradition has transformed into a miraculous feature of St. Peter's prison), and the spring of Juturna.

"According to the Roman legend, Romulus and Tatius, after the mediation of the Sabine women, met on the very spot where the battle had been fought, and made peace and an alliance. The spot, a low, damp, grassy field, exposed to the floods of the river Spinon, took the name of Comitium, from the verb *coire*, to assemble. It is possible that, in consequence of the alliance, a road connecting the Roman and the Sabine settlements was made across these swamps; it became afterward the Sacra Via. Tullus Hostilius, the third king, built a stone inclosure on the Comitium, for the meeting of the Senators, named from him Curia Hostilia; then came the state prison built by Ancus Marcius in one of the quarries (the Tullianum). The Tarquins drained the land, transformed the unruly river Spinon into the Cloaca Maxima, gave the Forum a regular (trapezoidal) shape, divided the space around its borders into building lots, and sold them to private speculators for shops and houses; the fronts were to be lined with porticoes.

"These shops, so closely connected with the early life of Rome, were at the beginning of the commonest kind; butchers' stalls (afterwards replaced by the Basilica Sempronia) and butchers' shops, from which Virginius took the knife to stab his daughter. Other *tabernae* were occupied by schools for children, where Appius Claudius first saw Virginia reading. As the dignity of the place increased, ordinary tradesmen disappeared, and their shops were occupied by goldsmiths, silversmiths, money changers, and usurers. Hence the name *tabernae argentariae*, applied, as a general rule, to all the shops; as a distinctive name, to those on the north side. On the occasion of the triumph of L. Papirius, dictator in 308 B.C., the gilt shields of the Samnites were distributed among the owners of the *argentariae* to decorate their shop fronts. There were two rows of them, on either of the longer sides of the Forum; one called *tabernae veteres* (*septem tabernae*) on the shady or south side; one called the *tabernae novae* or *argentariae* on the sunny or north side. The same were designated concisely with the formula '*sub veteribus, sub novis.*'" Lanciani, *The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome.*

10. **conlocandum locaverunt.** 'Let the contract for the erection.' This was among the duties of the censors, but was done by the consuls when there were no censors.

11. **consules illi.** 'The consuls of that year.'

12. **superioribus.** Of 65 and 64 B.C.

14. **Hic.** 'Under these circumstances.' **aversus a vero.** 'Opposed to the truth.'

15. **mente captus.** 'Without the power of reason,' literally, 'taken captive in mind.'

16. **praecipue,** etc. The doctrine of a divine providence that watches over all the affairs of men seems to be marred a little by its particular application to Rome, but it must be remembered that even we are disposed to think that our country is especially blessed of Heaven. There was much materialism in Rome at this time among those who might be called the 'upper classes,' but faith still lived in the middle and lower strata of Roman society.

19. **et ea.** 'And that too.'

22. **Illud.** Explained in the clause *ut . . . statueretur.*

23. **Optimi Maximi.** Titles given to Jupiter as the most powerful among the gods.

25. **aedem Concordiae.** Erected in 367 B.C. by Camillus to commemorate the reconciliation between the patricians and the plebeians after the passage of the Licinian laws. It was at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, between the temple of Saturn and the Mamertine dungeon. It was twice reconstructed, the second time by Tiberius, and was then remarkable for the richness of the material used in its construction and for the treasures of art which it contained. Only a few fragments remain.

29. **etiam.** With the comparative, 'still.'

Page 84. 1. **non ferendus.** Because of his arrogant and presumptuous claims.

2. **haec templa.** The temples of Castor, of Saturn, and of Vesta were near.

3. **Dis.** The emphasis of the sentence is upon this word.

4. **mentem, voluntatem.** The purpose and wish to defeat the conspirators.

8. **ab dis, ereptum.** *I.e.* the gods aided Rome by confounding her foes.

9. **audaciae**. The dative of indirect object instead of the ablative of separation.

10. The *ut* clause is all gathered up in *id* below. **male pacata**. Cf. Caesar (*Gallic War* I, 6): "*Allobrogibus, quod nondum bono animo in populum Romanum viderentur.*"

12. **ultro**. 'Without any solicitation on their part.'

13. **patriciis**. Catiline, Lentulus, and Cethegus were patricians. At this time there were no political privileges enjoyed by this order that were not open to all, but the name still carried with it considerable prestige.

15. **praesertim qui**. 'Especially since they.'

23. **Togati, togato**. The numerous boasts of having conquered the conspirators without an appeal to arms have reference, of course, to the conspirators within the city.

27. **Sulpicium**. Publius Sulpicius Rufus, a wealthy patrician who was elected *tribunus plebis* in 88 B.C. In his tribunate he proposed some changes that were bitterly opposed by the senate. Sulla, the champion of the senate, was about to start for the east to prosecute the war against Mithridates, and his army was at Nola, in Campania. Sulpicius expected that Sulla would use his troops to crush him, and in his own defense he secured the passage of a bill in the popular assembly, taking the command of the Mithridatic war from Sulla and giving it to Marius. Sulla marched his troops to Rome, and in a short time readjusted the political situation in the interests of himself and of the senate. Sulpicius fled, but was overtaken and killed with some of his associates.

29. **Cn. Octavius**. The consuls for 87 B.C. were Lucius Cornelius Cinna, a strong democrat, and Gnaeus Octavius, an Optimate. The settlement of political troubles which Sulla had secured at the point of the sword did not last long after his departure for the east. Proposals similar to those of Sulpicius were made. On the day of voting both parties appeared armed. The bands of Octavius murdered without mercy, and it is estimated that there were ten thousand corpses in the Forum. Cinna was expelled from his office by the senate, and driven into exile. All the disaffected throughout Italy gathered about him, and this army, with Marius at the head, marched on Rome. The city was finally surrendered into the hands of the insurgents, and then began a reign of terror, in which Marius took a most bloody revenge on the aristocracy which had defeated his projects and mocked his weakness.

Marius soon died, and then Cinna ruled for four years, with the title of consul. In 83 B.C. Sulla returned from the war which he had successfully conducted against Mithridates, and then there followed a proscription of the Marian supporters that in extent and in savagery surpassed even the murders of Marius. Cf. Velleius Paterculus (II, 22): "*nihil illa victoria fuisset crudelius, nisi mox Sullana esset secuta.*"

30. **acervis et sanguine.** A case of zeugma, *i.e.* the use of a word with two expressions, with only one of which it is strictly appropriate.

Page 85. 3. **quanta deminutione civium.** Sc. *ultus sit.*

4. **M. Lepidus.** Even after Sulla had resigned the dictatorship, the power of his name and his ability to summon thousands of his old troops at short notice were considerations powerful enough to compel submission to the reorganization of the state as he had left it. But after Sulla's death in 78 B.C. the reaction soon came. The Etruscans had suffered severely from the loss of their homes, which Sulla had taken by force to bestow upon his disbanded troops. The evicted owners now rose against those who had seized their land from the rightful possessors, and the consul, M. Lepidus, was sent to put down the uprising, but instead he put himself at the head of the insurrectionists. In the following year Lepidus, successful at first, was soon overcome by the forces of the government led by his former colleague, Q. Catulus. Lepidus died not long afterward in Sicily.

15. **uno.** Strengthens the superlative.

16. **quale bellum.** 'Such a war as.'

19. **ut . . . ducerentur.** *I.e.* that the conspirators should regard as their enemies all those who could keep out of the courts so long as the city remained as it was.

21. **tantum civium.** 'Only so many citizens.'

22. **quantum . . . restitisset.** 'As should survive the boundless slaughter.'

32. **quod . . . possint.** 'That those who are less worthy may also secure it.'

Page 86. 6. **duos civis.** Pompey and Cicero. Pompey's victories over the pirates and Mithridates made him the foremost man in Rome.

9. **Sed,** etc. 'But since the lot and circumstances of men who do what I have done are not the same as of those. . . .'

13. **vestrum est.** 'It belongs to you.' **si . . . prosunt.** 'If others' achievements have been rewarded, and rightly.'

16. **vobis.** Contrasted with *mihi.*

21. **magna vis,** etc. The feeling that they are about to do an evil deed will manifest itself in their appearance and demeanor, and they will in this way betray their intentions.

28. **qua condicione.** So far as reward and protection are concerned.

30. **mihi quidem ipsi.** 'As for my own case.'

32. **vestro.** 'Conferred by you.'

THE FOURTH CATILINARIAN ORATION

On the day following the examination of the prisoners, the friends and freedmen of Lentulus and Cethegus made preparations to rescue the two men by force. When the consul heard of this movement he stationed troops throughout the city, and on the next day, December 5, the senate was called together to advise what disposition should be made of those who were held in custody.

Decimus Junius Silanus, one of the consuls elect, was first called upon for his opinion, and he spoke in favor of the death penalty. When his turn came, Caesar, now praetor elect, proposed that the property of the accused should be confiscated, and that the men themselves should be kept in confinement in such of the Italian towns as were best able to endure the burden, and that any one who brought forward a measure for the release of the prisoners should be regarded as a traitor.

At some point in the debate Cicero made the address called the fourth Catilinarian oration, in which he very plainly expressed his wish that the conspirators should be punished by death. The wavering senate was finally brought to a decision by the arguments of Marcus Porcius Cato, who urged that for such a crime the only suitable punishment was death.

SUMMARY

Personal considerations must be ignored, and only the general welfare should engage the attention of the senate; the consul is ready to sacrifice his life, if necessary. The senate has already practically condemned the conspirators in what was done before, but the question of their guilt and punishment is now to be discussed as if no action had been taken. So far there are two propositions; that of Silanus, who favors punishment by death; and that of Caesar, who argues for

life imprisonment in the municipal towns, with confiscation of property. By reason of their crimes the conspirators have ceased to be Roman citizens, and therefore they are not entitled to the protection of the Sempronian law. The death penalty is the milder of the two proposed, but there can be no cruelty in punishing so heinous a crime. The entire city will support the government in whatever measures are adopted. A great danger has been narrowly averted, and the punishment of these men must be so severe that no similar attempt will ever again be made. The consul will face the dangers of the situation fearlessly, and asks no other reward than the everlasting remembrance of his services.

Page 88. 4. **depulsum sit.** 'Shall have been removed,' a future perfect in the direct form of the thought. The senators are represented as hesitating and troubled by the thought that, if they adopt severe measures against the conspirators, the friends of the condemned men will endeavor to take the life of Cicero.

8. **Mihi . . . est.** 'If the consulship was given me (by the gods) with this understanding.' Cf. the sentence beginning *Nunc si*, line 20.

9. **perferrem, feram.** In repeating a noun or verb, it is common to use the simpler form, if there is one, for the repetition of the qualification is unnecessary. Halm.

14. **aequitas continetur.** A reference to the fact that the courts were held there. **campus.** The Campus Martius. Consular elections were held there, and were preceded by important religious ceremonies. Cf. page 49, line 23 ff.

15. **summum auxilium.** The senate had charge of foreign relations, and so often listened to appeals for assistance from weaker states.

16. **domus.** Cf. page 48, line 30 ff.

17. **sedes honoris.** The *sella curulis*, a folding stool made of ivory and gold, and used by all curule magistrates as a symbol of power.

19. **tacui, pertuli, concessi, sanavi.** The different methods that Cicero employed in defeating the purposes of the conspirators. **tacui.** Perhaps this word contains a reference to the disclosures that Cicero might have made, implicating other men in the conspiracy. This is the place to discuss the possible connection of Caesar with the plot to overthrow the government, if anything could be gained thereby; but there is little or no evidence, and argument on that question must be

based largely on conjecture. **meo quodam dolore.** 'With some suffering on my part.' **in vestro timore.** 'While you were in fear.' The significance of the two expressions lies mainly in the contrast between *meo* and *vestro*; the burden and danger of the struggle fell upon Cicero, the rest were simply frightened.

20. **Nunc.** The course of thought is that hitherto he has faced many perils unflinchingly; if now at the close of his consulship heaven grants him so great a mission as to save the entire state, then he will gladly submit to any fate that affects him alone.

Page 89. 3. **suum nomen.** The gentile name, Cornelius. Cf. page 77, line 20 ff.

5. **prope.** To soften the arrogant assumption that destiny had appointed him to be the savior of the state.

11. **deos qui.** The gods most held in honor at Rome. **pro eo ac mereor.** 'As I deserve.'

14. **turpis forti.** Because only a cowardly death is disgraceful.

15. **immatura consulari.** Because an ex-consul had already received the highest honors possible. **misera sapienti.** Because Cicero's philosophy taught disregard of death. His treatise *De Morte Contemnenda* is most interesting and instructive. About twenty years after this time, in the closing lines of the second Philippic, Cicero utters these words: "*etenim si abhinc annos prope XX hoc ipso in templo negavi posse mortem immaturam esse consulari, quanto verius nunc negabo seni!*"

16. **fratris.** Quintus Cicero, at this time praetor elect. He was a legate with Caesar in Gaul, and displayed remarkable bravery in his defense of the winter camp of the Romans among the Nervii. In the Civil war he fought on the side of Pompey, and afterward suffered death at the hands of the triumvirs. Quintus had considerable literary ability, but nothing has been preserved to us except some fragmentary lines, and a long letter to his brother, in which he advises him what course to follow in the consulship.

18. **lacrimis.** In Cicero, as well as in the *Aeneid* and in Homer, this expression of grief and sorrow is not regarded as undignified.

20. **uxor.** Terentia, the mother of Marcus and Tullia. The letters of Cicero indicate that the life of the family was harmonious, and in delightful contrast with the laxness that was very common among the upper classes at Rome; but in 46 B.C. Cicero divorced Terentia, and

married a rich young woman. **filia**. Tullia, the much-loved daughter of Cicero. She was married this year to Piso. After her death in 45 B.C. Cicero wrote the essay *de Consolatione*, only the name of which has come down to us.

21. **filius**. The young Marcus, about two years old. One of Cicero's most interesting productions, the *De Officiis*, is addressed to his son while he was studying in Athens. The young man fought with the Pompeians, was afterward a colleague of Augustus in the consulship, and finally went as governor of Syria, the last act recorded of him.

22. **obsidem**. The thought that his son would be a citizen of the Roman state and would share in its glory and perils was enough to make the father faithful in the performance of his duties.

23. **gener**. Gaius Calpurnius Piso Frugi, Tullia's first husband. He was quaestor in 58 B.C., and at that time did what he could for the recall of Cicero from banishment. His death occurred early in 57 B.C., before his father-in-law returned from exile. Since Piso was not yet a member of the senate, he could only stand near the entrance and watch the proceedings from without. **Moveor**. The emphasis is on the copula, 'I *am* influenced.'

24. **sed in eam partem, uti**. 'But in this direction, to wish that.'

28. **incumbite**, etc. Language of the sea. The political horizon is black with indications of tempests.

29. **quae impendent**. The thought is not fully expressed; after *impendent* there is the suggestion, 'and will break over your heads, unless you take heed.' We should expect the future tense instead of *providetis*.

30. For the names and incidents referred to in this and the following lines consult the notes on lines 9–17, page 46.

31. **agrarios**. A general term for those who favored reforms in the assignment of the public lands.

Page 90. 7. **nemo, ne**. A general negative is not changed in force by a following *ne . . . quidem*.

10. **rei**. From *reus*.

11. **iudiciis**. Explained in the following *quod* clauses.

19. **praemia**. There is no definite statement as to what these were.

23. **Sed**, etc. 'But I have begun to bring before you, as if the matter were still undecided, the question, what . . .' **integrum** modifies the *quid* clause.

25. **quae sunt consulis.** 'Which belong to the consul,' *i.e.* to state the case, and the necessity of immediate action.

29. **quicquid est.** 'Whatever you have in mind.' This expression is general, and explained by the following *quocumque . . . inclinant.*

31. **ante noctem.** A *senatus consultum* had no force if passed before sunrise or after sunset, as we are informed by Aulus Gellius.

Page 91. 1. **opinione.** 'Than any one would think.'

4. **provincias.** According to Sallust (*Catilina* 21) Catiline assured his associates that he could depend on Hither Spain and Mauretania.

11. **dignitate.** Silanus was consul elect and Caesar was praetor elect.

13. **Alter.** Silanus. Sallust says that Silanus, influenced by Caesar's speech, afterward voted to postpone consideration of the matter until more military support could be secured.

17. **recordatur.** Caesar had opposed the plan of Silanus on the ground that the course which he proposed was unprecedented. Cicero now assists Silanus by saying, 'and he has in mind the fact that this kind of punishment . . .'

19. **Alter.** Caesar. Sallust has handed down a speech which he assigns to Caesar, of which a very brief abstract is here given:

"In making decisions at critical times men should be entirely free from the influence of any feeling which would affect their judgment. In this case we must be careful lest our feelings lead us into a course of action that is not sanctioned by the laws. Most of the speakers who preceded me have made some brilliant oratorical displays in describing the horrors of the conflict which the prisoners would have caused, but such talk is not to the point. I think that no suitable punishment can be devised for the crime of these conspirators, but we shall be held responsible for punishing the prisoners in a legal manner. Silanus is honest in his motives, and death is none too severe a punishment, but there are laws which direct us not to take the life of a condemned citizen. All tyrannical measures have originated in precedents that were justifiable in themselves, and we must be exceedingly cautious lest we adopt a method of procedure which a less conscientious consul than Cicero might use most unjustly. In early times scourging and punishment by death were legal, but later the Porcian and other laws provided that condemned men should be allowed to go into exile; therefore I oppose the proposition of Silanus as contrary to law. I

suggest that the property of these men be confiscated; that the men themselves be kept in confinement in the municipal towns that have the largest resources; and that, if any one shall hereafter introduce a bill into the senate or bring a measure before the people with reference to these men, the senate shall regard him as an enemy of the state and hostile to the welfare of all."

20. **naturae**. In accordance with the Epicurean system of philosophy, which taught that death was the end for mortals.

25. **ista**. 'That of yours.' Caesar's motion is presented, with a comment on each clause.

26. **difficultatem**. Because the cities would refuse such a burden, if they should be permitted to do as they wished.

28. **qui**, etc. 'Who will not think that it belongs to their position to refuse that which you will have decided upon for the welfare of all.'

Page 92. 5. **uno**. Sc. *dolore*.

6. **Itaque**. Cicero says that the logical conclusion of the foregoing statements is that there is no punishment beyond the grave, and all stories about tortures of the wicked are tales invented to frighten evil doers. In his oration for Cluentius Cicero asserts that future punishment is a myth; but in the fourteenth Philippic (page 229, line 9 ff.) the opposite statement is made. The fact is that it is idle to look for Cicero's beliefs in his public speeches.

9. **voluerunt**. 'Asserted.'

11. **mea**. H. 449, 1 (408, I, 2); M. 230, 2; A. & G. 222, *a*; G. 381; B. 211, 1, *a*; L. & M. 579, 580.

13. **popularis**. The different meanings of the word should be carefully kept in mind.

16. **nescio an**. 'I am inclined to think that.' In this expression it is always to be understood that the inclination of the speaker's mind is toward the affirmative.

20. **maiorum**. In the *Aeneid* the origin of the Julian gens is traced back to Iulus, the son of Aeneas.

21. **obsidem**. By his severity toward the accused Caesar has shown that the safety of the country is nearer to his heart than partisan considerations. **Intellectum est**. When Caesar expressed his views.

23. **saluti populi consulentem**. A definition of *animum vere popularem*.

24. **popularis**. The terms *populares* and *optimates* are defined in

pro Sestio (96): "*Duo genera semper in hac civitate fuerunt eorum, qui versari in re publica atque in ea se excellentius gerere studuerunt; quibus ex generibus alteri se populares, alteri optimates et haberi et esse voluerunt. Qui ea quae faciebant quaeque dicebant multitudini iucunda volebant esse, populares, qui autem ita se gerebant ut sua consilia optimo cuique probarent, optimates habebantur.*"

26. **is.** There is some authority for supposing that the man mentioned here was Quintus Metellus Nepos, who had been elected tribune for the following year, and who refused to allow Cicero to present the usual report at the close of his term of office, declaring that a man who had condemned Roman citizens unheard should not himself be heard.

29. **qui.** The antecedent is the subject of *iudicarit*. **quaesitori.** Cicero refers to himself as a *quaesitor*, because he presided at the examination of the Allobroges and the conspirators.

30. **de tota re et causa.** 'About the whole matter in general and the particular question before us.'

32. **legem Sempronian**. Proposed by Gaius Gracchus and passed in 123 B.C. It declared that any judgment that affected the life or liberty of citizens must be endorsed by the people.

Page 93. 1. **qui,** etc. In the preceding paragraph Caesar was praised for being superior to the demagogues of his party; Cicero now declares that Caesar is unprejudiced enough to recognize the fact that the Sempronian law had reference to Roman citizens only, and these traitors have by their crimes ceased to be citizens. The argument has, of course, no force. See note on *iussu consulis*, page 45, line 19.

3. **latorem.** C. Gracchus. **iussu populi.** A misstatement, for Gracchus was killed by a mob whose only authority was that the senate had armed the consuls with dictatorial powers.

4. **idem.** Caesar. **largitorem.** Although he spent large sums in entertainments for the people.

10. **in perniciem.** 'To the ruin.'

15. **ad contionem.** The fact that so prominent a democrat as Caesar had proposed the measure would make it easier for Cicero to discuss the matter before the people afterward.

21. **Nam,** etc. 'For, while I am quite severe in this matter, yet so may I enjoy the safety of the state with you, as I am not influenced by harshness of heart — for who is more tender-hearted than I? — but by . . .'

28. **mihi**. Dative of reference.

29. **furor**. Sc. *eius*, modified by *bacchantis*.

31. **purpuratum**. The word suggests the pomp and splendor of an Asiatic court.

Page 94. 1. **familias**. The earliest form of the genitive singular in this declension.

10. **Mihi**, etc. Sc. *videatur*. Then the *qui* clause would be equivalent to a clause of condition.

20. **Nisi vero**. The following statement is ironical.

21. **L. Caesar**. Lucius Julius Caesar Strabo, consul in 64 B.C. He spoke in favor of punishing the conspirators by death, and cited the cases of his relatives to show that such a course was not unprecedented.

23. **virum**. Lentulus.

24. **avum**. Marcus Fulvius Flaccus (see note on page 46, line 12). Lucius Caesar's mother was Fulvia, daughter of Marcus Flaccus.

25. **filium eius**. The younger son of Flaccus. In the disorder which preceded the death of Gracchus this boy was sent to Opimius to secure a compromise, if possible. Opimius put the lad into prison and afterward slew him.

27. **Quorum**. 'What deed of these men (just mentioned) is like (the affair before us)?'

31. **avus Lentuli**. Publius Cornelius Lentulus, consul in 162 B.C.

Page 96. 5. **inflammandam**. Sallust says that this task was assigned to Statilius and Gabinius.

6. **Vereamini, censeo**. 'You fear, I suppose.'

12. Sallust mentions a motion made by Nero, that voting on this question be postponed until better protection could be assured.

14. **eorum**. A modifier of *voces*.

16. **transigunda**. *-undus* is an earlier form of the gerundive than *-endus*.

Page 97. 4. **dissensione**. For many years there had been contention as to what classes of citizens should compose the juries in the *quaestiones perpetuae*. One of the Gracchan laws, passed in 122 B.C., transferred this privilege from the senators to the *equites*. Sulla changed this arrangement, and the dissatisfaction that followed resulted in the passage of the Aurelian law in the year 70 B.C., in accordance with which law the jurymen were selected from the senators, the *equites*, and the *tribuni aerarii*.

12. **hic dies.** The quaestors began their duties on the Nones of December, when their provinces were determined by lot; in the same way and at the same time the clerks were assigned to their duties.

20. **Operae pretium est.** 'It is worth while.'

22. **fortunam huius civitatis.** 'Citizenship.'

29. **qui modo.** 'If only.'

Page 98. 1. **hoc.** Explained by *concursare* and *sperare.*

3. **tabernas.** They were on both sides of the Forum. See note on page 83, line 7.

15. **incensis.** Sc. *tabernis;* 'if the shops had been burned.' **futurum fuit.** 'What was it likely to be?'

25. **arcem et Capitolium.** On the Capitoline Hill there were two elevations; the northern was the arx, on the southern was the Capitolium.

26 **Penatium.** The temple was on the Velia.

Page 99. 2. **civili causa.** 'A political question.'

4. **Cogitate.** A use of participles in the place of verbs that can not be imitated in English. Translate, 'Think with how great toil this government was founded . . . and how one night . . .'

6. **una nox.** It is not clear what night Cicero has in mind. He may refer either to the night of the meeting at Laeca's house, or to the night when the conspirators and the Allobroges were placed under arrest.

13. **ad sententiam.** 'To the voting.'

20. **me factorum.** For the cases, see H. 457 (409, III); M. 229; A. & G. 221, *b*; G. 377; B. 209, 1; L. & M. 585.

26. **Scipio.** The older Africanus, who finished the second Punic war by his victory at Zama, 202 B.C.

32. **bis.** By the victories over the Cimbri and the Teutones.

Page 100. 4. **nisi forte.** *Nisi forte* and *nisi vero* regularly introduce ironical statements.

8. **uno loco.** 'In one respect.'

13. **cum.** 'Although.' **reppuleris** and **possis** have as subject the indefinite pronoun of the second person 'you.'

22. **conspirationem.** It lasted only a very short time.

24. Cicero here enumerates all the advantages which he lost by remaining in the city.

25. **provincia.** Either Macedonia, which he handed over to Anto-

nius, or Cisalpine Gaul, which he afterward relinquished. **triumpho**. There might be enough fighting connected with the government of a province to entitle the governor to the honor of a triumphal procession.

27. **clientelis hospitiisque**. The relation between a *cliens* and a *patronus* was that of a dependent to a superior; the *cliens* served his *patronus* in whatever way he could, while the *patronus* gave his *cliens* protection. The relation between *hospites*, called *hospitium*, was one of equality. It will be remembered that Sanga was the *patronus* of the Allobroges and Cicero was the *patronus* of Reate. Individuals, corporations, and even states found it advantageous to have a representative of their interests at Rome, and they could in turn give their representatives social and political assistance. Popular governors were often honored in this way.

28. **quae . . . comparo**. Cicero means that with such resources as are at his command in the city it is as difficult to maintain those connections as it is to secure new ones, and therefore he lost a great opportunity when he gave up his province.

Page 101. 6. **suo solius periculo**: 'With danger to himself alone.'

Marcus Porcius Cato also addressed the senate. He denounced the degeneracy of the period, and urged the necessity of punishing the traitors promptly and severely in order to prevent similar plots. The senators then voted that the prisoners should be put to death, and Cicero had them strangled in the Tullianum before night. The Tullianum was the oldest prison at Rome, and is still to be seen on the eastern slope of the Capitoline hill, to the right of the ascent from the Forum. It is also called the Mamertine dungeon, from a statue of Mars which stood near; but this name dates only from medieval times. Lanciani says: "The Carcer Tullianum (St. Peter's Prison) is mentioned by Livy as having been built by Ancus Marcius in a place near and a little higher than the Forum, *carcer imminens foro*. It contained an underground cell, formerly a cave named Tullianum, from a *tullus* or jet of water which sprang from the rock. It was used as a place of execution, and Sallust depicts it as a dark, filthy, and frightful den, twelve feet underground, walled in and covered with massive stone walls. The façade is very severe in style, and has an inscription commemorating the repairs to the prison, made at the time of Tiberius by C. Vibius Rufinus and M. Cocceius Nerva. Nichols justly remarks

that 'the Carcer plays a part in Roman history like that of the Tower of London in English. The Tullianum was, if one may say so, a secret Tower Hill. One of the first heroes of the long tale of miseries is Pleminius, who, being detained in prison for his excesses at Locri, was convicted of bribing men to set fire to the city, lowered into the Tullianum, and executed. The same fate befell Lentulus, Cethegus, and several other conspirators during the Catilinarian troubles. Cicero, who played such a leading part in them, speaks of the Carcer as having been ordained by the kings as the avenger of heinous and notorious crimes. The jail is also associated with the name of King Jugurtha (and Vercingetorix), starved to death in the lower hole. The body of Seianus, the disgraced minister of Tiberius, was cast on the Scalae Gemoniae (steps adjoining the prison), and also those of his innocent children, whose execution was marked by circumstances of frightful atrocity. Here also the headless trunk of Flavius Sabinus, brother of Vespasian, was thrown by the soldiers of Vitellius, and soon after Vitellius himself met his end on the same spot. The Carcer, like the Tower, had also its literary reminiscences. Naevius is said to have written two of his plays while confined in prison for his attacks on the aristocracy.'"

Meanwhile Catiline continued to receive recruits until he had two legions of troops very poorly armed. Antonius and Quintus Metellus Celer advanced toward the rebels, and finally drove them into a place from which they could not escape. The discouraging tidings which had come from Rome to the insurgents concerning the exposure of their plans and the death of their leaders had thinned the ranks considerably by desertions, but the brave remnant resolved to fight, and they were all slain.

THE ORATION FOR POMPEY'S COMMISSION

The kingdom of Pontus, an offshoot of Persia, was founded at the beginning of the fourth century B.C. by Ariobarzanes I. Six kings, or satraps, reigned in succession until 120 B.C., when Mithridates VI came to the throne at the death of his father Mithridates Euergetes. At the time of his accession he was only eleven years old. Of his boyhood and youth there are many remarkable tales, narrating the plots which his guardians formed against his life, his strength and skill in

athletic contests and hunting, and his ability to converse in more than twenty languages and dialects. It is recorded that one morning he could not be found, and when he returned several months later, after being given up for lost, he had traveled in disguise over all western Asia, and had secured a thorough acquaintance with both land and people. To sum up in a word the evidence concerning his character as a man and ruler, he seems to have been a genuine Oriental despot both in virtues and in vices, the one point of marked unlikeness being his tireless energy.

At the age of twenty Mithridates Eupator, as he was called, began to enlarge his dominions, annexing Colchis, Lesser Armenia, the Tauric Chersonese, and the eastern coast of the Black Sea; and he still further strengthened his position by giving his daughter Cleopatra to Tigranes, the king of Armenia. In these aggressive movements the ambitious young ruler came in contact with the Romans, to whom the exiled princes appealed for assistance. An apparently satisfactory settlement of the situation was secured by Sulla, who at that time was governor of Cilicia; but within a short time after Sulla's departure from Asia Tigranes drove Ariobarzanes from the throne of Cappadocia, and in Bithynia a pretender rose against King Nicomedes. It was evident that the cause of the disturbances was Mithridates, and the Roman government dispatched Manius Aquillius as a special commissioner to assist Lucius Cassius, the governor of the Roman province of Asia, in the restoration of the dethroned monarchs. It is said that Aquillius conducted the negotiations with reference to his own interests, and that his avarice was the cause of the war which followed. However that may be, Mithridates was soon in the field with an immense number of troops, the entire east was aroused, the insignificant forces of the Romans were easily defeated; Aquillius, after being tortured in every way, was finally killed by molten gold poured down his throat, and in accordance with an order issued by Mithridates eighty thousand or more Italians in Asia were massacred at one time.

It was not easy for Rome to deal with the situation. The effects of the Social war were still felt, and the civil struggle was at hand. Sulla received orders to go to the east, but before he could start he was deposed, and the command of his troops was given to Marius. The soldiers remained loyal to Sulla, and he at once marched to Rome, conquered his foes, and at last, in 87 B.C., he arrived in Greece, which he

found wholly in the power of the Pontic armies. At Chaeronea in 86 B.C. and at Orchomenos in 85 B.C. the forces of Mithridates, commanded by his best generals, received a crushing defeat from the Romans. Meanwhile in those countries where Mithridates was at first enthusiastically welcomed as a deliverer from Roman rule, there was a decided change in public sentiment, for the conqueror began to manifest his real despotic character as soon as he felt secure in his conquests. Sulla also received assistance from another source. After his departure from Rome the Marian faction again secured control, and sent Lucius Flaccus with two legions to supersede him. On the way the soldiers deposed Flaccus and put in his place Gaius Flavius Fimbria, who arrived in the east in time to inflict a defeat on a son of Mithridates, and also on Mithridates himself. Peace was declared between Sulla and Mithridates, the latter binding himself to surrender all his acquisitions in Asia, to pay the Roman government a generous sum for the expenses of the war, and to give up a large fleet. The threatened conflict between the rival generals, Sulla and Fimbria, was averted by the refusal of Fimbria's troops to fight against their countrymen and by the death of Fimbria, who killed himself soon afterward. In 83 B.C. Sulla placed Lucius Licinius Murena in charge of Roman interests in Asia Minor, and returned to Rome to meet his enemies there and reorganize the state in behalf of the aristocracy. What is often called the second Mithridatic war was simply an engagement between Murena and Mithridates, in which the Roman was worsted. The only outcome of this fighting was a renewal of the peace which Sulla and Mithridates had made.

In 74 B.C. Nicomedes III, the king of Bithynia, died, having bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans. Mithridates supported the claims of an alleged son of the king, and in this way reopened the struggle with his old antagonists. He expected and received assistance from the insurgents in Crete, from the pirates, and from Sertorius, who sent officers to train the eastern armies in Roman tactics. The command of the Roman army was given to the consuls of the year 74 B.C., Marcus Cotta and Lucius Lucullus who had been a legate in Sulla's army. Cotta was soon besieged in Chalcedon and seemed likely to be destroyed, when his colleague came to the rescue. Mithridates then attacked Cyzicus with a large force, but Lucullus compelled him to retire with great losses. A naval victory followed, and then Mithridates began to retreat inland, pursued by Lucullus. At Cabira the Romans were again

victorious, and only the eagerness of the soldiers for plunder saved the life of the Pontic king, who fled to Armenia, where Tigranes gave him shelter, but refused to admit him to court. For some time after the Romans were engaged in the capture of such towns as Amisus and Sinope, which made a desperate resistance. Meanwhile a legate was sent to Tigranes to demand that he surrender Mithridates to the Romans. The demand was refused, and Lucullus advanced into Armenia. Near Tigranocerta the Romans met the Armenians, and easily routed a force many times larger than their own.

Lucullus now had other foes to encounter. There was disaffection among the soldiers, who objected to the strict discipline of the commander and to further service in lands so remote. There was also opposition to Lucullus at Rome among the capitalists, whose financial gains were somewhat diminished by the measures which Lucullus had taken to relieve the distress of the provincials. The mutiny of the troops compelled Lucullus to retire into Mesopotamia, and the winter of 68 B.C. was spent in winter quarters in Nisibis. In the following year Triarius, one of Lucullus' legates, received so crushing a defeat at the hands of Mithridates that Lucullus learned of the disaster from the reports of the natives, not from the soldiers. The dissatisfaction at Rome now manifested itself in the recall of Lucullus and in the appointment of Manius Acilius Glabrio to take charge of affairs in Pontus and Bithynia. When Glabrio arrived at his new post, he found the situation so little to his liking that he refused to take the troops from Lucullus.

In 66 B.C. a tribune, Gaius Manilius, proposed a law to recall the commanders who were then in Asia, and to extend Pompey's power over all the east. The power which Pompey already possessed was a commission to extirpate the pirates who for many years had destroyed commerce, and had even ventured to approach Rome and carry away captives to be held for ransom. Pompey received this appointment in 67 B.C. in accordance with a law proposed by a tribune, Aulus Gabinius, which provided that some one of consular rank should have *imperium* for three years over the Mediterranean and over the provinces to a distance of fifty miles inland, and that he should have men and ships enough, with as much money as should be needed. The situation had been so serious and Pompey's success was so complete that he earned the gratitude of all, and it was not difficult to secure the passage of the bill, although it was opposed by members of the aristocratic party on

the ground that to put so much power in the hands of one man was a violation of the constitution and a dangerous precedent to establish. Pompey was as successful in this as in the piratic war, and soon forced Mithridates into exile in the northern country, where the old monarch, deserted by even his own son, preferred death to life in defeat.

Cicero was praetor for the year 66 B.C. Up to that time his public speaking had been confined to the courts; now he made his first address to the people in a *contio* called for the purpose of discussing the proposition of Manilius. The speech is a model in form, and in this respect it may be regarded as superior to the Catilinarian orations; it must be admitted, however, that the argument is often somewhat superficial, and more suited to a politician than to a statesman.

OUTLINE

I. **Introduction** (*Exōrdium*). Cicero explains why this is his first appearance on the *rostra*, asserts that he will serve the people during his praetorship, and expresses his delight at having a subject so well suited to an orator in a new and trying situation.

II. **Statement of the Case** (*Nārrātiō*). Subject states are assailed by two powerful kings, public and private interests are in jeopardy, and a new commander must be chosen.

III. **Treatment of the Subject** (*Partītiō*). There are three points for consideration: the character of the war, its importance, the choice of a commander.

IV. **Affirmative Argument** (*Cōnfīrmātiō*). In this war the honor of the Roman people is involved, the safety of allies is endangered, the largest and surest revenues are likely to be lost, and many Roman citizens may lose their property. Lucullus has won brilliant victories, but his successes have been counterbalanced by reverses that were due to circumstances beyond his control; the situation, therefore, is critical. Pompey has the essential qualities of an able general, and also possesses moral qualities which make him an ideal commander for this war.

V. **Objections Answered** (*Cōnfūtātiō*). The objection of Hortensius, that so much power should not be put into the hands of one man, experience has shown to be without foundation. The objection which Catulus makes, that there are no precedents for such a course, is wholly out of line with the facts. The crisis demands immediate

action, and Pompey is the only one who possesses the necessary qualifications.

VI. **Conclusion** (*Perōrātiō*). Cicero pledges his hearty support of the measure, and affirms that he has been influenced by no selfish considerations.

Page 102. 1. **frequens conspectus vester.** 'The sight of you gathered about in crowds,' literally, 'your crowded appearance.'

2. **multo iucundissimus.** 'The most pleasant' (of sights). **hic locus.** The *rostra.*

3. **amplissimus, ornatissimus.** *I.e.* the *rostra* is the most distinguished place for the discussion of public questions, and confers the most honor upon a speaker. The general meaning of this sentence is that Cicero's failure to appear before the people before had not been due to any lack of appreciation of what might be gained by such a course, but to wholly different considerations. His purpose in advocating the appointment of Pompey was to secure his support when the consulship should become a possibility. Cf. note on line 30, page 130.

4. **hoc aditu laudis.** 'This road to fame,' ablative of separation with *prohibuerunt.*

5. **optimo cuique.** 'To all the best men.' **maxime patuit.** This meeting was a *contio*, that is, the people assembled at the call of some magistrate who had a measure which he wished to lay before the voters for consideration. No one might address a *contio* except the magistrate who convoked it, or any one whom he designated. A *contio* was for debate only; the voting was done in the comitia. **voluntas.** Sc. *prohibuit.*

6. **rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae.** 'Plans formed at the beginning of manhood,' *i.e.* at the time when the *toga virilis* was assumed.

7. **Nam,** etc. His youthfulness and the conviction that an orator ought to bring to the *rostra* nothing but the finished product of his best powers were considerations that led him to remain in the courts.

8. **huius auctoritatem loci.** *I.e.* the influence which this place gives one who is permitted to speak here.

12. **neque** may be translated as a simple negative. The *-que* is correlative with *et* below in the sense of *et . . . et.* Logically the clause is dependent. 'While this place has never been,' etc. **vacuus ab eis.** 'Without those.'

13. **privatorum.** Contrasted with *vestram causam.* There have been many to support the interests of the people, while Cicero has devoted his energies to the needs of individuals.

14. **caste integreque.** The *lex Cincia*, passed 204 B.C., provided that lawyers should not receive fees for their services. Cicero asserts that he has never violated the provisions of that law. There was no law, however, against receiving 'presents' from a client. **integreque.** Because he had never accepted a bribe from a client's opponent. **iudicio.** As expressed at the polls.

15. **fructum.** The praetorship.

16. **dilationem comitiorum.** Postponement of an election occurred whenever the omens were unfavorable. In such cases all that had been done up to the time of postponement was null and void. **primus** does not indicate rank, but simply order of selection. The praetors were all of the same rank, and after election their places were determined by lot. See pages 27 and 28. **centuriis.** Praetors were elected in the *comitia centuriata*. See pages 21 and 22.

18. **quid aliis praescriberetis.** *I.e.* what course you bade others take who might wish to be rewarded in like manner.

19. **Nunc.** Prominence is given this word by its position. **auctoritatis.** The personal influence which the office conferred upon the one who held it.

20. **honoribus mandandis.** 'By giving me public offices.' Cicero had been quaestor and aedile. **ad agendum facultatis.** 'Ability to discuss public questions.'

21. **quantum . . . adferre.** 'As almost daily practice in speaking could bring to an energetic man from practice at the bar.'

23. **utar.** The object is an unexpressed pronoun referring to *auctoritatis*.

25. **potissimum.** 'Above all others.' **ei rei.** Ability as an orator. His election to the praetorship was a recognition not only of his faithful services as a lawyer but also of his oratorical powers.

Page 103. 2. **illud.** Explained by the *quod* clause. Cicero says that he ought to rejoice because in this new and trying situation he has a subject upon which any one could talk.

4. **Dicendum est enim.** 'For I am to speak.'

5. **virtute.** 'Ability as a general.'

6. **orationis.** 'Theme.'

9. **ut . . . proficiscatur.** The purpose of making the statement contained in *infertur*.

12. **relictus.** Mithridates was 'left to himself' after being almost destroyed, because Lucullus was more and more hampered by the disaffection among his troops.

13. **lacessitus.** Tigranes was provoked to action by the arrogant demand of Claudius, a legate of Lucullus, that he should surrender Mithridates to the Romans. Until then the Armenian king had taken no active part in the struggle. **Asiam.** The Roman province of Asia in the western part of Asia Minor.

14. **Equitibus.** The capitalists of Rome were among the *equites*.

17. **necessitudine.** Cicero was of an equestrian family.

18. **causam rei publicae.** How the general welfare and the interests of individuals are both involved in this war is explained in chapter VII.

19. **vestra provincia.** Bequeathed to the Romans by King Nicomedes III, who died childless.

20. **regnum Ariobarzanis.** Cappadocia.

21. **Totum.** 'Wholly.'

23. **qui.** Glabrio. He did almost nothing.

25. **civibus.** Those residing in these lands.

Page 104. 7. pacis ornamenta. *I.e.* the revenues are used to provide games, erect public buildings, and make various improvements; in times of war they also help meet the extraordinary expenses.

9. **quibus.** Dative with *consulendum*. **a quibus.** The agent is expressed by the ablative instead of the dative, to avoid confusion with the indirect object.

11. Cicero appeals here to patriotism and further on to self-interest.

13. **bello superiore.** It is common in histories of Rome to recognize three wars with Mithridates, but evidently Cicero did not regard the little fighting done by Murena as worthy of being called a war.

14. **insedit, inveteravit.** The name of the Roman people is represented as a fabric into which a stain has settled and upon which it has remained too long. The readiness with which this order for a general massacre was obeyed may not fully indicate the character of Roman rule in the East, but it certainly does show how the Romans were regarded by the Asiatics.

16. **una significatione litterarum.** 'By a simple message conveyed by letter.' *litterarum* is a subjective genitive.

18. **suscepit**. Very uncommon with *poenam*.

19. **tertium et vicesimum**. Since the massacre.

20. **neque Cappadociae**. 'And not even of Cappadocia.' This country he had secured by conquest. The latter part of this sentence means that the one who murdered so many Roman citizens is not only unpunished, but he is actually no longer willing to remain in the remote regions of his kingdom, and is carrying on operations in full view of all Asia, in lands that are subject to the Roman government.

22. **hoc est**. 'That is.'

25. Sulla celebrated a triumph in 81 B.C. and Murena in 80 B.C.

27. **pulsus superatusque**. Adversative.

29. **quod egerunt**. 'Because they prosecuted the war.' **quod reliquerunt**. 'For leaving it unfinished.' There may be here a sarcastic reference to the inactivity of Glabrio.

30. **res publica**. The Marian party regained control at Rome immediately after Sulla's departure, and under the leadership of Cinna they ruled with a high hand. It was to oppose these popular movements that Sulla hastened toward Italy as soon as possible, and perhaps this is the consideration which influenced him in granting peace to Mithridates on so favorable terms.

Page 105 3. **permagnos**. The prefixes *per-* and *con-* have the same intensive force when joined with adjectives. The main part of the royal army had more than one hundred thousand men, sixteen thousand cavalrymen, and one hundred scythe-chariots, besides a fleet of four hundred vessels.

6. **duces**. Those in Spain. The rebels in Crete and the pirates also assisted Mithridates.

7. **disiunctissimis maximeque diversis**. 'Most widely separated and very different from each other.'

8. **binis**. Distributives are regularly used with nouns that are plural in form but singular in meaning, whenever they have a plural significance. H. 164, 3 (174, 2, 3); M. 74, 1; A. & G. 95, *b*; G. 97, 3; B. 81, 4, *b*; L. & M. 1081.

9. **ancipiti contentione**. 'A contest carried on in two places.'

10. **de imperio**. 'For supremacy.'

11. **Sed tamen**. *I.e.* despite the extensive preparations of Mithridates. **Sertorianae atque Hispaniense**. See note on line 6, page 113.

12. **firmamenti**. Support from outside sources. **roboris**. Strength in itself. The facts do not justify Cicero in this comparison; possibly he is painting the situation in vivid colors in order to make Pompey's achievements seem more brilliant.

14. The administration of Lucullus was such that his successes seem attributable to his ability, his reverses to misfortune.

19. **ei**. Cf. note on *audaciae*, page 84, line 9.

22. **exorsus**. 'The first part.'

28. **Corinthum**. Troubles between the Achaeans and other members of the Achaean league necessitated Roman interference, and ambassadors were sent, who received very scant courtesy. In the uprising which followed, the Roman senate directed that Corinth should be leveled to the ground, and the order was executed by Lucius Mummius. The city was afterward rebuilt by Julius Caesar.

29. **totius Graeciae lumen**. 'The eye of all Greece.' **exstinctum**. In agreement with *lumen* rather than with *Corinthum*.

30. **legatum**. Manius Aquillius, the commissioner sent to secure a settlement of the troubles in the East. He was captured by Mithridates while giving assistance and encouragement to Nicomedes, the antagonist of Mithridates, and so was thought to have forfeited his privileges as an ambassador. After forcing him to travel about the country, proclaiming his name and rank, his captors finally put him to death by pouring melted gold down his throat in mockery of his avarice.

Page 106. 17. **audent, periculo**. From fear of Lucullus and Glabrio, who had not yet left Asia.

21. **Quo . . . aegrius**. 'And for this reason they are deprived of his help all the more unwillingly.'

23. **repressos**. The meaning is that Pompey's arrival in Cilicia deterred Mithridates and Tigranes from making any further advance in that direction.

26. **quorum . . . commendetis**. 'To intrust their welfare to such a man.'

Page 107. 4. **Antiocho**. Antiochus the Great. In his conquests he attacked some powers that appealed to Rome. Read Mommsen, Vol. II, pages 444–468. **Philippo**. Philip V. of Macedonia. Rhodes and Pergamus sought the protection of Rome against Philip's aggressive acts.

5. **Aetoli**. They were zealous in advancing the interests of Anti-

ochus in Greece, and were persistent in their attacks on other Grecian states. In 189 B.C. Marcus Fulvius Nobilior dictated to them humiliating terms of peace. **Poenis.** Massinissa, king of Numidia, made encroachments on the territory of the Carthaginians. War broke out in consequence, and the Romans began the third Carthaginian war, ostensibly, at least, in support of their ally, Massinissa.

10. **tutandas**: *I.e.* the revenues are barely equal to the outlay.

15. **utilitatem.** The provincial revenues contribute largely to Rome's expenses in war, and to the expenditures for improvements in time of peace.

18. **cum venit.** Cf. note on *proposui*, page 93, line 30.

24. **ex portu**, etc. The three kinds of revenue mentioned here are the port duties, the tax on produce, and the tax for the use of pasture land.

32. **publicani.** The Roman government did not collect taxes in the provinces, but awarded the contract to the highest bidder. The taxes often amounted to so large sums that great stock companies were formed for their collection.

Page 108. 4. **qui**, etc. 'Who are a source of revenue to you.' The clause refers to the *publicani*.

7. **Ac ne**, etc. 'And this consideration also should not be overlooked by you, which I had set before myself as the last point for discussion when I began to speak of the character of the war, that the war affects the property of many Roman citizens, for whom . . .'

11. **et.** Used with *deinde* in line 18 in about the same sense as *et . . . et.*

12. **rationes et copias.** 'Business interests and capital.'

18. **ceteris ordinibus.** Than the *equites*, to whom the *publicani* belonged.

20. **partim eorum.** 'Some of whom.'

21. **Est**, etc. 'It therefore belongs to your kindness to keep a large number of those citizens from loss.'

23. **sapientiae.** In the same construction as *humanitatis*.

25. **Etenim**, etc. The general meaning is that this consideration is of little value, that the revenues of the state may be recovered by a victory of the troops, even if the taxes now due are not collected, for the same men will not have the means to assume such contracts again on account of their losses, and others will not be willing to do so on

account of their fear of being neglected in the same manner. **parvi.** For the case, cf. note on *tanti*, page 55, line 13. **his.** The text is uncertain, but with this reading the most natural supposition is that *vectigalibus* is to be understood with *his*, and the two words refer to the taxes then due the *publicani*, who had already paid the government for the right to collect them. **amissis.** *I.e.* to the *publicani*.

Page 109. 1. fidem. 'Credit.'

2. ut non trahant. 'Without dragging.'

5. ratio pecuniarum. 'System of finance.' Rome was the banking center of the world.

7. illa. 'Those in that country.'

8. ut non. 'Without that.'

16. In quo. 'In the treatment of this topic.'

23. urbem. Cyzicus, an island of Mysia. It was a very flourishing city, and in close sympathy with the Romans. Mithridates laid siege to the town in 74 B.C. and was bravely opposed by the Cyzicenes. Lucullus marched to the relief of his besieged friends, and finally compelled Mithridates to retire with the loss of about two hundred thousand men. This defeat had all the more significance because Mithridates had entire control of the sea, all the Roman ships having been destroyed when Cotta was besieged in Chalcedon a short time before.

28. classem. Soon after the siege of Cyzicus, a large fleet of the enemy started westward with the intention, it was claimed, of carrying the war into Italy. Lucullus, who had successfully fought some naval engagements in the first Mithridatic war, secured a few vessels, overtook this fleet near Lemnos, and won a decisive victory. There were many Marians on board the eastern ships.

Page 110. 1. Sinopen. The birthplace of Mithridates. These and other towns made a stubborn resistance, and were subdued only with the greatest difficulty.

5. alios reges. Tigranes, also the kings of the Bosporani and of the Parthians.

7. salvis sociis. They were not ruined by forced contributions to the war.

9. ita. 'And bestowed in such a way.' A participle may have been lost, but the context makes the meaning clear.

17. Medea. After the Argonauts had secured the Golden Fleece, and were about to return to their native land, Jason decided to take

Medea with them, since the assistance which she gave them in defeating the designs of her father Aeëtes rendered her stay at home impossible. Medea abducted her little brother Absyrtus, whom she cut into pieces and scattered behind her in order to check her father's pursuit.

25. **nostri conligunt.** There is a story that when Mithridates was almost in the hands of the pursuing soldiers a mule loaded with gold was turned loose and, while the Romans were dividing the spoil, the king escaped.

Page 111. 3. **gravis atque vehemens opinio.** 'A strong and deep-seated suspicion.' *opinio* is explained in the infinitive clause below.

5. **fani.** Mommsen says that this was probably the temple of the Persian Nanaea or Anaitis in Elymais or the modern Luristan, the most celebrated and the richest shrine in the whole region of the Euphrates.

10. **longinquitate, desiderio.** Lucullus had won a victory at Tigranocerta, the city mentioned in the line above, and was then marching toward Artaxata.

12. **Fuit illud extremum.** 'This was the outcome.'

20. **ut nomen regale.** 'So that the name of king.'

28. **calamitatem.** The defeat of Triarius at Ziela in 67 B.C. Lucullus was marching to his relief at the time.

29. **ut,** etc. There was not enough left of the army to send a regular report of the battle to Lucullus.

30. **Hic,** etc. 'Just at this time.'

Page 112. 3. **qui iam stipendiis confecti.** These were the troops which the Marian party sent to Asia under the command of L. Valerius Flaccus, who was to supersede Sulla.

5. **ea.** explained by the *quantum* clause. **vos coniectura perspicite.** 'See for yourselves by inference.' There are many other facts that might be mentioned, but you can judge for yourselves how menacing you think that the war is now.

7. **coniungant.** 'Undertake together.'

13. **videatur** 'As it seems.'

15. **haec deliberatio.** Explained in the indirect question below.

25. **ludo atque disciplinis.** For an account of the Roman schools and studies consult the appendix of Becker's *Gallus*.

27. **patris.** Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo, who commanded troops in many of the engagements of the Social war, and was afterward summoned to Rome to defend it from the attack of Cinna. The younger

Pompey was, then, with his father in the Social war and served with him as a soldier in the Civil war.

30. **imperator**. When Sulla was returning from Asia after the first Mithridatic war, Pompey raised three legions among his father's troops and among his tenants in the Picene territory, and with these hastened to meet Sulla. On the way some small detachments of Marian forces were encountered and defeated. Sulla was so much pleased with the attention shown him by Pompey that he returned the young man's greeting with the title of Imperator.

Page 113. 3. **stipendiis, triumphis**. His military training was received while acting as commander, not as a private soldier.

6. **Civile**. The struggles between Sulla and the Marian party. **Africanum**. After overcoming the remnants of the Marian party who had fled to Sicily, Pompey went to Africa to attack Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, who made an alliance with Hiarbas, king of Numidia. **Transalpinum**. On his way to Spain Pompey had to contend with various Gallic tribes that had been instigated by Sertorius to check the advance of the Roman army. **Hispaniense**. Quintus Sertorius manifested extraordinary ability as a general. He served with Marius in the campaign against the Teutones, and was a successful commander in the Civil war. He held the office of praetor in 83 B.C., and at the return of Sulla from Asia, went to Spain, where he maintained a position as governor against the strong forces which were sent to destroy him. For five years he held out against Metellus and Pompey, and then was slain by the treachery of his own officers. **servile**. Spartacus belonged to a band of gladiators kept at Capua by Lentulus. They escaped and were joined by others until they numbered many thousands. The consuls of the year 72 B.C. were both defeated, but the praetor Marcus Licinius Crassus finally overcame the slaves and gladiators in a battle fought near Brundisium. While returning from Spain, Pompey met about five thousand of the fugitives who were trying to escape into Gaul, and for his victory over them he claimed the credit of finishing the war. **navale**. The war against the pirates. Read Mommsen, Vol. IV, pp. 357–364.

15. **virtutes**. 'Good qualities.'

16. **existimantur**. Sc. *esse*.

21. **Testis**. *I.e.* to his ability as a general. The wars named above are now mentioned in greater detail.

25. **magnis copiis.** A very large number of the Marian party were in Africa.

31. **taetro.** Because fought with slaves and gladiators.

Page 114. 2. **sepultum.** Pompey's statement was that he had plucked up the war by the roots.

9. **hieme.** When storms made navigation dangerous.

12. **arbitraretur.** A deliberative question.

16. **cui praesidio fuistis.** 'Whom have you protected?'

18. **quam multas.** Plutarch says that the pirates had more than a thousand ships, and that they had captured four hundred towns.

22. **propugnaculis.** Armies and fleets. The thought of the sentence is that in the 'good old times' the Romans did not have to fight for their own protection.

24. **dicam.** A deliberative question.

28. **duodecim secures.** In the provinces each praetor had six lictors. The names of the two praetors mentioned here are given by Plutarch as Sextilius and Vellinus, who were seized and carried off in their robes of office, with their attendants and lictors.

29. **Cnidum.** These statements are corroborated by Plutarch.

32. **portus.** Rome depended almost entirely upon Sicily, Sardinia, Africa, and Egypt for supplies of grain.

Page 115. 3. **praetore.** Name unknown.

4. **liberos.** The plural must be an exaggeration, if Plutarch refers to this incident when he says that the pirates captured a daughter of Antonius, and she was ransomed for a large sum. The Antonius mentioned here was probably Marcus Antonius, the orator, who fought against the pirates in 103 B.C.

6. **Ostiense.** In the works of Dio Cassius there is a statement that the ships were burned and everything plundered. The name of the consul who commanded the fleet is unknown.

12. **lucem adferre.** 'Bring relief.'

14. **ei.** Repeats the *vos*. **Oceani ostium.** The Strait of Gibraltar.

17. **praetereunda sunt.** The subject is to be understood from *haec*, not from *celeritate*.

19. **tam brevi tempore quam celeriter.** Translate as if *tam celeriter quam*. The meaning of the sentence is that no commercial enterprise ever sped so quickly over the sea as the onward progress of this war. Pompey began the crusade against the pirates by

dividing the territory into thirteen districts, each one in charge of a legate.

28. **Achaiam.** Evidently the use of this name to designate the entire Roman province of Greece had not yet become universal.

32. **Ciliciam.** The place most frequented by the pirates.

Page 116. 1. **partim.** 'Some of them.'

2. **Cretensibus.** The Cretans had given the pirates some assistance, and involved themselves in war with Rome. In 69 B.C. the proconsul Quintus Metellus defeated the Cretan army at Cydonia, and then captured the towns one after another. When the island was subjugated, the inhabitants wished to surrender to Pompey rather than to Metellus, thinking that they could secure more advantageous terms. Pompey sent an officer to arrange the terms of surrender, but Metellus refused to recognize his authority. Very bitter feeling was aroused between the two generals, and there might have been fighting also, if the command of the Mithridatic war had not drawn Pompey's attention elsewhere. *Cretensibus.* In the dative case.

10. **Quid ceterae.** 'How about the other good qualities?' **paulo ante.** On page 113, line 15.

20. **aliorum contentione.** 'A comparison with others.'

22. **Quem,** etc. 'How can we regard him as a general in any classification in whose . . . ?'

25. **cogitare.** Sc. *putare possumus.* 'What noble or exalted thought can we suppose that this man has about his country, who . . . ?'

27. **diviserit.** As a bribe for his appointment.

28. **in quaestu.** 'Invested.'

32. **confiteri.** *I.e.* whoever attacks me on this score will thereby reveal his own guilt.

Page 117. 3. **itinera.** Those made in the Social war, in the wars between Sulla and the Marian party, and in the war with Spartacus.

4. **civium Romanorum.** Those who became citizens after the Social war.

11. **alios in se.** A general can not be strict in his treatment of cases brought before him, unless he is willing that his conduct should be as closely reviewed at Rome.

13. **Hic** = *Haec cum ita sint.*

15. **manus, vestigium.** *I.e.* the army not only refrains from violence, but also does no injury upon its march.

18. **non modo,** etc. 'Not only is violence offered no one to induce him to make expenditures upon the soldiers, but . . .'

20. **Hiemis, non avaritiae perfugium.** 'A shelter from the winter, not for greed.' The first genitive is objective, the second subjective.

24. **cursum.** 'Rapidity.'

30. **nobilitas urbis.** Plutarch relates that Pompey did stop at Athens, but simply sacrificed to the gods, addressed the people, and then went quickly on his way.

32. **signa et tabulas.** The extent to which Roman governors robbed the provinces of their treasures of art is indicated by this extract from the oration against Verres, the notorious governor of Sicily: *In urbe nostra pulcherrima atque ornatissima quod signum, quae tabula picta est, quae non ab hostibus victis capta atque asportata sit?*

Page 118. 4. **de caelo delapsum.** Extravagant language, such as is used to describe a god's descent to earth.

6. **quod,** etc. 'A fact which was already beginning to appear to foreign nations as unworthy of belief, and as having been handed down by a baseless tradition.'

8. **Nunc,** etc. 'Now the glory of your government has commenced to shed its kindly light upon those nations.'

13. **aditus ad eum privatorum.** 'Access to him on the part of private citizens.'

14. **liberae.** 'Unchecked.'

18. **hoc ipso ex loco.** The Forum, where Pompey had addressed the people.

21. **sanctissimam iudicarint.** As shown by their willingness to surrender to him.

31. **Vehementer,** etc. 'Who does not know that what the enemy and what our allies think of our generals has much to do with the management of wars, since even in so important matters men are moved to despise or fear, or hate or love, no less by prejudice or report than by some definite reason?'

Page 119. 7. **iudicia.** Expressed in the offices and commands that had been given to him.

8. **illius diei.** The day on which the Gabinian law was proposed.

14. **ut plura,** etc. 'To leave much unsaid, and not to prove by

illustrations taken from the lives of others how much a man's reputation has to do with the conduct of a war.'

22. **calamitate.** The defeat of Triarius.

Page 120. 7. **noster imperator.** Quintus Caecilius Metellus, who afterward assumed the agnomen Creticus.

12. **legatum.** The idea seems to be that Mithridates sent a legate to Pompey for some reason, but the friends of Metellus Pius regarded the messenger as a spy because they were angry that he was sent to Pompey rather than to Metellus.

13. **potissimum.** 'Rather than to any one else.'

20. **Reliquum,** etc. 'It remains for me to speak reverently and briefly of good fortune, which no one may claim for himself, but which we may recall and mention in the case of another, as one should speak of a matter that lies within the power of the gods.'

24. **Maximo.** Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator. **Marcello.** Marcus Claudius Marcellus, called the Sword of Rome. **Scipioni.** probably Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus. **Mario.** Gaius Marius.

31. **hac utar,** etc. 'I shall be so cautious in my statements that I shall not say that his good fortune lay within his own power, but . . .'

Page 121. 1. **invisa.** Because he ascribed too much to Pompey's unaided abilities. **ingrata.** Because he failed to recognize the goodness of the gods in blessing the Roman people by giving Pompey so much success.

4. **ut adsenserint,** etc. Indirect questions.

11. **Quod ut,** etc. 'That this favor may be his own, and may last forever.'

13. **velle et optare.** *Velle* means to wish and to coöperate toward the realization of one's wish; *optare*, to wish and leave the realization of one's wish to others, or to fate; *expetere*, to wish and apply to others for the realization of one's wish. Döderlein.

23. **erat deligendus.** To be translated as if it were an imperfect subjunctive.

24. **nunc.** 'As it is.'

26. **ab eis.** Glabrio and Lucullus, and perhaps Quintus Marcius Rex, who was proconsul in Cilicia.

32. **beneficiis.** He had held all the higher offices. Catulus was consul with Lepidus in 78 B.C., and opposed his colleague's efforts to annul the measures of Sulla.

Page 122. 2. Q. Hortensius. He was born 114 B.C. In oratory he adopted the showy Asiatic style, and for many years was the leader of the Roman bar, until defeated by Cicero in the famous case of Verres. His grand mansion on the Palatine was the beginning of the imperial palace. In politics he belonged to the aristocratic party. In spite of their rivalry Cicero and Hortensius were close friends.

3. **multis locis.** 'On many occasions.'

5. **cognoscetis auctoritates contrarias.** 'Will learn of authoritative opinions on the other side.' The influential men who supported Cicero's views are mentioned in the second paragraph of chapter XXIII.

7. **ipsa re et ratione.** 'By the very facts in the case, and by reason.'

14. **Obsolevit.** The objection of Hortensius is that it is contrary to the constitution to put so much power into the hands of one man. Cicero argues that the objection is entitled to no consideration, because the experiment was successfully tried in the case of the same man, when the control of the piratic war was given him.

15. **re.** 'By actual experience.'

21. **tum.** To be closely connected with *valuisset*. The meaning is that the state would have been lost, if the Roman people had followed the leading of Hortensius instead of their real interests.

28. **clausa maria.** In consequence of this there would be a famine among the people, in Cicero's eyes a striking argument in favor of the Manilian law; and so Cicero dwells at considerable length upon the war with the pirates, as though he thereby deprived the objections of the opposite party of all their force; whereas they found in the new victories of Pompeius a new reason to limit his powers, and did not wish to buy the freedom of the sea, and the security of the provinces in Asia, at the cost of the liberty of Rome. Drumann.

32. **Atheniensium.** Sc. *civitatem*. The sense of the following paragraphs is that it was disgraceful for Rome to be so helpless before the pirates, when smaller states could protect themselves. The naval supremacy of Athens followed the victories in the Persian wars.

Page 123. 1. Karthaginiensium. It was the commercial importance of Carthage that brought it into conflict with Roman jealousy.

2. **Rhodiorum.** Strabo praises the government of the Rhodians, and especially their control of the sea.

12. **Antiochum.** Antiochus the Great. **Persen.** Perses or Perseus. There seems to be little worthy of mention in this vaunted victory. In the earlier engagements the Romans were not at all successful, and at Samothrace the Macedonian king surrendered without making any effort to fight. Livy refers to this affair and the commander in the following passage: "*Cn. Octavius Kal. Dec. de rege Perseo navalem triumphum egit: is triumphus sine captivis fuit, sine spoliis.*"

15. **ei.** Cf. note on *ei*, page 115, line 14.

19. **Delos.** Strabo says that after Corinth was destroyed by the Romans the merchants went to Delos, attracted by the security afforded by the temple and by the excellence and convenience of the harbor.

24. **non pudebat.** The implication is that they should have been ashamed at the time of such weakness to appear in a place, the name and ornaments of which commemorated victories upon the sea.

28. **Bono animo.** 'With good intentions.'

31. **dolori.** *I.e.* the people preferred to follow a way out of their difficulties rather than to follow the lead of Hortensius.

Page 125. 4. **Quo mihi,** etc. 'Wherefore it seems to me that objection has been made hitherto all the more undeservedly, to Gabinius, shall I say, or . . .' Cicero implies below that the ground of objection to Gabinius was the fact that he was tribune the year preceding the time when his appointment was to be made. It has been suggested that the real difficulty lay in the fact that there was a law providing that any one who proposed a bill should not be appointed to any position created by his own measure; but this supposition has objections and involves the necessity of assuming that Cicero is trying to gloss over the real trouble in line 15 ff. The bill of Gabinius, which gave Pompey the control of the war against the pirates, also allowed him the privilege of nominating his own legates, and, whatever the pretext, the opposition of the senators was very likely due to their hostility to Pompey. Cicero speaks very slightingly of Gabinius in another place, declaring that, if he had not proposed a popular measure, his condition and character were such that he would have had to turn pirate himself. Gabinius secured his appointment.

8. **idoneus,** etc. 'Worthy to obtain his request.' *Aptus*, *dignus*, and *indignus* have the same construction.

14. **periculo.** Perhaps the word means no more than 'dangerous

responsibility,' but Dio Cassius informs us that the senate preferred to suffer anything from the pirates rather than see such a measure adopted, and they almost killed Gabinius even in the senate house.

15. Nothing further is known of these men.

16. **quos . . . nomino.** 'Whom I mention with all respect.'

17. **plebi.** An old form of the genitive singular.

18. **in uno Gabinio.** 'In the case of Gabinius alone.' **diligentes.** 'punctilious.'

19. **in hoc imperatore atque in exercitu.** 'With this general and in the army.'

20. **praecipuo iure.** This may be an ablative of characteristic or an ablative of cause; 'of especial privileges' or 'by an especial right.'

21. **ad senatum relaturos.** 'Will lay the matter before the senate.'

23. If the consuls did not object, praetors might lay matters before the senate for consideration. **cuiusquam edictum.** The decree of a consul forbidding the praetor to bring the matter before the senate.

24. **ius beneficiumque.** Of allowing Pompey to choose his own legates, or possibly, of the right to refer matters to the senate. **vestrum.** 'Conferred by you.'

25. **intercessionem.** The veto of a tribune.

27. **quid liceat.** What they are allowed to do. Tribunes were responsible for the proper use of their power of veto.

29. **Cn. Pompeio socius ascribitur.** 'Is to be regarded as Pompey's associate.'

30. **socius.** As an associate in the glory and success obtained in the war against the pirates. This sentence has nothing to do with the appointment of Gabinius except to furnish a reason for it.

Page 126. 2. **quaereret.** This incident occurred during the discussion of the Gabinian law. Catulus was arguing against the appointment of Pompey, and suggested the hazard of having so much depend on the life of a single individual. He asked who there was to take the position, if Pompey should die, and the crowd neatly upset the force of his argument by shouting that he would be a worthy successor.

10. **quo, hoc.** Ablatives of degree.

12. **viri vita atque virtute.** The alliteration is noteworthy.

14. **At enim.** 'But there is opposition, for it is urged that . . .'

15. **Non dicam.** A good example of what the grammarians called *praeteritio.*

17. **semper,** etc. 'Always adapted the consideration of their measures to the changed circumstances of new times.'

19. **ab uno imperatore.** Scipio Aemilianus.

30. **conficere.** When he raised an army and went to meet Sulla when he was returning from Asia.

Page 127. 1. **peradulescenti.** He was then twenty-four years old.

2. **senatorio gradu.** The quaestorship entitled the holder to a seat in the senate, but it is not definitely known what was the earliest age at which the quaestorship could legally be held.

3. **Siciliam, Africam.** Cn. Papirius Carbo and other Marians were defeated and slain in Sicily, and in Africa Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, with Hiarbas, suffered the same fate.

8. **equitem.** The honor of a triumphal procession was regularly granted only to a man of consular or praetorian rank.

9. **At eam,** etc. *I.e.* the unusual course was not only followed, but received an enthusiastic welcome.

13. **ad bellum.** The war against Sertorius. Both the consuls, however, had declined the appointment.

22. **legibus solutus.** The consulship could not legally be given to a man under the age of forty-three.

23. **ullum alium magistratum.** There is no general agreement as to what office is meant. Some think that Cicero has the quaestorship in mind, while others believe that he is thinking only of the curule magistracies, and therefore the reference here is to the curule aedileship.

25. **iterum triumpharet.** 'For his victories in Spain.'

29. These unprecedented acts have had the approval and sanction of Q. Catulus, and other such men.

Page 128. 1. The people have in every case indorsed the measures which the *optimates* proposed for the advancement of Pompey; the *optimates* should see that they are unjust in opposing a similar measure that originates among the people.

5. **suo iure.** The right of the people to be heard in this matter was the fact that they gave Pompey a similar appointment against the opposition of the *optimates*, and the result showed that they acted for the best interests of the commonwealth.

10. **rei publicae parum consuluistis.** 'Gave little attention to the general welfare.'

12. **plus vidistis.** 'Had a deeper insight.'

15. **sibi et ceteris**. Datives of agency. **auctoritati** is the indirect object.

20. **interiorum**. Those in the inland parts of Asia.

Page 129. 1. **Libenter disputarem**. 'I should be very glad to discuss.'

9. **conlatis signis**. 'On the battlefield.'

14. **idoneus qui mittatur**. 'Worthy to be sent.'

15. The subjugation of no state is complete so long as the state has resources; and no state is still wealthy which in their opinion has been properly subjugated.

19. **videbat**. The subject is *ora maritima*.

20. **quot annis**. 'Each year.'

22. **classium nomine**. 'By their fleets, which existed in name only.' The money taken from the treasury for the building and maintenance of fleets was appropriated by the commanders, and they therefore had no means of fighting the enemy successfully.

24. **iacturis**. May have reference to the bribes given to secure an appointment. **condicionibus**. The arrangements made with creditors.

28. **videamus**. For the mode see H. 584 (513, II); M. 375; A. & G. 312; G. 602; B. 307, 1; L. & M. 944, 945.

Page 130. 2. **P. Servilius**. Publius Servilius Vatia. During the years 78–75 B.C. he conducted a campaign against the pirates with vigor and success.

5. **C. Curio**. During his proconsulship in Macedonia, in 75–73 B.C., he vanquished the Thracians and the Dardanians.

7. **Cn. Lentulus**. Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus, the censor of 70 B.C., who removed from the senate sixty-four of its members. Pompey chose him as one of the legates in the piratic war.

9. **C. Cassius**. Gaius Cassius Longinus Varus. He fought against Spartacus and was defeated by him.

10. **ut . . . videamur**. An indirect question. Cicero calls attention to the manner in which his side of the question is supported by men whose standing entitles them to be heard.

15. **auctore populo Romano**. 'Supported by the Roman people.'

20. **iterum**. The first time was the passage of the Gabinian law.

21. **de re aut de perficiendi facultate**. 'About the merits of the measure, or about our ability to secure its adoption.'

24. **hoc beneficio**. Explained by *potestate praetoria*.

28. **qui praesident**. Those whose temples were near. **temploque**. It must be kept in mind that the word *templum* does not imply a building, but means simply a consecrated spot.

29. **qui . . . adeunt**. 'Who engage in public life.'

30. **rogatu cuiusquam**. It may be that Cicero's motive on this, as well as other occasions, is found in the letter which his brother Quintus wrote to him concerning the consulship. "*Hi* (*homines nobiles*) *rogandi omnes sunt diligenter et ad eos allegandum est persuadendumque iis nos semper cum optimatibus de re publica sensisse, minime populares fuisse; si quid locuti populariter videamur, id nos eo consilio fecisse, ut nobis Cn. Pompeium adiungeremus, ut eum, qui plurimum posset, aut amicum in nostra petitione haberemus aut certe non adversarium.*"

31. **quo**. 'Because.'

Page 131. 2. **ut hominem praestare oportet**. 'So far as a human being may give assurance of the future.'

4. **honorem**. 'Political advancement.'

5. **eadem**. Cf. page 102, line 13.

9. **tantumque**, etc. A sentence similarly constructed may be seen on page 83, line 22.

THE ORATION FOR ARCHIAS

In the year following his consulship, Cicero appeared in court to defend the civic rights of a Greek poet named Archias, his friend and helper in his early studies. Archias was born about 119 B.C., a native of Antioch. At an early age he began to travel and to study in other countries, and in this way visited the principal cities of Asia Minor, Greece, and southern Italy, arriving at Rome in 102 B.C. At that time the Greek language and Greek literature were very popular among educated Romans, and the ability of Archias as a poet and tutor soon secured him recognition in the foremost families. He received an especial welcome from the Luculli, and accompanied Lucius Lucullus on a journey to Sicily and afterward to Asia. According to the custom of foreigners and freedmen, Archias assumed the gentile name of his patrons; for his praenomen he selected *Aulus*.

The *lex Plautia Papiria* was passed in 89 B.C. By its provisions all the citizens of the allied towns in Italy might become Roman citizens if they had a permanent residence in Italy and if they had their names

recorded by a praetor within sixty days. Archias had been made a citizen of Heraclia on his Sicilian journey; he now appeared before the praetor Quintus Metellus and complied with the legal requirements. His name, however, for various reasons was not recorded on the census rolls.

In 62 B.C. a man named Gratius brought suit against Archias on the charge that he was assuming the privileges of Roman citizenship illegally. The records of Heraclia had been destroyed in a conflagration, but the Heraclians sent witnesses to declare that Archias had received citizenship from them. The omission of the poet's name in the censors' rolls was satisfactorily explained. That Archias had a legal residence in Italy and that he had registered with Metellus also seem to have been points that required little effort to establish. And so Cicero speaks quite briefly concerning the legal aspects of the case, the larger part of the speech being devoted to praise of literature and poetry and to the poetic genius of Archias.

SUMMARY

If I possess in any degree the qualifications of a pleader, then Aulus Licinius is entitled to my services, for he was my adviser and guide in undertaking the studies that prepared me for this work. It should cause no surprise that an orator thus acknowledges his indebtedness to a poet, for I have not devoted myself exclusively to my calling, and further, all branches of learning are so related that one contributes to another.

While the organization of the court and the circumstances of the trial seem to require that the arguments should be closely confined to points of law, yet, in view of the character and attainments of the defendant and the culture of my hearers, I beg to be allowed to speak somewhat broadly of education and of literary training; and if I feel that my request is granted, I shall surely make you think, not merely that my client is a Roman citizen, but even that, if he were not a citizen, he should be made one.

Early in life Archias devoted himself to writing in Antioch, the city of his birth; afterward in Asia Minor, Greece, and Southern Italy he received a continuous ovation. At Rome he was at once recognized by the most eminent men and patrons of learning, whose indorsement made him welcome in all circles.

Some time later Archias accompanied Lucullus to Sicily, and on his return was made a citizen of Heraclia. He had a legal residence at Rome for many years, and therefore, when the law of Silvanus and Carbo was passed, there was nothing for him to do but have his name recorded by a praetor, which he did. If we confine our remarks to the legal aspects of the case, there is nothing further to be said, for they are established beyond a doubt. The loss of the records of Heraclia is made up by the testimony of official representatives of the city, sent here by the state to testify in behalf of my client, and by the statement of Lucullus, who declares that he was present at the time Archias was enrolled. His residence at Rome is beyond question. His name appears on the registry lists of the only praetor whose records have the authority of public documents. The presence of his name on the census rolls would not establish his citizenship, and the absence of it is accounted for by the fact that he was with Lucullus in the army when the census was taken.

This man is entitled to our highest consideration because he is one of those who furnish us in books the recreation and the food which the mind requires. The best and most valuable thoughts are preserved for us in books, and in them also are pictured the lives of distinguished men, the inspiration and model of youth. It is true, as some assert, that all eminent men did not have the advantages of a liberal education; it is also true that native ability without a liberal education oftener succeeds than an education without native ability; but a combination of the two makes that remarkable and noble result which we all recognize. And books are a form of relaxation adapted to all ages, places, and times.

In Roscius we admired the perfection of physical training; should we not have at least as high a regard for the intellectual perfection found in Archias? The foremost thinkers have declared that the poet is not made by external training, but is inspired, as it were, by a breath from heaven; we should therefore, who represent the highest culture, hold in honor these bards who have always been revered even among savage tribes. By making the exploits of our heroes the theme of his verse Archias even adds additional glory to the name of the entire Roman people. It is no objection, but rather an advantage, that he writes in Greek, for that language is read much more widely than Latin. The greatest generals have always bestowed especial honor upon poets

and writers, for the greater a man is, the more he is influenced by the desire for glory. A virtuous life desires no other reward than that of living forever in the hearts of men.

Surely we who are engaged in public life ought not all to appear so narrow-minded that we think that at the grave the mention of our names will cease. The most distinguished men have been exceedingly careful to leave behind them a statue or a mask that would represent to the living the form and features of the dead; should we not much more desire to leave to posterity a sketch of our purposes and virtues, prepared by men of the largest capability? As for myself, I felt at the time that the deeds of my consulship would never be forgotten. Whether after death I shall have consciousness to appreciate that fact, I do not know; but the wisest men have thought that there is a life after death, and I am delighted with the thought and hope that it will be so.

For these reasons, gentlemen of the jury, preserve in our number this man who is a citizen of Rome by law, and whose worth and ability are attested by the high standing of the men whose friendship he has secured and retained all these years. What has been said in regard to the points of law involved in the case, I trust you have all indorsed; and what I have said about the ability of Aulus Licinius and in general about his calling, I hope has been received by you in good part, as I know it has been received by the praetor who presides at this trial.

Page 132. 1. In the first two sentences Cicero declares that if he possesses in any degree the three qualifications of an orator, — natural ability, practice in speaking, and theoretical knowledge of the subject, — then his client has an especial claim upon his services as a pleader; for Aulus Licinius assisted him in the studies which prepared him for his work as a lawyer. **iudices**. Since 70 B.C. the juries had been selected from the senators, *equites*, and *tribuni aerarii*. **quod**, etc. 'And I feel how limited it is.'

3. **huiusce rei**. *Dicendi*.

4. **optimarum artium**. They are the *liberales artes*, — grammar, rhetoric, logic, philosophy, music, etc. According to the ancients, these are the proper studies for freemen (*liberi*), who desire in education intellectual and moral improvement rather than what is simply practical.

5. **profecta**. Perfect participle of *proficisci*. **a qua**, etc. 'To which I have been devoted all my life.'

10. **inde usque repetens.** 'Going back even to that point.' **mihi principem.** 'My guide.'

11. **et . . . horum.** 'Both in outlining and in beginning a course of these studies.'

14. **a quo.** The antecedent is *huic ipsi.*

15. **quo . . possemus.** 'By which I could give assistance to others and rescue some.' The difference between *ceteris* and *alios* is noteworthy; all his clients needed assistance, but not all were defendants in criminal trials and so needed preservation.

16. **quantum . . . nobis.** 'As far as it is in my power to do so.'

17. **Ac ne,** etc. In the rest of this paragraph Cicero shows how it is that a poet could assist an orator.

19. **ne . . . quidem.** 'Nor.'

20. **huic uni studio.** Oratory.

22. **quoddam.** 'So to speak.'

23. **quadam.** 'A kind of.'

24. Cicero admits that the circumstances (*in quaestione . . . ac frequentia*) would seem to require him to speak only about the points of law involved in the case, but he suggests that there are considerations (*me pro summo . . . praetore exercente iudicium*) which justify him in departing from the usual style of argument.

25. **quaestione legitima.** One of the permanent courts organized by Sulla. The term is opposed to *quaestiones extraordinariae*, temporary courts appointed for special business. Nothing further is known about the court in which Archias was tried. **iudicio publico.** A case in which the state is involved.

Page 133. 1. **praetorem.** Quintus Cicero, brother of Marcus, as a scholiast declares.

7. **me.** Subject of *loqui* and *uti.*

8. **concursu, humanitate.** Ablatives denoting attendant circumstances.

10. **patiamini.** A case of pleonasm, *i.e.* unnecessary fullness of expression.

11. **liberius.** Than is customary. **in eius modi persona.** 'In the case of such a character.'

13. **iudiciis periculisque.** 'Courts and criminal trials.' The meaning here is that a literary man is not a familiar figure in court, and the case of Archias may therefore be argued outside the usual lines.

17. **asciscendum esse.** What would be the form of this conditional sentence in direct discourse may be seen from comparison with a similar condition on page 121, line 22 ff.

19. **ex pueris.** 'From boyhood.'

22. **loco nobili.** 'In high station.'

23. **urbe.** For the case see H. 393, 7 (363, 4, 2); M. 242, 3; A. & G. 184, *c*; G. 411, R. 3; B. 169, 4.

25. **contigit.** Sc. *ei*.

27. **ut famam,** etc. 'That anticipation in regard to the man was greater than the report of his ability, and his arrival . . .'

29. **Italia.** Southern Italy is meant.

32. **propter tranquillitatem.** Between the Gracchan troubles and the Marsic war there was no serious political disturbance.

Page 134. 2. **qui . . . iudicare.** 'Who could form a correct judgment of gifts of genius.'

5. **absentibus.** 'Those far away.'

7. **res maximas.** The defeat of the Cimbri and the Teutones occurred at this time.

8. **studium atque auris.** 'Taste and a critical ear.' There is a slight zeugma, *i.e. adhibere* is used with both *studium* and *auris*, while strictly it is applicable only to the former.

9. **praetextatus.** Probably not to be taken in a literal sense; cf. page 133, line 19.

10. **Sed,** etc. 'But now this is an indication not merely of his ability and literary attainments, but also of his disposition and character, that the house which first welcomed him in his youth was also on the most intimate terms with him in his old age,' (literally, 'which was the first to be friendly to his youth was also the most friendly to his old age').

14. **Metello illi Numidico.** Quintus Caecilius Metellus Numidicus. **Pio:** Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius.

15. **M. Aemilio.** Marcus Aemilius Scaurus. **Q. Catulo.** Quintus Latatius Catulus.

16. **L. Crasso.** Lucius Licinius Crassus. **Lucullos.** Lucius Licinius Lucullus and Marcus Licinius Lucullus. **Drusum.** Marcus Livius Drusus.

17. **Octavios.** The most distinguished one was Gnaeus Octavius. **Catonem.** Probably the father of Cato Uticensis. **Hortensiorum.** The most eminent of the Hortensii was Quintus Hortensius.

18. **devinctam consuetudine.** 'Closely attached to him in friendship.'

23. **in Siciliam.** The purpose of the journey is unknown.

25. **aequissimo.** Most nearly approaching those of Rome.

29. **Silvani lege et Carbonis.** Before the Social war, in 90 B.C., the Italian cities had various degrees of rights and privileges, according to their treaties with Rome. In 90 B.C. the Julian law, proposed by the consul, Lucius Caesar, gave Roman citizenship to all the burgesses who had not joined in the revolt. Later in the same year, or at the beginning of the next, the tribunes, Marcus Plautius Silvanus and Gaius Papirius Carbo, proposed a law by which citizenship was granted to all the cities that had not received it before. **Si qui,** etc. The conditions prescribed by the law are quoted in indirect form.

31. **domicilium.** 'A settled home.'

32. **praetorem.** *I.e.* before any one of the praetors.

Page 135. 2. **Q. Metellum.** Quintus Metellus Pius, praetor for 89 B.C.

5. **Heracliae.** Locative.

12. **Italico bello.** The Social, or Marsic, war.

25. **ex illa . . . praetorum.** 'Which alone out of the registration of that board of praetors.'

26. **Appi.** Probably Appius Claudius, father of Publius Clodius.

27. **Gabini.** A case of asyndeton, *i.e.* omission of a coördinate conjunction. Publius Gabinius Capito was convicted of extortion in the province of Achaia.

28. **levitas.** Sc. *resignasset.* **post damnationem . . . resignasset.** 'And after his conviction his downfall had destroyed all confidence in his records.'

30. **sanctissimus modestissimusque.** 'Most conscientious and most law-observing.'

32. **venerit.** Apparently in a suit similar to this, involving the claim of some one to citizenship.

Page 136. 3. **civitate.** In Heraclia.

7. **Graecia.** Magna Graecia. **credo.** Usually used parenthetically when ironical.

9. **scenicis artificibus.** Cf. note on *scaena,* page 64, line 21.

11. **datam.** By the *lex Plautia Papiria.* **legem Papiam.** A law passed about 65 B.C. which required all who were not citizens to depart

from Rome. It is generally supposed that Archias was accused under this law. If this supposition is correct, it is quite certain that Archias won the suit, for we read of his being in Rome about a year later.

16. **scilicet**. Ironical.

17. **proximis censoribus**. 'At the time of the last censors.' They were Gnaeus Lentulus Clodianus and Lucius Gellius.

18. **superioribus**. Sc. *censoribus*. Lucius Marcius Philippus and Marcus Perperna took the census of 86 B.C.

19. **quaestore**. Lucullus served as quaestor with Sulla in the first Mithridatic war. **Iulio et Crasso**. Lucius Julius Caesar and Publius Licinius Crassus, censors in 89 B.C. They resigned before taking the census.

22. **eis temporibus**. Gratius had claimed that in this early period Archias himself did not think that he was a citizen. Cicero's answer is that during that time Archias did many things which only a Roman citizen might lawfully do.

24. **testamentum fecit**. *I.e.* he made a will that would be recognized by Roman law.

26. **in beneficiis**. Governors of provinces included in their report a list of those whose services had entitled them to recognition from the government.

28. **numquam**. The general negative is not affected by the negative in *neque*.

29. **revincetur**. *I.e.* Archias and his friends have always thought him a Roman citizen, and always will, and you can hope to gain nothing by charges of that sort.

Page 137. 2. **posse**. The subject is an *id*. In poetry the mind finds food and refreshment.

5. **fateor**. It must be kept in mind that Cicero's words are addressed to an audience in which there were many of the old school of practical Romans who despised the 'new learning.'

6. **ceteros pudeat**. None need be ashamed of a love for books, except those who have selfishly allowed their tastes to interfere with their duties; Cicero's life has been full of activity for the interests of others. **litteris**. Sc. *in*.

19. **pilae**. It is difficult to understand why Cicero classed ball-playing with gambling and protracted revelries: the game was in good repute among the Romans.

21. **oratio et facultas.** 'Oratorical ability,' a case of hendiadys, *i.e.* the use of two coördinate ideas instead of one modified by the other.

22. **quae . . . defuit.** 'Which, whether it be great or small, has, at least, never failed my friends in their times of need.'

23. If my oratorical ability seems too insignificant to use as an argument, then this much, at least, may be said, that I know from what source to find those things (helps to right living) which are of the greatest value.

28. **laudem atque honestatem.** 'The glory of an honorable life.'

30. The significance of the use of *atque* is noteworthy. **parvi.** Genitive of indefinite value.

31. **dimicationes.** The events of his consulship and their possible consequences are in Cicero's mind.

32. **cotidianos impetus.** The attacks which his enemies and the friends of the Catilinarian conspirators were making upon him.

Page 138. 1. **Sed,** etc. The lives of eminent men would be lost to us, if they had not been preserved in books.

6. **Quas,** etc. As a statesman I endeavored to mold my feelings and thoughts after the lives of the worthy men of whom I had read.

10. **Quid,** etc. All great men have not had a liberal education, have they?

13. **sed,** etc. 'But yet there is at least an answer for me to make.'

14. **Ego,** etc. I admit that, without training, men have attained character and distinction through their extraordinary natural gifts, and I also admit that natural ability without training has oftener led to excellence and virtue than training without natural ability.

20. **accesserit,** etc. 'Has been added what might be called the training and molding power of learning, then that noble and extraordinary result regularly appears.'

24. **Africanum.** The younger Scipio.

26. **illis temporibus.** 'For those times.'

30. **Quod,** etc. Even if there were no moral and mental value in literature, it should be regarded as the most refined and cultured form of pleasure that the mind can have.

Page 139. 4. **adversis.** Sc. *rebus.*

10. **Rosci.** Quintus Roscius, a famous actor, especially distinguished for gracefulness.

14. **animorum motus celeritatemque ingeniorum.** 'The activity of the mind and the speed of the intellect.'

21. **revocatum.** *I.e.* recalled by applause to repeat the performance.

22. **Quae . . . scripsisset.** There are in the Greek Anthology some epigrams in the name of Archias, but whether they are the work of this Archias is uncertain.

27. **Atque,** etc. The most distinguished and most learned men have taught that poets are born, not made, and that their impulses come from within, not from without, and that they are inspired, so to speak, by a breath from heaven.

31. **noster.** *I.e.* our own Latin poet. **Ennius.** Quintus Ennius.

Page 140. 4. **Saxa . . . respondent.** There may be here a reference to the fabled power of music which Amphion, Orpheus, and Arion were said to possess.

6. **Homerum.** Rhodes, Argos, and Athens also claimed the honor of being the birthplace of the Greek poet.

17. **Cimbricas res.** The victory over the Cimbri.

24. **Eius,** etc. The reply of Themistocles is given in indirect form. **sua** refers to Themistocles.

28. **varietate.** Of circumstances.

Page 141. 3. **copias fudit.** At the battle near Tigranocerta. **populi Romani laus est.** 'It is the glory of the Roman people, that . . .'

6. **nostra semper feretur.** 'Will always be spread abroad as ours.'

8. **depressa hostium classis.** 'The sinking of the enemy's fleet.' Lucullus won these victories over the fleet which Mithridates and the agents of Sertorius had dispatched against Italy.

10. **Quae,** etc. 'The renown of the Roman people is spread abroad by those by whose abilities these deeds are praised.'

14. **in sepulcro Scipionum.** The tomb of the Scipios was discovered in 1780. Cremation was common at Rome, but the Cornelian gens showed a preference for burial, Sulla being the first one of the Cornelian gens to permit his body to be burned. There is now in the Vatican Museum a portrait head in peperino, which was discovered in the tomb in 1780, and may be the one mentioned here by Cicero. The illustration on page 145 shows the sarcophagus of Scipio Barbatus, now in the Vatican.

17. **huius**. Marcus Porcius Cato Uticensis. **Cato**. Marcus Porcius Cato Censorius (or Maior).

19. **Maximi**, etc. The principal representatives of these families were Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator, Marcus Claudius Marcellus, and Quintus Fulvius Flaccus.

21. **Rudinum**. The birthplace of Ennius was Rudiae, an insignificant town in comparison with Heraclia.

23. **civitatibus**. Dative of agent.

25. It is no objection, but rather an advantage, that Archias writes in the Greek language.

27. **Graeca**. 'Greek.' Latin had not yet gone much outside of Latium and the colonies.

32. **cum**, etc. 'Not only do these achievements bring renown to the peoples whose deeds are recorded, but also to those who fight for fame at the risk of life this is a stimulus to endure dangers and toils.'

Page 142. 3. **scriptores**. Their writings have all perished.

9. **Magnus**. Pompey.

18. **donaret**. Sc. *civitate*.

19. **petentem**. Equivalent to a protasis.

20. **de populo**. 'Unknown.'

21. **quod . . . fecisset**. 'Which he had made and inscribed to him.' *quod* is attracted into the gender of the appositive. **tantummodo alternis versibus longiusculis**. The meaning is that the only claim which the production had to being called a poem was the fact that it was in verse, and the versification consisted mainly in the fact that every other line was longer than the rest.

23. **vendebat**. Sulla was selling confiscated property at auction.

30. **scribi**. Used impersonally. **pingue . . . peregrinum**. Their verses sounded heavy and provincial. The two adjectives are cognate accusatives.

Page 143. 1. **hoc**. Explained in *trahimur*, etc.

7. **praedicari ac nominari**. Used impersonally.

8. **Brutus**. Decimus Junius Brutus. **Acci**. Lucius Accius.

11. **Fulvius**. Marcus Fulvius Nobilior.

19. **quas res**. The defeat of the conspirators.

21. **incohavit**. A year after this Cicero wrote to Atticus that Archias had done nothing, and he feared that the poet was giving his attention to another subject.

23. **adornavi**. *I.e.* with materials for the completion of the poem.

25. **hanc**. Sc. *mercedem*.

27. **nos**. Object of *exerceamus*. **si . . . praesentiret**. 'If the mind did not look ahead at all into the future.'

Page 144. 2. **atque**, etc. 'And reminds us that the mention of our name ought not to cease at the close of our life, but should continue throughout the future.'

5. **An vero**, etc. 'Are we to appear of so narrow mind?' The thought seems to be that only persons of narrow mind think that after a life of activity they will simply drop out of mind forever.

9. **imagines**. These were masks of their ancestors; they were made of wax and placed in niches about the *atrium*.

20. **pudore eo, ingenio tanto**, and **causa eius modi** are ablatives of characteristic.

22. **quantum**, etc. 'As it is proper to regard this.'

Page 145. 4. **Quae de causa**. The legal points of the case.

6. **Quae remota**. The praise of poetry and of Archias.

THE ORATION FOR MILO

This oration was spoken in defense of Titus Annius Papianus Milo, who was charged with the murder of Publius Clodius Pulcher.

Clodius seems to have been an officer in the army of Lucullus in the war with Mithridates. He also prosecuted Catiline on a charge of extortion in the province of Africa, but later withdrew the complaint. In 62 B.C. Clodius committed sacrilege by entering the house of Caesar, dressed as a woman, while the Roman matrons were engaged in the worship of Bona Dea, an occasion at which no man was permitted to be present. When brought to trial for the offense, Clodius introduced evidence to prove an alibi, but the testimony was contradicted by Cicero, who swore that he had seen him in Rome at a time that made it impossible that Clodius could have been at Interamna, where he claimed to have been at the time the offense was committed. Whether this was the cause, or only a part of it, from that time Clodius showed bitter hostility to Cicero, and as tribune secured his banishment in 58 B.C.

Milo was tribune in 57 B.C. Of his career before that time very little is known except that he was born at Lanuvium, and belonged to

the family of the Papii, but was adopted as a son by his mother's father, Titus Annius Luscus, who gave the boy his name and his property. In his tribunate Milo showed great activity in securing the recall of Cicero, and in this way he earned the orator's friendship and the enmity of Clodius, who opposed in every way the restoration of Cicero. Milo and Clodius kept bands of armed retainers about them, and terrified the citizens by the numerous broils in which they engaged.

The feud between these desperate characters became still more bitter in 53 B.C., when Milo was a candidate for the consulship of the following year and Clodius for the praetorship. The other candidates for the consulship were Publius Plautius Hypsaeus, one of Pompey's officers in the Mithridatic war, and Quintus Metellus Scipio, father-in-law of Pompey, who had married again after the death of Julia. Hitherto Pompey had favored Milo, and had defended him when accused by Clodius; now, however, he supported Milo's rivals, and made common cause with Clodius.

The elections for the officers of 52 B.C. should have been held in July of 53 B.C., but they were repeatedly interrupted by riots. The year 52 B.C. began without any new consuls or praetors, a situation which the senate endeavored to remedy by appointing an *interrex*, but this action was hindered and postponed by the tribunes. On the eighteenth of January Milo attended a meeting of the senate in the morning, and then, accompanied by his wife and a retinue of about three hundred attendants, he started for Lanuvium, where he held the highest office. The purpose of the journey was the installation of a priest with public ceremonies. Clodius happened to be returning from Aricia, where he had made an address to the decurions, and had with him thirty slaves. The meeting occurred about two o'clock in the afternoon near Bovillae, and a short distance from a shrine of Bona Dea. Milo was riding in a heavy carriage with his wife Fausta and with Marcus Fufius. Clodius was on horseback, and was accompanied by Gaius Causinius Schola, Publius Pomponius, and Gaius Clodius. The two parties had almost passed by each other when some gladiators in the rear of Milo's train made an assault upon the slaves of Clodius, and Clodius, looking around in a threatening manner, received a wound in the shoulder. The slaves carried their injured master to an inn. When Milo found out that Clodius was wounded, he ordered his men to drag his old enemy from the tavern and slay him. The keeper of

the inn and many of the slaves were also killed. The body of Clodius remained in the roadway until a senator named Sextus Tedius, who was returning to Rome, saw the corpse and ordered it carried to Rome in his *lectica*. When the tidings of the murder spread through the city, great crowds hastened to the house of Clodius on the Palatine, and viewed the body which lay in the *atrium* and still was covered with blood and dust. The next morning, influenced by the speeches of the tribunes, Titus Munatius Plancus and Quintus Pompeius Rufus, an excited mob carried the body to the Forum, where violent addresses still more inflamed their desire for revenge. At the suggestion of Gaius Clodius the body was once more taken up and carried to the Curia Hostilia and burned on a pyre made of the furniture. The Curia was itself consumed.

No session of the courts could be held before the election of the officers, and the mob proceeded to the house of the *interrex* Marcus Lepidus and demanded that he should convoke the comitia at once. Since he could not legally do this, Lepidus refused to comply, and was besieged in his house for several days. Other *interreges* were appointed, but could accomplish nothing on account of the rioting. Finally the senate adopted the desperate measure of passing the decree *consules videant ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat*, and since there were no consuls, the *interrex*, the tribunes, and Pompey received the extraordinary powers. Pompey was also commissioned to raise troops throughout all Italy. A little later the senate made him consul without a colleague, an appointment almost equivalent to a dictatorship, and by virtue of this office Pompey at once laid several proposals before the senate in regard to the punishment of bribery, connection with unlawful organizations, and acts of violence. The purpose of the last bill was to establish a special commission to try all cases that might arise out of the affray at Bovillae, the burning of the Curia, and the attack on the house of Lepidus. Quintus Hortensius made a motion that these were all offenses against the state, but that the offenders should be tried under the ordinary laws governing such cases, with the exception that their cases might be advanced on the docket and taken up at once. At the demand of a tribune, the two parts of the motion were voted on separately; the first was adopted, the second was lost. It was finally arranged that the presiding officer of the commission should be selected by the comitia from among the ex-consuls (the praetors

not having been elected), that less than the usual time should be given to the taking of testimony and the speeches of the pleaders, and that the jury should be chosen from the three classes from which the juries were regularly drawn, the senators, the *equites*, and the *tribuni aerarii*. From a panel of 360 jurymen 81 were selected by lot, and this number was reduced by challenges to 51, the prosecution and the defense each being allowed to challenge five of each of the classes. Meanwhile Pompey did not improve Milo's case by declaring that he believed that Milo harbored worse designs than his deeds indicated, and that he believed his own life in danger from the ruffian.

The trial was set for some day early in April, probably the fifth. The evidence is not sufficient to enable us to determine with certainty whether the trial was to last four or five days. Two nephews of Clodius appeared as prosecutors, both named Appius, sons of Gaius Clodius, a brother of Publius. The presiding judge was Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus. Large bodies of soldiers guarded every point, and Pompey himself viewed the proceedings from the treasury in the temple of Saturn.

The first move of the prosecution was to ask the court to direct that the slaves of Milo should be examined under torture. Milo admitted that he had freed the slaves who took part in the struggle. By this course he shut out testimony that might have been damaging to him. Causinius Schola gave his testimony as a witness, and when Marcus Marcellus, who was assisting Cicero, rose to examine him, so much disturbance was made by the Clodian faction that Pompey brought even larger forces of troops on all the succeeding days of the trial. Other witnesses were called, men from Bovillae, priestesses from a shrine near the place where the contest occurred, and Fulvia, the widow of Clodius. On the day before the verdict was to be given, Titus Munatius Plancus, a tribune, addressed the spectators and urged them to be present on the following day to see that Milo did not escape due punishment.

On the last day of the trial, either the fourth or the fifth, the counsel for the defense spoke for two hours. Cicero then rose to plead for Milo, but, unnerved by the presence of the soldiers and by the hostile demonstrations of the friends of Clodius, he did not speak with his usual vigor and power. Milo was convicted by a vote of 38 to 13, and went into exile at Massilia. Not being pleased with the report of his speech which was made by the shorthand reporters of the court, Cicero wrote out the speech as we have it. A copy of it in the revised form was sent

to Milo, who expressed his appreciation of it by saying: "I am glad that this was not delivered, for if it had been, I should not have known the flavor of the mullets here." In 48 B.C. Milo and Marcus Caelius Rufus organized a band of slaves and lost their lives in an attack on Cosa near Tarentum.

SUMMARY

The unusual appearance of the surroundings and the presence of troops disturb me not a little, although I know that these precautions are taken to insure safety, for it would not befit Pompey's wisdom or justice to use these forces for the purpose of intimidation. All are our friends except the Clodian mob, whose cries ought to influence you to save this man who can thwart their mad schemes. It was to be expected that Milo would be attacked by the rabble, but I never supposed that his enemies could do him any harm in a court composed of such men as you are. And yet we do not ask for compassion; unless it can be proved beyond a doubt that Milo acted in self-defense, we shall not claim that his public record entitles him to especial consideration and that the death of Clodius is a national blessing.

But there are some misconceptions which must be removed before I begin my argument. It is asserted by some that any one who has taken human life should not be allowed to live. How about Horatius and Africanus' approval of Gracchus' death and Orestes and many others? The Twelve Tables sanction the killing of a burglar in the night time, and in the day time also, if he defends himself with a weapon. The oft-quoted story about Marius and the soldier is a case in point. The privilege of self-defense is a law of nature. Even the laws which forbid carrying weapons with intent to kill tacitly recognize the right to use weapons in defense of self.

Milo's enemies also claim that the senate has already practically expressed its belief in his guilt. Not at all; the senators are, with very few exceptions, in favor of Milo, as is shown by the remark of Munatius, that they all vote as I wish. The senate did not vote for a special commission, but rather opposed it. The senators simply voted that the brawl was an offense against the state; they did not attempt to fasten the guilt on any one. I voted for the measure with this understanding. If a bribed tribune had not interposed a veto, the senate would have voted that the case be tried in the regular courts.

Another false claim is that Pompey has shown his hostility to Milo by proposing a special court to try him. Pompey simply proposed an investigation. There is no question about the death of Clodius and the perpetrator of the deed; and therefore a proposition for an investigation under such circumstances carries with it the implication that the accused may have been justified in his act. There was no special commission when Drusus and Africanus were murdered, for the reason that murder is the same crime whether the victim be of high or of low degree; unless it is true, as some say, that this crime is more atrocious because Clodius perished on the road that was built by his ancestors. They did not talk in that way when Clodius killed a knight on the same road. Clodius attempted to take the life of Pompey, a man in whose safety lay the welfare of the country; he planned to kill me too, but there was no special commission in either case. But, of course, we ought not to compare the lives of Drusus and of Africanus and of Pompey and of myself with the life of Clodius; the whole nation is mourning for him. Pompey proposed this special commission because it was well known that Clodius was his enemy and Milo his friend, and, if he took any course favorable to Milo, people would not think that his reported reconciliation with Clodius could have been genuine. He knew that, whatever he did, you could be depended on to render a just verdict. For that reason he did not overlook my friends in selecting the jury. He placed especial confidence in the justice of Domitius, the presiding officer of this court.

Now, since admitted homicide is not necessarily murder, and since neither the senate nor Pompey has already judged our case, and since we have a judge and jury that can be depended on to act justly, the one point to be considered is, which of the two men planned an attack upon the other?

The facts in the case are these. Clodius postponed his canvass for the praetorship one year in order to have a full term of office in which to carry out his designs. But Milo then became a candidate for the consulship and would surely oppose all demagogic and pernicious legislation. Clodius therefore threatened to kill Milo, for he saw that his election was assured, and learning that Milo was going to Lanuvium on the 18th of January, he left an important meeting on the 17th and started for his villa to prepare an attack upon Milo. Milo started on the day appointed, in every way unprepared for a contest. His party was met

by Clodius and his attendants at a time and a place and in a manner that all indicated premeditation. Some of the Clodian band made an attack upon Milo and killed the driver of the coach. Milo's slaves, hearing that their master was dead, did what all faithful slaves should have done.

The whole case will be decided, if we can determine which of the two planned that meeting. That question will be answered, if we can show which would profit by the death of the other.

Clodius wished Milo out of the way, for he could not otherwise hope to secure the passage of those vicious laws, which Sextus Clodius could tell us about. On the other hand, Milo lost by the death of Clodius for the reason that his popularity as a candidate was quite largely due to his ability to keep that dangerous demagogue in check. Again, Milo had no personal animosity toward Clodius, while Clodius hated Milo bitterly on account of the suits brought against him. Clodius was given to violence all his life; Milo always respected the law, although he had many excellent opportunities to slay his enemy and thereby earn universal gratitude. But the time when Clodius perished was most unfortunate for Milo, since his canvass for the consulship made it necessary to avoid every possible cause of opposition. The most powerful inducement to commit crime is the hope of escaping punishment; in this respect Milo had nothing to hope for, Clodius everything. Moreover, Clodius had told many credible witnesses of his intention to kill Milo. Clodius could have easily known about Milo's visit to Lanuvium; Milo knew nothing about the plans of Clodius. A witness for the prosecution has admitted that Clodius intended to remain at his villa that night, but suddenly started for Rome on hearing of the death of Cyrus. That testimony frees Milo and also myself from the suspicion of having plotted to kill Clodius. The real reason for his sudden departure from the villa must have been the report that Milo was approaching, for the story about Cyrus is evidently absurd. If Milo had intended to waylay Clodius, he would have chosen a more favorable spot, where suspicion might be averted.

So far the evidence is all on one side. Everything about the affair, particularly the place where it occurred, indicates preparation on the part of Clodius, none on the part of Milo. The fortune of war and Milo's prowess made him victorious over a debauched desperado. Milo freed his slaves to reward them, not to keep them from giving

evidence; they could testify to nothing which is not admitted by us. The testimony given by the slaves of Clodius is worthless; the examination was conducted at the request of Appius, and the slaves had been coached by him. Milo's quiet return to Rome is enough to disarm suspicion, and the spirit in which he met the charges of conspiracy is noteworthy. It is Pompey's excessive caution that has made him suspicious of Milo, and these suspicions count against us in this trial; but this display of force surely means nothing but protection against the prevailing disorder. Milo would have proved his loyalty to you, if you had given him an opportunity, Pompey. Some day you will feel the need of his help. And yet, if Pompey suspected Milo, he would have punished him without recourse to the courts.

The removal of Clodius has brought joy to all, and Milo could well rest his case on the service which he has rendered the state. My words will not be ascribed to personal dislike, for all hated him. Neither you nor Pompey would recall that monster to life, if you could, and therefore Milo should be rewarded rather than punished. If he had attacked and killed Clodius, he would admit the deed and expect to be praised by you; but if you did not appreciate his patriotism, he would depart from so ungrateful a country. He who performs such a service incurs the risk of being misunderstood, and therein lies the merit of a good deed, for the true patriot serves his country without the certainty of reward. Providence caused the death of that impious man by inciting him to attack Milo. It was also due to the same power that his death occurred near the sacred things which he had defiled. And it was the will of heaven that the wretch's body should be so maltreated after death. No one but Milo could have destroyed this man. In death he burned the Curia: what would he accomplish, if he were still alive?

I beg for the compassion which Milo bravely refuses to ask for himself. Spare him as we spare the gladiators who do not plead for mercy. Milo will go into banishment, if need be, sustained and comforted by the thought of duty done. He does not charge you with ingratitude, but thinks you timid. His reward will be the consciousness of having done his duty and the glory which will spread throughout the world. Your fortitude, Milo, makes the grief of separation greater. The fact that friends, not enemies, will be the cause of our sorrow makes it harder to bear. My only comfort, as I think of your

kindness to me and my family, is the thought that I have been faithful to you. My grief prevents further utterance. No one will approve a just verdict more than Pompey.

Page 146. 1. The first clause contains a reference to the fact that Cicero was almost overcome by fear or nervousness because of the presence of the soldiers and the cries of Clodius' friends. Whether he actually broke down or not depends upon the degree of euphemism that there may be in the words of Asconius, 'he did not speak with his usual steadiness.' Dio Cassius and Plutarch give the impression that the failure was nearly complete.

5. **novi iudici**. The special commission organized to try Milo. **nova forma**. The unusual appearance of armed troops in a court of justice.

8. **corona**. The ring of spectators that stood around when a trial was in progress.

9. **non illa**, etc. 'Although the guards which you see before the temples were stationed there to guard against violence, yet they do not fail to bring something (of anxiety) to a pleader.' The simplest explanation of the two negatives is that they are equivalent to an affirmative.

12. **in foro et in iudicio**. The last places where armed interference should be looked for.

13. **tamen**, etc. 'Yet we can not even lose our fear without some apprehension.' **ne non timere quidem**. *I.e.* through the presence of the soldiers, who are intended to prevent any violence on the part of the mob.

14. **Quae . . . putarem**. 'If I thought that the presence of these troops meant opposition to Milo.' Cicero assumes that all wish the acquittal of Milo, except the hired assassins whom Clodius led.

15. **cederem tempori**. 'I should yield to the situation,' *i.e.* retire from it.

18. **qui . . . esse**. 'Who surely would not have thought that it belonged to his justice. . . .'

19. **tradidisset**. Pompey organized the commission.

20. **temeritatem**, etc. *I.e.* violence might be done under pretense of preserving order.

24. **quieto**. Sc. *animo*.

Page 147. 2. quae quidem est civium. 'So far as it is made up of citizens.' The expression is intended to convey the impression that the supporters of Clodius were slaves and gladiators. **neque . . . non.** Two negatives equivalent to an affirmation.

5. **cum . . . tum.** Connectives.

6. **decertari.** Used impersonally.

8. **omnibus exitiis publicis.** 'Every form of injury to the state.'

9. **qui.** Titus Munatius Plancus, a tribune, who addressed the people the day before and urged them to see that Milo received punishment.

10. **voce praeirent.** 'Dictated.' The phrase is used of those who repeat oaths and formulas to those who are to take them.

12. **retineatis.** If convicted, Milo's punishment would be banishment.

14. **adeste animis.** 'Be of good courage.'

15. **si quem.** 'Whatever.'

17. **locus . . . ut . . . declararent.** 'An opportunity to show.'

18. **amplissimorum ordinum.** A modifier of *viris*. According to the *lex Aurelia* the jurors were chosen from the senators, the *equites*, and the *tribuni aerarii*.

21. **eam potestatem omnem vos habetis, ut.** 'You have the power, without any limitations, of deciding.'

22. **auctoritati.** Probably the authority of the courts, since Clodius and his followers are so often declared to be the champions of lawlessness; but the word may refer to the position in the state held by the three classes from which the juries were drawn.

26. **nobis duobus.** Cicero and Milo. The case is the ablative of comparison.

29. **suppliciorum.** Milo's possible banishment and Cicero's banishment in 58 B.C. are especially in the orator's mind.

30. **Equidem,** etc. It was to be expected, of course, that Milo would have to meet storms and tempests in the turbulence of the popular assemblies, because he had always supported the good against the bad; but . . . .

Page 148. 1. consilio. 'Jury.'

2. **iudicarent.** 'Are to render the decision.'

6. **tribunatu.** This occurred in 57 B.C. Cicero asserts that the defense will not bring forward Milo's services to the state as a reason

for his acquittal, nor will he depend upon the argument that the death of Clodius is a blessing to the state; the line of defense will be that Clodius made a premeditated attack and Milo acted in self-defense.

14. **tum denique.** 'Then only.'

18. **Sed . . . quaestionis.** 'But before I come to that part of my speech which properly belongs to your court.' Cicero now undertakes the refutation of three claims made by the enemies of Milo: that a man who had killed another deserved punishment as a murderer, that the senate had already expressed belief in Milo's guilt, and that Pompey had shown by his course that he favored the conviction of Milo.

22. **quae veniat in iudicium.** 'Which comes before the court.'

23. **intueri lucem.** *I.e.* to live. The language is a survival of the time when the death penalty was more common at Rome. **ei.** Dative of reference.

26. **M. Horati.** The story is told by Livy (I, 25). Trouble between Rome and Alba was to be settled by a contest between three Horatii and three Curiatii. One of the Horatii survived. While returning to Rome in triumph, Horatius was met by his sister, who had been betrothed to one of the Curiatii. The grief of his sister so angered the young warrior that he stabbed her to death. The murderer was condemned to death, but he appealed to the people and was pardoned.

27. **nondum libera civitate.** The incident occurred in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, before the expulsion of the kings.

30. **quaeratur.** Used impersonally.

31. **defendi.** 'To be claimed in defense.'

32. **P. Africanum.** Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus was brother-in-law of Gracchus. This question of Carbo was evidently an attempt to force Scipio to commit himself in favor of the popular party.

Page 149. 2. **Ti. Gracchi.** For an account of the persons mentioned here see the notes on the first two pages of the first Catilinarian oration.

5. **senatus.** In other places Cicero claims all the credit for the death of the conspirators.

7. The story of Orestes is introduced in proof of Cicero's claim, that the taking of life is not necessarily murder. Upon his return from Troy, Agamemnon was slain by his unfaithful wife Clytaemnestra and her paramour, Aegistheus. Orestes avenged his father's death by killing both the guilty ones, and was summoned before the court of Areop-

agus to be tried for murder. The court was divided, six for conviction and six for acquittal, and Pallas decided the matter by voting to release the prisoner. **fictis fabulis**. Especially the Eumenides of Aeschylus.

12. **duodecim tabulae**. The Twelve Tables were the foundation of Roman law from about 450 B.C. to 530 A.D. These laws were said to have been the work of the decemvirs, and were intended as a concession to the plebeians in their efforts to protect themselves against the power of the patricians. The Twelve Tables were engraved on bronze plates and suspended in the Forum, where all might see them. Considerable fragments of the law still survive; the provision which Cicero had in mind is quite likely this one: *si nox (nocte) furtum faxsit (fecerit), si im (eum) occisit (occiderit), iure caesus esto.*

14. The second **quis** is indefinite.

15. **puniendum**. 'That punishment ought to be inflicted.'

18. **quae multa sunt**. 'And there are many.'

20. **tribunus militaris**. Gaius Lusius, perhaps the nephew of Marius. Rather than suffer dishonor, the soldier killed an officer, a near relative of the commander-in-chief.

26. **comitatus**. 'Armed escorts.' **volunt**. 'Mean'; sc. *sibi.*

28. The right of self-preservation is a law of nature.

30. **expressimus**. 'Have fashioned.'

31. **ut . . . esset**. Explanatory of lex.

Page 151. 1. **honesta**. A predicate adjective.

3. **cum**, etc. 'When he who wishes to wait for the law must suffer injustice before justice can be obtained.'

5. **Etsi**, etc. And yet the laws are not altogether silent, for the *lex Cornelia* of Sulla, which prohibited the carrying of weapons, contains a tacit admission that weapons may be used in self-defense, since it has been held by the courts that that law does not forbid the carrying of weapons for purposes of self-defense, but only when there is intent to kill.

8. **causa, non telum**. The motive, not the presence of a weapon, determines the act.

10. **hoc maneat**. 'Let this principle be established.'

14. **Sequitur illud**. 'The next point is.'

17. **studiis**. 'Expressions of approval.'

19. **quam**. An adverb modifying *tacitis* and *occultis*; 'with how loud and unmistakable!'

20. **Quando**. *Cum* is not used as an interrogative.

21. **summum**. 'At most.'

22. **Declarant**. The object of the verb is the fact just stated, that the senate was practically unanimous. **huius . . . contiones**. 'those stifled addresses of this scorched tribune.' The explanation of these words is given by Asconius. The body of Clodius was brought to Rome, and the sight of it so enraged the people that they used the furniture of the Curia Hostilia to make a pyre. The Curia also caught fire, and the heat of the conflagration interrupted the speeches of the tribunes, Titus Munatius Plancus and Quintus Pompeius Rufus.

32. The senators thought that the ordinary courts were quite sufficient to try Milo, and that a special commission was not at all necessary.

Page 152. 5. **incesto stupro**. A goddess called Bona Dea was worshiped by women at Rome. An annual secret festival was held on the night of May 3, at which no man was allowed to be present. In 62 B.C. this festival was celebrated at the home of Caesar, where Clodius was found in disguise. It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty what was the motive of this act, but within a short time Caesar divorced Pompeia with the remark that his family must be above suspicion. The deed of Clodius was referred to the pontifices and by them declared to be an offense against religion. The senate then framed a bill, proposing that Clodius should be tried by a special tribunal, in which the jurors should be chosen by the praetor, but the bill failed to become a law. Hortensius, who conducted the prosecution, accepted a compromise by which the special tribunal was allowed, but the jury was selected in the usual manner. Cicero declares (*ad Atticum* I, 16) that everything depended on the organization of the jury, his meaning apparently being that a jury chosen in the ordinary way could be bribed by the friends of Clodius. At the trial Clodius attempted to prove an alibi and swore that at the time when the festival occurred he was at Interamna, eighty or ninety miles from Rome. Cicero was called as a witness by the prosecution and asserted that he had seen Clodius in Rome on that very day, within a few hours of the time in question. Clodius was acquitted in spite of the evidence against him.

6. **esset erepta**. By the defeat of the senate's proposal in regard to the manner of prosecuting Clodius.

8. **oppugnationem aedium.** The year 53 B.C. was so filled with political disturbances and violence that no consuls were elected for the following year, and early in the year 52 B.C. an *interrex* performed the duties of the consuls. After the burning of the curia, the mob proceeded to the house of the *interrex* Marcus Aemilius Lepidus and demanded that he at once make arrangements for conducting the consular elections. Since he could not legally do this, Lepidus refused, and was besieged for five days in his house.

14. **Nisi vero.** Ironical, as usual. Cicero's meaning is that all those outbreaks injured the state.

16. **e re publica.** 'For the good of the state.'

18. **decrevi.** 'Voted.'

21. **notavi.** 'Denounced.'

22. **illum tribunum.** Titus Munatius Plancus.

25. **extra ordinem.** *I.e.* this case should have precedence of others. **Divisa sententia est.** The senate bill provided that the murder of Clodius should be investigated, and that the trial should occur in the ordinary courts, where it was to be advanced to the first place on the docket. The tribune Quintus Fufius Calenus demanded that the two parts of the measure be voted on separately. The clause calling for an investigation was adopted; the second, in regard to bringing the case before the regular courts, was vetoed by a tribune.

27. **proferre.** 'Publish abroad.'

30. **tulit.** Sc. *rogationem.*

Page 153. 2. **iuris defensionem.** 'A defense on the ground of justification.'

6. **salutarem litteram.** The jurors voted by ballot, using the initial letters of *absolvo* and *condemno.* The meaning of the sentence is that, if Pompey wished to secure the conviction of Milo, he would not have permitted the case to be brought before a jury, for he had power enough to punish Milo himself.

12. **illud.** Explained by the indirect question below.

13. **Publione,** etc. 'Whether he thought that what he had done was to be ascribed to regard for Clodius or for the situation.'

16. **M. Catonis.** Marcus Porcius Cato Uticensis. Livia, his mother, was sister of Drusus.

17. **tribunus plebis.** Has particular significance because the safety of the tribunes was protected by special laws. **M. Drusus.** Marcus

Livius Drusus, the younger. He championed the cause of the Italians in their efforts to obtain citizenship, and was assassinated in 91 B.C.

18. **populus consultus**. *I.e.* no bill was proposed to the people.

20. **P. Africano**. This was Aemilianus, who was found dead in his bed one morning at the time of his opposition to the land laws of Gaius Gracchus. Suspicion seemed to point to Gaius Papirius Carbo as the murderer or instigator of the deed, but there is no proof that he was the guilty one.

24. **necessariam**. Scipio's death occurred when he was fifty-six years old.

26. **Quia**. *I.e.* murder is the same crime whether the victim is a distinguished statesman or a man of humble station.

27. **Intersit**, etc. 'Granted that there is a difference between the high and the low in point of rank in life, yet . . .'

30. **magis**. May be translated as an adjective.

31. **humilem**. Sc. *patrem*.

32. **in monumentis**. Clodius died on the Appian Way, which was constructed by Appius Claudius Caecus, an ancestor of Clodius. The name Clodius is a popular form of Claudius.

Page 154. 2. **muniverit**. Cf. note on *videamus*, page 129, line 28. **uteretur, latrocinarentur**. Verbs of purpose clauses.

5. **M. Papirium**. Pompey had brought to Rome a son of Tigranes, the king of Armenia. The young captive attempted to escape, and received assistance from Clodius. The flight was discovered, and in the struggle which followed Clodius killed Papirius, a friend of Pompey.

6. **non fuit**, etc. Ironical.

8. **tragoedias**. 'Commotion.'

9. **quae**. The Appian Way.

14. **ei**. Dative of reference.

15. **caruit foro**. For greater security.

16. **caruit publico**. 'Kept away from public places.'

17. **legum iudiciorumque**. Subjective genitive. **quae**. Indefinite.

Page 155. 1. **sed stulti**, etc. Ironical.

8. **Non fuit**, etc. The irony of the preceding sentences is now dropped and the real explanation of Pompey's course is given, as Cicero wishes it to be understood. **ea causa**. *I.e.* the worth of Clodius.

10. **quadam**. Softens *divina*.

11. **fuisse illum**, etc. The attempt that Clodius had made to

release the son of Tigranes brought about enmity between him and Pompey, but a reconciliation had been effected some time before this.

13. **fides reconciliatae gratiae.** 'The genuineness of their restored friendship.'

15. **quamvis,** etc. *I.e.* Pompey knew that, whatever harsh measures he proposed in his zeal to show the sincerity of his friendship for Clodius, the jury could be depended on to do justice to Milo.

16. **ipsa lumina.** Asconius says that no more distinguished or conscientious men were ever put upon a jury.

20. **Non . . . continetur.** 'For my personal influence is not confined simply to my intimate friends.'

22. **consuetudines victus.** 'The intimacies of daily life.'

28. **L. Domiti.** Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus.

30. **consularem.** Sc. *huic quaestioni praeesse.*

31. **ducebat.** 'Was of the opinion.'

Page 156. 1. **creavit.** Domitius received his appointment as *quaesitor* from the comitia, evidently through Pompey's influence.

2. **quam.** 'How much.' **popularis.** 'Democratic.'

3. **documenta maxima.** Cicero does not exaggerate the opposition of Domitius to the popular party.

4. Cicero here recapitulates the points already made, and repeats that the whole case depends upon which of the two planned that meeting on the Appian Way.

15. **in praetura.** Clodius was Curule Aedile in 56 B.C. The law required that a magistrate should be two years out of office before being elected to another magistracy, and so Clodius would be expected to be a candidate for the praetorship of 53 B.C. The magistrates for 53 B.C., who should have been elected in July of 54 B.C., were not elected until the middle of the following year, and therefore they had only about six months to serve.

18. **qui . . . spectaret.** *I.e.* since he did not regard the praetorship as a step in political advancement, but wished to avoid the man who would be his colleague and also to have a whole year in which to advance his political schemes.

19. **L. Paulum.** Lucius Aemilius Paulus, praetor in 53 B.C.

21. **annum suum.** The year in which the office would be open to him according to the law mentioned above, or possibly the year when his age would first permit him to be a candidate legally.

22. **ut fit.** 'As is generally the case.' **religione aliqua.** 'From some religious consideration.'

26. **mancam**, etc. *I.e.* that in his praetorship he could hope to accomplish very little, if Milo should be consul.

28. **fieri.** *I.e.* every indication pointed that way. **Contulit se**, etc. *I.e.* Clodius devoted his energies to advancing the interests of Milo's rivals.

32. **Collinam.** Sc. *tribum.* Perhaps the easiest explanation of this passage is that the Colline tribe was the most disreputable of all, and Cicero means that the forces which Clodius enrolled in his interest consisted of the vilest elements in the city.

Page 157. 1. **Quanto**, etc. *I.e.* the more schemes he concocted, the greater was his influence.

4. **certissimum consulem.** 'Sure to be elected consul.'

5. **suffragiis.** Several attempts had been made to hold the elections, but they were interrupted before all the officers were elected, and so all that had been done up to the time of interruption was declared void.

8. **Etruriam.** Clodius had estates in Etruria, but nothing is known concerning the outrages which are hinted at here.

18. **sollemne.** The word has here its primitive force, 'annual.'

20. **dictator.** Simply the title of the local magistrate.

22. **re.** 'By the course of events.'

28. **calceos et vestimenta.** As a senator Milo would have on the toga, the tunic with the broad purple stripe, and shoes of a peculiar pattern used by senators; all these he exchanges for articles better adapted to traveling.

29. **uxor.** Fausta. **ut fit.** This looks suspiciously like an interpolation, suggested by the occurrence of the same phrase in line 22, page 156, but the text seems to be assured.

30. **si quidem.** 'If, as is claimed by his friends.'

32. **Ob viam fit.** 'Meets.'

Page 158. 1. **Graecis comitibus.** Jesters, dancers, and musicians.

2. **hic insidiator.** Used ironically of Milo.

5. **ancillarum puerorumque comitatu.** It may be supposed that these were to take part in the installation of the priest on the following day.

6. **ante fundum.** Near Bovillae.

8. **adversi.** 'Those in front.'

14. **qui . . . fuerunt.** *I.e.* those who fought for their master.

16. **pugnari.** Used impersonally.

18. **servi Milonis.** Not needed grammatically, but repeated to emphasize the claim that Milo himself did not kill Clodius.

19. **derivandi.** From the master to the slaves.

22. **voluisset.** The protasis is in *in tali re.*

27. **id.** That the death of Clodius was a public blessing.

29. **nihil habeo quod defendam.** 'I have nothing to say in defense.'

30. **hoc.** Explained in the following *ut* clause.

Page 159. 2. **quin.** 'Without that.'

7. **quia . . . tradidisset.** To be connected with *iugulari.*

9. **illud.** Explained in *occisusne sit.*

10. **iure an iniuria.** Sc. *occisusne sit.*

17. **si hic illi.** Sc. *insidias fecit. hic* refers to Milo, *illi* to Clodius. **ut ne sit impune.** The purpose of the investigation.

23. **Itaque . . . valeat.** 'And so let that well-known query of Cassius, "Who profited by it?" be the standard in judging these characters' *Cui* does not modify *bono;* the expression is literally 'to whom was it for good?', a dative of reference and a dative of purpose. Lucius Cassius Longinus was distinguished for his severity as a judge. Cicero refers to him in the oration for Roscius: "*L. Cassius ille quem populus Romanus verissimum et sapientem putabat identidem in causis quaerere solebat, cui bono fuisset.*"

24. **personis.** 'Characters.' **etsi,** etc. *I.e.* this test is not always sufficient.

27. **quo.** Sc. *consule.*

28. **eis consulibus.** Publius Plautius Hypsaeus and Quintus Metellus Scipio. **quibus . . . certe.** 'With whose connivance, at any rate, if not with their assistance.'

30. **eludere.** 'To have free play.'

31. **nec.** Used with *et* in the line below.

32. **tantum beneficium.** Because of his assistance in securing their election.

Page 160. 8. **Sexte Clodi.** Secretary of Clodius.

9. **legum.** Those which Clodius intended to propose. **vestrarum.** Referring to the supporters of Clodius.

10. **e domo.** From the house of Clodius, in the rioting that occurred after his death.

11. **Palladium.** The image of Pallas, brought from Troy, it was claimed, and kept in the temple of Vesta. Upon its preservation depended the safety of the city. Lucius Caecilius Metellus won great renown by bravely carrying the Palladium from the temple when it was burning. Cicero evidently means that the Clodian faction have nothing to depend on for support except the vicious legislation which they proposed in order to gain the good will of the lowest classes.

14. Some words have been lost after *per*. **huius legis.** A law increasing the political privileges of freedmen. Cicero suggests that it might have been proposed by Sextus in his own interests.

16. **de.** Some word like *caede* is left unexpressed.

19. **aspexit.** The subject is Sextus Clodius. Cicero pretends to be frightened by the glance which Sextus gives him.

21. **lumen curiae.** Possibly a pun. The word *lumen* is often used of a distinguished man (cf. page 85, line 1), and so Cicero may mean by 'the bright and shining light of the Curia' the man who set it on fire.

23. **poenitus es.** By depriving the body of the usual funeral rites.

26. **imaginibus.** Cf. note on the same word, page 144, line 9. **infelicissimis.** Because the benches of the Curia were used in burning the body.

31. **quantum . . . Milonem.** 'How much it was for the interest of Clodius to have Milo killed.'

Page 161. 3. **At eo,** etc. 'But Milo was making progress in his candidacy for the consulship in spite of the opposition of Clodius, nay, he was gaining all the more for that reason, and he had no better helper than Clodius.'

6. **meritorum erga me.** Milo's efforts to have Cicero recalled from banishment.

10. **solutam.** Used as an adjective, 'unrestrained.'

12. **nisi esset is consul.** 'Unless there should be a consul.'

13. **eum unum.** *I.e. is consul.*

15. **suffragio.** For Milo.

16. **usitatis rebus.** The ordinary methods adopted by candidates. Milo's strongest claim to support was the fact that he opposed Clodius.

17. **tueatur dignitatem.** By securing the consulship.

20. **adepti estis.** In the death of Clodius.

21. **exercitationem.** 'Field for the exercise.'

27. **At.** Introduces an objection that might be made by the other side.

31. **segetem.** 'The productive field.'

Page 162. 1. **Ille,** etc. 'As for Clodius, there was reason for his hating Milo, first the,' etc. *Ille* is the subject of *odisset*.

3. **reus Milonis.** In a suit for assault. Clodius managed to keep the case from being brought to trial.

6. **in homine iniusto.** 'For an unjust person.'

8. **Reliquum,** etc. This sentence and the following are ironical.

14. **Diem,** etc. Another ironical sentence. The simple meaning is that Clodius had not instituted any of the ordinary legal proceedings against Cicero, and Cicero had no reason to fear a legal verdict since his cause was not a bad one nor a personal one, but a good cause and that of the people, and that he retired into banishment simply to avoid civil uprisings that might follow any attempt to assert his rights.

20. **Q. Hortensium.** The same one whom Cicero opposed in the argument for the bill to appoint Pompey to the command of the war against Mithridates. The incident here referred to occurred in 58 B.C., when Hortensius and other influential men went to the consul Gabinius to persuade him to use his influence for Cicero against the schemes of Clodius. Gabinius refused his support, and the followers of Clodius attacked Hortensius and his companions.

22. **C. Vibienus.** Asconius says that a man of the same name was crushed to death in the throng which gathered about the body of Clodius. Cicero has made a slip in the words *qua in turba*, or there must have been two men of the same name.

25. **quam,** etc. Probably Cicero means simply that Clodius became Catiline's successor in the leadership of the worst elements.

26. **non sum passus.** By leaving the city.

27. **Pompeio.** See page 154, line 12 ff.

28. **Papiri.** See page 154, line 4 ff.

29. **longo intervallo.** Roughly, from 56 B.C. to 53 B.C.

30. **ad regiam.** "The now vacant space of ground between the Temples of Vesta and Faustina was occupied by the Regia, the official residence of the Pontifex Maximus, and the center of his administration, the foundation of which was attributed to Numa. It contained a chapel where the lances of Mars were kept; another sacred to Ops

Consiva, which could be entered only by the Vestals and by the "sacerdos publicus"; spacious archives for the safe keeping of the annals, commentaries, and books of the Supreme Priesthood; and a meeting hall where religious conventions were held (like that of the Fratres Arvales of May 14, 14 B.C., for the coöptatio of Drusus Caesar, son of Tiberius). The Regia was burnt to the ground not less than four times: first in 210 B.C.; then in 148, when only the chapel of Mars and the laurel trees shading the entrance were saved from the flames; and again in 36, when it was rebuilt by Domitius Calvinus in solid marble, and ornamented with statues obtained from Julius Caesar, much against his will." Lanciani in *The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome*. **me paene confecit.** Nothing further is known about the incident.

31. **Quid simile Milonis?** Cf. page 94, line 27.

Page 163. 2. **quantae quotiens.** 'How great opportunities on how many occasions.'

3. **domum.** Cicero refers to this attack in one of his letters (*ad Att.* IV, 3): "*Milonis domum eam quae est in Cermalo pr. Idus Novembr. expugnare et incendere ita conatus est* (*Clodius*) *ut prima hora quinta cum scutis homines, eductis gladiis, alios cum accensis facibus adduxerit; ipse domum P. Sullae pro castris sibi ad eam impugnationem sumpserat. Tum ex Anniana Milonis domo Q. Flaccus eduxit viros acris, occidit homines ex omni latrocinio Clodiano notissimos; ipsum cupivit, sed ille se in interiora aedium Sullae.*"

5. **P. Sestio.** Tribune of the plebs in 57 B.C. He also kept a band of gladiators to oppose Clodius, and in the year 56 B.C. he was brought to trial for his deeds of violence. Cicero defended him in a speech still extant, and secured his acquittal.

6. **Q. Fabricio.** Tribune in 57 B.C. He proposed the recall of Cicero and was attacked by the followers of Clodius.

8. **L. Caecili.** Praetor in 57 B.C. He was attacked while presiding at the games of Apollo. Asconius adds to the account of the assault this statement: "*De oppugnata domo nusquam adhuc legi.*"

10. **lex.** The bill for his restoration, proposed August 4, 57 B.C.

14. **quod erat tempus.** 'What an opportunity there was!'

15. **consul.** Publius Lentulus, a champion of Cicero.

18. **illius.** Clodius. The one praetor opposed to Cicero was Appius Claudius; the two tribunes were Quintus Numerius Rufus and Sextus Atilius Serranus.

22. **decretum.** Pompey had been appointed one of the *duumviri* of Capua, and in this capacity had secured the passage of this decree.

26. **quem qui.** Equivalent to *si quis eum.*

29. **bis.** Once for the attack upon his house, though the case was never brought to trial. Nothing definite is known about the other accusation.

30. **accusante P. Clodio.** In 56 B.C. Clodius made a complaint against Milo for employing gladiators to secure the passage of the bill for Cicero's recall from banishment. The charge was finally dropped.

Page 164. 1. **M. Antonius.** The man against whom Cicero afterward spoke the Philippics. He was a candidate for the quaestorship in 53 B.C., and received Cicero's support.

2. **gravissimam rei publicae partem suscepisset.** 'Had undertaken a most important public duty.'

4. **laqueos, inretitam.** Language of hunters and trappers.

6. **in scalarum tenebris.** Cicero furnishes the explanation of this reference in the second Philippic, where he says: "You (Antonius) have said that Publius Clodius was killed at my instigation. What in the world would men think, if he had been killed at that time when you pursued him with a sword in the Forum, in sight of the Roman people, and when you would have finished the matter, if he had not thrown himself under the stairs of a book shop and thwarted your attack by closing the entrance?"

7. **magnum fuit.** 'Was it a great undertaking?'

9. **comitiis.** For the election of consuls for 52 B.C. **quotiens.** Because of the numerous attempts to hold the election.

10. **saepta.** The inclosures in which the different centuries were arranged for the purpose of voting in the *comitia centuriata.*

18. **honoris amplissimi.** The consulship.

20. **scio.** From experience.

30. **diem campi.** The day of the election.

Page 165. 1. **auspicia.** Those preceding the election.

2. **quam idem in Clodio non dubitandum.** 'How little the same supposition is to be questioned in the case of Clodius!'

3. **quod caput est audaciae.** 'And this is the main source of crime.'

10. **quid.** Since members of the jury have personal knowledge of the fact which I am trying to prove.

11. **Q. Petili.** Otherwise unknown.

14. **vivo Clodio.** When it might have been contradicted, if false.

19. **stata.** 'Regularly appointed.'

23. **tribuno plebis.** Asconius says that Gaius Sallustius Crispus and Quintus Pompeius Rufus addressed the meeting, and that both were hostile to Milo. He adds that in his opinion the latter of the two is meant by Cicero.

30. **Clodium.** Sc. *fore eo die in via.*

31. **qui.** Adverb.

32. **ut.** Has an adversative force, 'although.'

Page 166. 1. **T. Patinam.** The implication is that he was familiar with what occurred at Lanuvium, but nothing is known concerning him.

5. **Quaesierit.** Concessive.

6. **Q. Arrius.** Mentioned in several places, but nothing can be said of him with certainty.

8. **C. Causinius Schola.** A witness called by the prosecution. The same man declared, at the trial of Clodius for entering the house of Caesar during the worship of Bona Dea, that Clodius was at Interamna on that day. See note on line 5, page 152.

14. **C. Clodius.** Publius Clodius had a younger brother named Gaius.

16. **liberatur.** 'Is shown.'

18. **si,** etc. Because of Clodius' intention to remain at his Alban villa.

19. **meum agam negotium.** 'Introduce my own affairs.'

20. **hac rogatione.** The *lex Pompeia*, providing for the trials growing out of the killing of Clodius.

23. **homines.** Gaius Sallustius and Pompeius Rufus.

28. **occurrit illud.** 'The following objection meets me.'

30. **mansurus, exiturus.** Intended acts.

31. **Video,** etc. Cicero's statement, not a part of the evidence.

Page 167. 3. **obsignavi.** As witness. Cicero and Clodius were heirs and witnesses.

8. **sit.** Concessive.

11. **properato opus.** 'Need of haste.' The participle is used instead of an abstract noun.

12. **amitteret autem si.** 'But would lose if.'

14. **ut . . . sic.** 'While . . . yet.'

15. **insidiator**. Ironical.

17. **neganti**. Equivalent to a protasis.

19. **Sustinuisset**, etc. *I.e.* the locality was known to be dangerous, and it would not have occurred to any one that Clodius was not killed by robbers.

20. **occultator et receptor**. Appositives with locus. **locus**. The Appian Way near Rome, a place frequented by robbers.

22. **ibi multi**. *I.e.* if the murder had been committed there, suspicion would have fallen upon some of Clodius' many victims.

23. **multi haec etiam timentes**. Those who believed themselves to be in danger of violence from Clodius.

24. **Etruria**. See page 157, line 7.

25. **Aricia**. Clodius had left Rome the day before Milo's departure, and had gone to Aricia to address the senate of that town. **Quod ut**. The *tamen* in the next line indicates the character of the *ut* clause.

28. **Cur**, etc. *I.e.* if Milo had murder in mind, he would have hastened to meet Clodius before he could reach his villa, or else would have lingered in a place where the attack could have been made by night.

31. **constare omnia**. 'That all the evidence points in one direction.'

Page 168. 5. **umquam auditum**. In a letter to Atticus (IV, 3) Cicero writes that Milo will kill Clodius, if he gets in his way.

8. **alienum**. 'Unseasonable.'

13. **metuendum**. Because of robbers.

14. **id quod caput est**. 'Which is the main point.'

18. **insanas**. Perhaps because of the great labor and expense involved.

19. **mille**. A substantive, the subject of versabantur. Perhaps Cicero's suggestion is that Clodius could have used his workmen in making the attack on Milo.

23. **loci spe**. Because the position was so favorable for an attack.

29. **Quid**, etc. 'What could be less prepared for fighting than a man . . . ?'

Page 169. 1. **Qui convenit**. 'How does that accord with the circumstances?'

3. **Alsiensi**. His villa near Alsium.

4. **tergiversationes**. 'Pretense.'

9. **Graeculi**. A diminutive expressing contempt. **in castra Etru-**

sca. Possibly a reference to the camp of Catiline, but more likely to the depredations of Clodius in Etruria.

10. **nugarum nihil.** 'No nonsense.'

14. **virum a viro lectum.** An allusion to a custom that prevailed in the early period, of selecting a few men for an enterprise, and allowing those to choose their companions, the supposition being that, since their lives would depend to a great extent upon their associates, they would pick only the bravest men. Cicero's meaning is that Clodius had with him only carefully selected helpers. After *nisi* supply *talis*.

17. **mulier.** Quite likely a reference to the fact that Clodius was detected at the mysteries of Bona Dea, disguised as a woman.

21. **quanto illi odio esset.** 'How much he was hated by Clodius.' *odio esse alicui* serves as the passive of *odi*.

23. **propositam, addictam.** Terms used at auction sales.

26. **Martem communem.** *I.e.* Mars is as likely to favor one as another; 'the fortune of war.'

27. **ab abiecto.** 'Through the defeated one' or 'on the side of the defeated one.'

31. **haesit.** 'He was caught.'

Page 170. 6. **Nihil ad tortorem.** 'The torturer has nothing to do with that.'

11. **nescis.** 'You do not understand how.' Milo had freed his slaves after the death of Clodius, and his enemies declared that he did so to provide against the possibility of their being tortured into telling the truth about the struggle. Free men could not be forced to testify under torture.

19. **quam quod.** 'As the fact that.'

24. **quod minus moleste ferat.** 'To take more pleasure in.'

27. The point of this paragraph is that the slaves of Clodius have been examined and their testimony is against Milo. Cicero's reply is that the slaves belonged to Clodius and would not be likely to testify against their master, and further, the examination was conducted at the request of a member of the Claudian family, and testimony given under such circumstances is likely to be just what the examiner wishes it to be.

28. **in atrio Libertatis.** Where the slaves of Clodius were examined under torture as to what they knew about the murder.

29. **Appius.** Clodius had an older brother, Appius Clodius, whose two sons, both named Appius, were the prosecutors in this trial.

30. **quid,** etc. Ironical.

31. **severius.** 'More strict.' **De servis,** etc. *I.e.* the testimony of slaves against their master was not lawful except in the case of an outrage against religion.

32. **Proxime,** etc. Clodius comes nearer to the gods in having his offense treated as sacrilege than when he made his way into their presence at the mysteries of Bona Dea.

Page 171. 3. **quaeritur.** Impersonal.

4. **quaeri.** Impersonal. **non quin posset verum inveniri.** 'Not that the truth could not be discovered.'

8. **verbi causa.** 'For the sake of a name.'

9. **sis.** Not a form of *esse*.

11. **Quid,** etc. Ironical. **Subito,** etc. *I.e.* even when examination by torture is made at once the slaves are always isolated so that they may have no improper communication with those who may be interested in their testimony.

17. **quod.** Connective. Milo's conduct after the affray is shown to be that of a man who is not guilty of willful murder.

26. **eius.** Pompey.

32. **neque.** Correlative with *et* in the next line.

Page 172. 9. **illud.** Explained in the *ut* clause below.

11. **tanti.** 'Worth so much.'

19. **portenta.** The associates of Catiline.

20. **miseros civis.** The accusative in an exclamation.

26. **sunt in eum congesta.** 'Were heaped upon him.'

27. **quemvis . . . conscientia.** 'Any one with a consciousness of even ordinary shortcomings.'

Page 173. 2. **conducta.** To store war material.

9. **coguntur.** The subject is *ei*.

11. **nescio qui.** An indefinite pronoun.

12. **apud se.** 'At his house.' The supposition is that the priest also kept a wine shop.

18. **credi popae.** 'That the priest should be believed.'

25. **tam celebri loco.** The Via Sacra, where the Regia was. Caesar was Pontifex Maximus at that time and therefore occupied the Regia.

26. **audiebatur.** 'The story was listened to.'

29. **senator.** Publius Cornificius.

Page 174. 2. **cum tamen.** 'And yet at the same time.' **non iam . . . perhorrescimus.** Parenthetical.

3. **Clodianum crimen.** 'The charge of murdering Clodius.'

4. **me exaudire.** Pompey was sitting by the treasury.

19. **locus.** 'Opportunity.'

23. **peste.** Clodius.

26. **in periculo capitis.** Cf. page 163, line 30 ff.

27. **praeturae.** Milo was praetor in 55 B.C.

31. **ne.** Not the negative.

Page 175. 1. **Magne.** A part of Pompey's name. It was given him by the soldiers in Africa or by Sulla on his return. **antestaretur.** *I.e.* concerning his loyalty and patriotism.

3. **vitae ratio.** 'The course of life.'

4. **infidelitates.** 'Deeds of unfaithfulness.' The plural of an abstract noun usually denotes manifestations of that quality.

5. **ad tempus aptae.** 'Adapted to the occasion,' *i.e.* time-serving. This passage suggests that Cicero had his own banishment in mind at the time of speaking.

9. **motu aliquo communium temporum.** 'Some disturbance of our national interests.'

10. **qui . . . debemus.** 'And we who have had experience ought to know how often it happens so.'

18. **hunc.** A repetition of the subject of the infinitive.

20. **qui.** Milo. **tolleret.** Provided Milo is plotting against the welfare of the state.

22. **qui.** Pompey. **legem.** The law under which this court was organized.

23. **liceret.** Coördinate with oporteret. **Quod . . . sedet.** The subject of *declarat*.

28. **esse.** The object of *declarat*, in the same construction as *inferre*.

29. **hesternam illam contionem.** See note on line 8, page 147.

Page 176. 2. **De qua,** etc. This is said to be the longest sentence in Cicero's works.

4. **Sp. Maelium.** See note on line 1, page 46.

7. **Ti. Gracchum.** See note on line 22, page 45. **conlegae.** Marcus Octavius, a tribune who vetoed the agrarian law of Gracchus.

12. **comprehenderunt.** The discovery of Clodius in the house of Caesar during the celebration of the rites attending the worship of Bona Dea.

13. **cuius . . . censuit.** 'By whose punishment the senate often voted that the sacred rites should be purified.'

14. **sorore.** The wife of Lucullus.

15. **quaestionibus habitis.** By torturing his wife's slaves.

18. **conservatorem.** Cicero.

19. **regna dedit.** To Brogitarus of Galatia, who received the title of king in accordance with a law proposed by Clodius. **ademit.** From Ptolemy of Cyprus, whose kingdom was made a province by a law which Clodius proposed.

20. **partitus est.** A reference to some legislation by which certain provinces were assigned to the consuls Gabinius and Piso.

22. **civem.** Generally supposed to be Pompey.

24. **aedem Nympharum.** Where the records of the censors were kept.

27. **termini,** etc. The general meaning is that in seizing the property of others Clodius had not even endeavored to cloak his injustice under the forms of law, but had used open violence.

31. **P. Varium.** Unknown.

Page 177. 2. **qui,** etc. *I.e.* his desires were boundless.

4. **M. Paconio.** Nothing is known except what is mentioned here.

5. **lacu Prilio.** Probably the modern Lago di Castiglione in Tuscany.

9. **Furfanio.** Nothing further is known of him and of the two characters mentioned in the next line.

12. **sed.** Resumes the narrative that was broken by the parenthetical outburst. **ausum esse.** *Ausus est* would be expected, for *qui* (in line 9) is the subject. As the sentence stands, we must understand that there is an anacoluthon and the infinitive *ausum esse* is dependent upon *dico*, which is to be supplied from *dicam*.

14. **mortuum.** 'A corpse.' The threat of Clodius was that he would throw upon the man the suspicion of having committed murder. **qua invidia.** 'With the odium arising from this.'

15. **huic tali viro.** Dative of agent. **Appium.** Appius Claudius Pulcher.

16. **mihi**. Either these words are thrown in parenthetically, or the length of the sentence caused Cicero to forget who is supposed to be talking.

18. **vestibulum**. The open space in front of the house. **sororis**. The one who is thought to have poisoned her husband, Quintus Metellus Celer. The house of Clodius was next to that of Metellus on the Palatine.

27. **imperium**. The praetorship, for which he was a candidate at the time of his death.

Page 178. 2. **tenentur**. 'Are known to be facts.'

11. **esset timendum**. Ironical. The subject of *esset* is the following indirect question.

16. **Non queo**. Regularly used by Cicero instead of *nequeo*.

20. **hoc**. This word and *ita* (line 22) point forward to the statement, made below, that the death of Clodius was the cause of the blessings.

26. **viro**. Pompey, who had been appointed consul without colleague.

31. **quod**. Interrogative and a modifier of *ius*. The subject of *potuissent* is *ea*.

Page 179. 2. **Etenim . . . debebat**. 'Even if my hatred was bound to exceed that of others.'

6. **Quin sic attendite**. 'Come, look at the matter in this light.'

8. **cogitationes**. 'Imaginations.'

9. **et . . . videmus**. 'And they look at the things which they wish to examine in the same way in which we discern the things which we behold.'

10. **condicionis**. 'Proposal.'

11. **sed ita**. 'But only on this condition.'

12. **Quid vultu extimuistis**. 'Why did you express fear upon your faces?' *i.e.* there can be no doubt what your feeling is.

24. **interfector**. 'Intentional slayer.'

27. **Athenis**. To Harmodius and Aristogeiton, who slew Hipparchus, the tyrant.

30. **religionem**. 'Sanctity.'

Page 181. 2. **fecisset**. 'Had done the deed purposely.'

11. **qui**. Adverb.

12. **si minus**. Equivalent to *si non*.

13. **cecidisset**. 'Had turned out to be.'

26. **Populi grati est**. 'It is the duty of a grateful people.'

30. **Ahala**, etc. For this man and the others mentioned below, see notes on page 46.

31. **nosmet ipsi**. In the matter of putting the conspirators to death.

32. **conscientia sua**. 'Upon his consciousness of having done his duty.'

Page 182. 1. **gratiam**. To be shown in the acquittal of Milo. **fortuna et felicitas**. Personified.

3. **nisi qui**. 'Except one who.'

4. **vim**. Sc. *divinam*.

6. **vicissitudines rerum atque ordines**. 'The changes and the order which are seen in nature (*rerum*).'

10. **neque**. The clause is logically dependent. The sentence means: if there is in our frail bodies a mind that is active and possessed of consciousness, then there must be an intelligence in this great and grand movement of the universe.

13. **motu**. As seen in all the activity of nature, but especially in the movements of the heavenly bodies. **putant**. The subject is to be understood from *quisquam* (line 3). The object is the statement made in the sentence preceding.

17. **Ea vis**, etc. The gods caused the downfall of Clodius by giving him the purpose to attack Milo.

24. **religiones**. 'The sacred things.'

26. **et ius . . . retinuisse**. 'And in his case to have reasserted their claims.'

27. **Albani**. Clodius had a villa in the Alban territory, and it would seem from Cicero's statements that in constructing his buildings and laying out his pleasure grounds Clodius had shown no regard for the sacred groves and altars which were spared when the city was destroyed.

Page 183. 2. **Latiaris Iuppiter**. The guardian god of the old Latin league; his temple was on the top of the Alban heights. Some ruins of the old temple remained until the last century.

7. **Nisi forte**, etc. *I.e.* his death must have been caused by the gods, unless we admit that it was due to chance that he received his wound before the temple of the very goddess whose mysteries he had profaned.

9. **T. Sergi Galli**. Unknown.

11. **primum**. An admission that there were two parts of the affray.

12. **iudicio**. Clodius was acquitted of the charge of being in the house of the Pontifex Maximus when the rites of Bona Dea were celebrated.

15. **imaginibus**. The wax masks of ancestors: see note on page 144, line 9.

16. **cantu**. Music made by the *tibicines* and the *cornicines*. **ludis**. The gladiatorial contests which were often held in honor of the dead. **exsequiis**. The procession. **lamentis**. Made by hired mourners.

17. **laudationibus**. The funeral oration in which the virtues of the dead were described and praised. **funere**. A general term including all that went to make up a regular funeral. **oblitus**. From *oblinere*.

20. **formas**. The *imagines*.

21. **in loco**. The body of Clodius was burned in the Curia Hostilia.

22. **mortem**. Used in the sense of *cadaver*.

25. **Polluerat**. Another reference to the affair at Caesar's house.

28. **consensu** and **pro salute** are to be connected with *gesta*, which is a participle used as a noun, 'the measures taken.'

30. **diripuerat**. When Cicero was banished, his property was confiscated, his house destroyed, and his country villas plundered. **liberos, coniugem**. Only general statements are found as to the persecution of his family.

32. **caedis**. Exaggeration.

Page 184. 1. **domum mei fratris**. The house of Quintus Cicero, burned by Clodius November 3, 57 B.C.

2. **capere**. 'Contain,' 'be large enough for.'

4. **Incidebantur**. Cicero means to say that Clodius had already had engraved the laws which he intended to pass in his coming magistracy, and these laws were in the interests of the lowest classes. Cicero probably has reference to the same old issue which had been before the Roman people since the early days, whether the freedmen should be kept in the four city tribes where their influence was restricted, or whether they should be distributed among all the tribes where they could make their power felt.

5. **quod quidem ille adamasset**. 'That is, anything which he had taken a fancy to.'

7. **Illum**. Pompey. There had been a reconciliation between the two.

15. **Senatus.** *I.e.* that body would have done what it could to restrain him, if he had obtained the praetorship.

17. **in privato.** When he held no magistracy.

19. **suos.** *I.e.* favorably inclined toward him. **consules.** Hypsaeus and Scipio.

21. **virtutem consularem.** A reference to his own case.

28. **praetor, consul.** If elected to those positions.

31. **duce.** Sextus Clodius.

Page 185. 1. **templum.** The senate house.

4. **funestari.** By the presence of a corpse, as would have been the case in any sacred spot.

6. **Qui,** etc. *I.e.* if Sextus dared to do so much simply as the burner of Clodius' body, what would he have ventured to do as a standard-bearer under the leadership of Clodius ?

10. **de curia.** *I.e.* about the burning of it.

16. **ad Castoris.** Sc. *aedem.* The temple of Castor and Pollux seems to have afforded a convenient place for mobs to gather.

18. **silentio.** When interference was most unjustifiable. **M. Caelius.** Marcus Caelius Rufus, a talented friend of Cicero. He was defended by Cicero against a charge which Clodia brought against him, of attempting to poison her and of having obtained some money from her. As tribune in 52 B.C. he opposed Pompey's bill for the trial of Milo, and yielded only when threatened by Pompey.

19. **in suscepta causa.** 'In the cause that he had taken up.'

26. **non implorat.** Milo's attitude was defiant throughout the trial.

30. **haud scio an.** 'I am inclined to think that.' See note on page 92, line 16.

Page 186. 2. **obsecrantis.** A reference to the appeal which a defeated gladiator might make to the spectators to spare his life.

15. **perfruantur.** A wish.

21. **re publica oppressa.** By Clodius and his supporters. Milo was tribune in 57 B.C., the year following the tribuneship of Clodius.

23. **Clodianis armis.** An ablative of cause.

25. **putarem.** A rhetorical question referring to the past, 'should I have thought?'

29. **tui.** Cicero's connection with that body and his devotion to their interests are both suggested. **studia, voces.** Apparently a reference to the interest manifested in the recall of Cicero from banishment.

Page 187. 2. videtis. Sc. *eum esse.*

3. **ingratis.** The point of the denial is all in this word; 'he says that his fellow-citizens are not ungrateful, for whom he has done these things.'

4. **negat.** Sc. *fecisse se quae fecerit.*

8. **patrimoniis.** Possibly one from his father Papius, one from his grandfather, and one from his mother.

12. **vestrorum ordinum.** The *equites* and the *tribuni aerarii*, the other two classes represented on the jury.

15. **vocem praeconis.** Cicero's meaning is that in the consular elections, which had been many times interrupted by violence, the different centuries voted for Milo, but the proceedings were broken up before the herald announced the result of the election.

18. **si haec contra se sint futura.** 'If this case shall go against him.' **facinoris.** Opposition to Pompey.

19. **facti.** The killing of Clodius.

20. **fortis,** etc. Virtue is its own reward.

21. **recte factorum, recte facta.** Equivalent to nouns, 'good deeds.'

25. **qui beneficio civis suos vicerint.** *I.e.* have not been rewarded by their fellow-citizens.

Page 188. 6. **celebramur.** 'I am honored.' **Etruria.** This country had great occcasion for rejoicing in the death of Clodius, if only a small part is true of what Cicero has hinted concerning his depredations there.

7. **et actos et institutos.** 'Both those that have been celebrated and those that have been appointed to be celebrated.'

11. **non laboro.** 'I do not care.'

16. **cum.** Equivalent to *quod.* Cf. page 174, line 2.

24. **sed ne hunc quidem ipsum.** Sc. *dolorem inuretis.*

25. **quanti.** Genitive of indefinite value. **Quae oblivio.** Equivalent to *cuius rei oblivio.*

32. **potentium.** Pompey in particular.

Page 189. 2. **ego,** etc. 'I have thrown myself as a suppliant at the feet of many in your behalf.'

6. **deposco.** 'I ask that it fall on me.'

14. **mortem naturae.** 'The end of our existence' 'or 'the end appointed by nature.'

15. **natus.** Sc. *est.* **Quid vos.** 'How about you?'

29. **abes.** With Caesar in Gaul. **temporum illorum.** Of his banishment.

30. **Mene,** etc. Sc. *respondebo.*

Page 190. 2. **illa indicia.** About the conspiracy of Catiline.

8. **qui.** Adverb.

10. **pace tua, patria, dixerim.** 'Let me say it with your permission, my country.'

16. **ille.** Clodius.

17. **luerit.** *I.e.* 'so long as he has suffered.'

30. **is.** Pompey. Velleius Paterculus expressed a more just estimate of Pompey's position in these words: "*Milonem reum non magis invidia facti quam Pompei damnavit voluntas.*"

THE ORATION FOR MARCUS MARCELLUS

Marcus Claudius Marcellus and Servius Sulpicius were the consuls of the year 51 B.C. This is the Marcellus who made the motion in the senate that Caesar should be recalled from his province and another man put in his place. This Marcellus must be carefully distinguished from Gaius Claudius Marcellus, who was consul in 50 B.C., and from Gaius Claudius Marcellus, consul in 49 B.C. The consuls of 51 and 50 were cousins; those of 51 and 49 were brothers.

When Caesar marched southward into Italy, Marcus Marcellus accompanied Pompey in his retreat from Italy to Macedonia, but after the battle of Pharsalus he went to Mytilene and resided there. At the close of the war Cicero wrote repeatedly to Marcellus, urging him to return to Rome and ask pardon of Caesar, who had shown himself so generous in forgiving his opponents. Marcellus, however, preferred to remain in exile. In 46 B.C. the case of Marcellus was brought up in the senate by Lucius Piso, and Gaius Marcellus threw himself at Caesar's feet, while the senators approached Caesar as suppliants. The dictator reminded the senators of the sullen attitude which Marcellus had maintained, but added that he would not stand in the way of his restoration, if the senate wished it. Cicero's resentment vanished at this manifestation of clemency, and he expressed his own gratitude and that of the senate for the recall of their associate and friend.

After some delay Marcellus started for Rome, but was assassinated

at the Piraeus and was buried in the Academy. The Athenians held him in high esteem, and Cicero in the Brutus praises his powers as an orator; in short, all the evidence indicates that Marcellus was an able and scholarly man of strong character.

SUMMARY

Such mercy and magnanimity as Caesar has manifested force me to break my long silence and speak once more before this body. The restoration of Marcellus means a renewal of my former life, for the cause of my grief was the fact that he who had been my companion in study and in public life did not enjoy also the same good fortune.

This pardon is an omen of good for the future, since in granting it Caesar has shown his ability and willingness to subordinate all personal considerations to the welfare of the state. Marcellus is greatly honored by the circumstances under which his pardon was granted.

No eloquence can fitly describe your achievements, Caesar: they excel those of any other hero. And yet the glory of this deed will outshine all your victories, for the credit of winning battles must be shared with the soldiers and with fortune, but this honor belongs to you alone. Your triumphs in war, magnificent as they are, were such as could be won by physical force, but this triumph over the pride and power of victory, over resentment and suspicion, can be gained only by the spirit which makes man like the gods. Your victories on the field of battle will always command admiration, but your qualities of mind will inspire love and esteem in the hearts of all mankind. Time will destroy the memorials of your victories in battle, but your benevolent spirit will never fade from the hearts of men. You have surpassed all other leaders in civil wars, and you are even superior to victory itself, for you have given back to the vanquished the things which they had forfeited.

The restoration of Marcellus is especially significant as indicating how Caesar regards those who opposed him in the contest with Pompey. And that Caesar would have avoided the war, if he could, is attested by the fact that he showed so much kindness to Marcellus and to myself, who both favored peace. Caesar's rival, if victorious, would have been cruel, and heaven apparently has made all hope of security depend on the gentleness and wisdom of the one who was the conqueror. Therefore I urge you to rejoice in the exercise of those noble qualities, be-

cause the honors of war are only the temporary loans of fortune, while a good heart is the gift of heaven.

And now let me refer to your fear that your life will be in danger. Who could harbor so dreadful a purpose? Surely none of your friends. And yet you have no foes, for those who were hostile to you have been made your warmest friends. But let us magnify the danger in order to increase our watchfulness, since on the preservation of your life depends the safety of all. The country is prostrate, and you alone can quicken all its interests. For this reason I shudder when I think of your statement that you have lived long enough as far as years and glory are concerned. To be sure, you have won renown beyond that of all other men, but, to reach the highest point of fame that lies within your reach you have yet to lift up this prostrate nation. Consider not merely the years that you will spend here, but think also of the life that you will live in the hearts and minds of all generations. Our welfare is bound up in your life; we offer to sacrifice our lives in the preservation of yours.

Now, in behalf of my associates, I wish to express something of the gratitude that we feel for your generosity and magnanimity; for myself, I wish especially to thank you for a seeming impossibility, an addition to your great kindness toward me.

Page 191. 1. **Diuturni silenti.** It had lasted since the beginning of the Civil war. In a letter to Sulpicius, describing the scene in the senate, Cicero says: "*Itaque cum omnes ante me rogati gratias Caesari egissent praeter Volcatium, is enim si eo loco esset negavit se facturum fuisse, ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium. Nam statueram, non me hercule inertia, sed desiderio pristinae dignitatis, in perpetuum tacere. Fregit hoc meum consilium et Caesaris magnitudo animi et senatus officium.*" **his temporibus.** The period of the civil struggles.

2. **non timore aliquo.** Because that would imply that Caesar was a tyrannical ruler.

3. **verecundia.** Because he had fought on the other side.

4. **idemque initium dicendi quae . . .** 'And also a beginning of saying whatever . . .'

6. **in summa potestate rerum omnium.** At this time all the powers of the different magistrates were vested in Caesar.

9. **M. Marcello vobis reddito.** 'In the restoration of Marcus Marcellus to you.'

14. **causa**. That of Pompey.

15. **fortuna**. That of being pardoned by Caesar.

16. **in nostro vetere curriculo**. *I.e.* of political duties and studies.

17. **aemulo atque imitatore**. In a good sense.

20. **consuetudinem**. Of taking an active part in the deliberations of the senate.

22. **signum aliquod sustulisti**. A military expression referring to the manner in which general orders were issued from the quarters of the commander-in-chief.

23. **in multis**. 'In the case of many.'

24. **in omnibus**. *I.e.* any one may hope for pardon, if it is granted to so flagrant an offender as Marcellus.

Page 192. 3. **suspicionibus**. That his life would be endangered by the presence of his enemies.

5. **iudicio**. To permit Marcellus to return.

6. **quanta**. *I.e.* immeasurably great, for the glory of bestowing the favor is, of course, greater than that of receiving it.

9. **ventura sit**. When the message of his pardon shall reach him.

16. **pace tua**. 'With your permission.'

23. **numero proeliorum** Pliny makes the statement that Caesar fought in fifty battles, and so exceeded the record of Marcus Marcellus (the one who captured *spolia opima* for the third and last time recorded in Roman history), who took part in thirty-nine contests. **celeritate**. The victory over Pharnaces is probably meant in particular. At that time Caesar sent the often-quoted dispatch, *veni, vidi, vici*.

26. **peragrari**, etc. A similar expression, in regard to Pompey, occurs on page 115, line 18.

32. **propriae imperatorum sint**. 'Belong to the commanders alone.'

Page 193. 11. **in istius societatem gloriae se non offert**. 'Does not come forward for a share in the glory.'

13. **Numquam**, etc. *I.e.* chance and accident, which bring Fortune's favors, have no connection with such wisdom and foresight as have been shown by Caesar.

22. **amplificare**. Possibly Cicero means to say simply that the circumstances under which Marcellus was recalled from banishment make him a still more distinguished man.

27. **illae quidem**. The pronoun is only a support for *quidem*, which has here its concessive force.

28. **nec ulla . . . conticesceт.** Cf. page 144, line 13 ff.

Page 194. 4. **in fictis.** 'In works of the imagination.'

6. **cuius . . . velis.** 'Whose thoughts and feelings and features we see expressive of the fact that you wish whatever the fortune of war has left the state to be preserved.'

12. **illa auctoritas.** Marcellus, the abstract term being used for the concrete.

13. **C. Marcelli.** Probably the cousin of Marcus.

32. **Vereor,** etc. 'I fear that this which I am going to say will not be understood when it is heard, just as I feel it in thought.'

Page 195. 3. **ipsius victoriae condicione.** 'By the very terms of victory itself.'

4. **occidissemus.** 'Had forfeited everything to the victors.'

8. **omnes,** etc. *I.e.* all we, whom a destructive fate led into that war, were by that act of pardon released from the charge of crime against the state, though we are held responsible for a fault characteristic of human weakness.

12. **mihi.** *I.e.* to my former mode of life.

17. **metu.** That Caesar would destroy the power of the senate.

19. **de pace.** Cf. the first part of the letter on page 253.

23. **togae.** The garment of peace.

24. **Hominem.** The individual as distinguished from his cause. **privato consilio.** 'From personal considerations.'

25. **grati animi.** Because of Pompey's efforts to secure the recall of Cicero from banishment.

27. **prudens et sciens.** 'Deliberately and with full knowledge.'

29. **integra re.** 'Before the breaking out of hostilities.'

31. **periculo.** If Cicero has any particular occasion in mind, it is probably the time after the death of Pompey, when the command of the war was urged upon him, and upon his refusal the son of Pompey attempted to kill him.

Page 196. 6. **huius rei.** His preference for peace.

11. **illa.** The threats of cruelty and vengeance made by Pompey's officers.

14. **gladium vagina vacuum.** The course followed by Marius and Sulla made the Romans apprehensive as to the outcome of the struggle.

20. **nimis iracundam.** On different occasions Cicero wrote confidentially to intimate friends that the talk of Pompey's officers was so

bloodthirsty that he feared a victory, and that Pompey himself had expressed his intention to imitate Sulla, and to proscribe all his enemies and even those who had remained neutral.

22. **otiosis.** "*Pompeius enim discedens ab urbe in senatu dixerat eodem se habiturum loco qui Romae remansissent et qui in castris Caesaris fuissent*" (*Bellum Civile* I, 33).

23. **fuisset.** Whether in Caesar's camp or in Pompey's.

29. **bono.** A noun, referring to Caesar's *clementiam* and *sapientiam*.

Page 197. 1. **felicitati,** etc. *I.e.* Caesar's victories are due to his ability as a general and to good fortune; his triumph over the passions of victory shows that he possesses in his soul the highest good things (*bona*).

8. **donata, commodata.** The one a gift, the other simply a loan.

11. **opinione offici.** 'Under the impression of doing their duty.'

12. **specie rei publicae.** 'Under the appearance of serving the state.'

14. **quod . . . senserunt.** 'That they found out that there was not the slightest occasion for fear.'

22. **tam demens.** As to plot against your life.

28. **ne quid inimici.** Sc. *scelera cogitent*.

Page 198. 6. **unius.** Cf. the note on *solius*, page 101.

15. **quod necesse fuit.** *I.e.* the evils are a necessary consequence of war, and Caesar is not responsible for them.

16. **revocanda fides.** 'Confidence must be restored.'

17. Appian makes the remarkable statement that the population was reduced one half by the civil wars. **omnia,** etc. All the dangerous tendencies in different directions must be checked.

28. **naturae vel gloriae.** 'As far as length of years or attainment of fame is concerned.'

32. **noli,** etc. *I.e.* 'do not let your philosophy bring us into peril.'

Page 199. 3. **sed,** etc. 'But I should be willing to hear that, only if you were living for yourself alone.'

7. **Hic.** 'Under these circumstances.'

12. **Immo vero.** 'No, not that; they are grand enough for any others; they fall short of completeness only when your opportunities are considered.'

18. **admirationis.** *I.e.* what Caesar has already done will excite boundless admiration, but the opportunity for the largest usefulness still lies before him.

20. **in suos, in patriam, in genus.** To be connected with *meritorum*.

22. **actus.** The common comparison of life to a play.

27. **diu.** Used as a noun.

29. **nulla est futura.** Not necessarily a statement of Cicero's belief. The words may express the view that Caesar, as an Epicurean, would hold.

Page 200. 5. **inservias, ostentes.** The subject of *oportere* may be an infinitive, or a subjunctive may accompany it. **te ostentes.** 'Put yourself in a proper light.'

9. **munera.** The entertainments given the people.

16. **aliquid requirent.** 'Will find something lacking.'

18. **illud.** The civil struggle. **hoc.** The work of reconstruction.

19. **iudicibus.** 'Critics.'

22. **Id autem,** etc. Cf. page 144, line 16 ff.

Page 201. 1. **suum.** Equivalent to an objective genitive.

13. **te salvo et manente.** The ablative absolute is used as a protasis.

23. **maiores.** Sc. *gratias*.

26. **stantibus dicere.** 'To stand and speak.'

27. **necesse.** Because of his own pardon, and because of his friendship with Marcellus.

29. **id.** The expressions of joy.

32. **Quod,** etc. 'Since I have, as long as there was any question about his safety, shown him by my anxiety, solicitude, and exertions, the service (*id*) which belongs to the highest affection, my affection for him (*quae mea erga illum*) which has been always known to all, so that. . . .'

Page 202. 2. **fratri.** If we are to suppose that this Marcellus is a cousin, as on page 194, then the word *patrueli* must be understood here.

THE ORATION FOR LIGARIUS

Quintus Ligarius was a legate in Africa on the staff of the governor, Gaius Considius Longus. At the close of 50 B.C. Considius returned to Rome, leaving Ligarius in charge of the province. Pompey had made friends in Africa during his campaign against the Marians, and now at the beginning of the war between Caesar and Pompey, the Pompeian

party in Africa urged Ligarius to take the field in support of their favorite, but Ligarius refused.

We learn from Caesar (*De Bello Civili* I, 12 and 31) that after the fall of Auximum, Publius Attius Varus fled to Africa, where he had formerly been praetor, and organized two legions, at the same time assuming control of the province. Lucius Aemilius Tubero was appointed governor of Africa by the senate, and sailed to Utica, but Varus would not permit him to land, and he was compelled to depart, although his son, Quintus Tubero, was quite sick at the time. They went to join Pompey in Macedonia and remained with him until the battle of Pharsalus, after which they were pardoned by Caesar.

Ligarius continued to serve with Varus in Africa and was taken prisoner at the battle of Thapsus. His life was spared by Caesar, but he remained in Africa in exile. In two letters to Ligarius, written in 46 B.C., Cicero describes an interview which he and the brothers of Ligarius had had with Caesar in behalf of the exile, and assures Ligarius that Caesar in every way indicated that he was inclined to be lenient. Quintus Tubero now brought a formal accusation against Ligarius. What the charge was is unknown, but there are some scattered references which suggest that the motive of the prosecution lay in the fact that Ligarius, acting under the orders of Varus, had not permitted the Tuberos to land in Africa. The case was argued in the Forum before Caesar. Ligarius was pardoned, and showed his appreciation by joining in the plot to murder his benefactor.

SUMMARY

A strange charge is brought against Ligarius, that he was in Africa. Pansa has admitted the truthfulness of the accusation, and now I am helpless, for I had expected to take advantage of Caesar's ignorance of that fact. Now there is nothing to do but plead for mercy. The defendant, then, against whom you appear, Tubero, makes confession, that is, he confesses that he joined the same party to which you and your father belonged.

Ligarius went as a legate with Considius to Africa at a time when there was not even a hint of war. When Considius returned to Rome, all the provincials requested him to appoint Ligarius to serve in his place. War suddenly broke out, and Pompey's friends in Africa urged

Ligarius to take command of the forces in Pompey's interest, but he steadily refused. Afterward Varus went to Africa and assumed control. The fact that Ligarius went to Africa and remained there for some time had nothing whatever to do with the war; his stay there after the arrival of Varus was due to necessity, not to choice.

How strange the situation is! I favored Pompey, and received a full and gracious pardon from Caesar. Tubero and his father deliberately espoused the cause of Pompey and fought with him; yet they were freely pardoned by Caesar. And now we appear before our magnanimous conqueror, the one to defend, the other to accuse a man who has offended far less than either of us. Tubero's cruelty is unprecedented among Romans, for he would even take the life of Ligarius, or at least keep him in exile. Tubero speaks very unjustly when he calls the course of Ligarius treason, for in so doing he condemns his own and his father's course in taking the province of Africa, and in remaining loyal to Pompey even after receiving affronts from him and from his officers. May it not be true, Tubero, that resentment for a fancied personal injury has influenced you to take this action against Ligarius?

Although there are extenuating circumstances, yet the entire case rests with Caesar's forgiving spirit. I beg of you, Caesar, to remember how many friends you would please by the restoration of Ligarius. Take into consideration also the grief of these brothers, who are so closely attached to that one in exile. And do not forget the service which Titus Ligarius rendered you, and the fact that the restoration of the lost brother would bind them all closely to you.

Let me urge you to do as in the case of Marcellus. You have now an opportunity to exercise those qualities in which men approach nearest to the divine nature. The return of Ligarius would bring joy to the hearts of all who are here.

Page 203. 1. The first paragraph as far as *impetravissent* is ironical.

2. **propinquus**. The degree of relationship is unknown.

3. **in Africa fuisse**. Cicero everywhere keeps in the background the fact that Ligarius fought against Caesar in that province even after the battle of Pharsalus. **Pansa**. Gaius Vibius Pansa, consul in 43 B.C. He had urged Caesar to pardon Ligarius.

7. **ut . . . abuterer**. 'To take advantage of your ignorance in order to secure the safety of an unfortunate man.'

17. **qua.** Sc. *in*.

19. **confiteamini.** See note on *recognoscas*, page 47, line 20.

Page 204. 7. **salutis, studi.** They at first sought a leader who would lead them in measures for their safety, and then in their support of Pompey.

9. **negotio.** Against Caesar.

10. **praetor.** The propraetors were called praetors in their provinces.

14. **publico consilio.** It was not an appointment made by the senate.

22. **ei pacem esse expediret.** *pacem esse* is the subject of *expediret*. The official conduct of Ligarius was such that the province would gain more from peace than from war.

28. **quod.** 'During which.'

Page 205. 1. **ipsa legatio.** *I.e.* when Ligarius was a legate.

7. **fide.** As manifested in displaying the weakness of his own case.

12. **quid,** etc. 'What thought may come to you about him as you listen to him in regard to another.'

22. **ut essem idem qui fuissem.** 'That I should be the same that I had been;' *i.e.* suffer no loss of liberty or position for having assisted Pompey.

23. **imperator unus.** The one *par excellence*. A little later Caesar received the title of Imperator.

24. **alterum.** Cicero directed a little fighting with some mountaineers when he was proconsul in Cilicia, and his troops greeted him as *imperator*. He claimed the honor of a triumph, but the exciting struggle which was impending at the time of his return to Italy deferred consideration of his demand, and it finally was refused. In a letter to Atticus, Cicero mentions the fact that the soldiers hailed him as *imperator*: "*Inde ad Amanum contendi, qui Syriam a Cilicia in aquarum divortio dividit; qui mons erat hostium plenus sempiternorum. Hic a. d. III. Idus Octobr. magnum numerum hostium occidimus; castella munitissima nocturno Pomptini adventu, nostro matutino cepimus, incendimus. Imperatores appellati sumus.*"

26. **fascis laureatos.** The *fasces* of the lictors were covered with bay leaves as an indication that the commander had been called *imperator* by his troops.

30. **non audeam.** Ironical. **ut . . . audeam** is an indirect question.

32. **industriae gloriaeque**. As an orator.

Page 206. 15. **nisi . . . possemus**. 'Except that we might acquire the same power which this man has.'

18. **non nihil**. 'In some degree.' The suggestion is that the younger Tubero, and certainly the elder Tubero, should have had penetration enough to see what the prosecution really meant.

29. **externi**. The emphasis of the sentence is upon this word. The desire to kill from motives of hatred he says is foreign to Romans.

Page 207. 6. **dictatorem**. Sulla.

9. **ab hoc eodem**. Caesar, who in 64 B.C. prosecuted those who had received money for the murder of Roman citizens.

13. **studia**. Modified by the objective genitives *virtutis*, *humanitatis*, etc. *familiae vestrae* is a possessive genitive.

22. **Quod nos**, etc. Cicero had already had a private interview with Caesar in behalf of Ligarius.

28. **cave ignoscas**. 'Do not pardon.'

Page 208. 5. **de victis**. Sc. *qui te esse crudelem velint*.

12. **saluti civi calamitoso esse vellemus**. 'Were willing to assist an unfortunate citizen.' **hominis non esset**. 'It would not be the part of a man.'

22. **aditus . . . postulatio**. In the prosecution of the case of Ligarius.

24. **admiratus**. There are three reasons for surprise, that Ligarius should be accused rather than others, that the accusation should come from one who fought on the same side, and that there should be any new charge to bring against Ligarius.

28. **qui durius**. 'Those who give it a harsher name.'

Page 209. 2. **Liceat esse miseros**. 'Permit us to be called unfortunate, not criminal.'

4. **Fuerint**. Concessive. 'Granted that they . . . .'

9. **contumeliam**. Caesar marched his troops into Italy and thus began the Civil war, because the senate refused to allow him to be a candidate for the consulship while outside of Rome, gave some of his soldiers to Pompey, and finally ordered him to disband his army. Obedience to these demands would have meant the enthronement of Pompey, and Caesar's ruin.

12. **ut tibi conveniret**. 'That you might be in harmony.'

16. **incolumi dignitate**. 'With their position unchanged.'

22. **non par.** The nobles supported Pompey, while Caesar was the leader of the popular party.

31. **Poteramusne.** Sc. *non venire.*

Page 210. 4. **generi,** etc. *I.e.* the history and traditions of the family would lead a Tubero to espouse the cause of Pompey.

7. **sors.** The manner of assigning the various provinces.

11. **militiae contubernales.** In the Marsic war, under the consul Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo.

15. **quidam.** Possibly Pompey or Cato, but there is no certainty about the matter.

20. **occupatam.** By Varus.

21. **ira.** From Cicero's speech it certainly seems that resentment impelled Tubero to argue against the recall of Ligarius.

23. **Africam obtinere.** The object of *voluisse, voluisse,* and *maluisse.* **natam.** A reference to the position and the commercial importance of the country.

25. **maluisse.** Rather than surrender it to you.

26. **fascis.** The symbol of authority.

Page 211. 2. **cuius interfuit.** 'Whose interest it was.' **id.** The surrender of Africa to Caesar.

9. **huic victoriae.** At Pharsalus.

10. **rex.** Juba.

11. **conventus.** Probably the leagues or associations of Roman citizens which were formed in the provinces. Caesar in the *Bellum Civile* mentions a similar organization in Campania.

12. **quid facturi fuistis.** 'What were you intending to do?'

23. **per me.** 'As far as I am concerned.'

28. **constantiam.** 'Loyalty.'

Page 212. 1. **Quotus quisque.** 'How many?'

3. **crudelitate.** Because the younger Tubero was sick at the time.

5. **est.** The subject is *redire ad eos,* etc.

8. **Ut . . . fuissent.** Concessive. The Aelian gens was more illustrious than the gens Attia.

10. **iusto.** *I.e.* conferred by a body properly authorized.

12. **ne iratus.** Sc. *videretur.*

17. **commovisset.** In the way of appreciation. **eius.** Pompey.

20. **Pacis auctor.** Cf. this passage from the oration for Deiotarus:

"*cum ego, qui pacis semper auctor fui, post Pharsalicum proelium suasor fuissem armorum non deponendorum, sed abiciendorum.*"

23. **esset pereundum.** On account of the attacks which his enemies made upon him.

Page 213. 2. **ad unam summam . . . humanitatis . . . tuae.** 'To the one main point of your kindness.'

5. **ratio honorum.** While a candidate for the various offices that were included in the *cursus honorum*, Caesar was a pleader in the Forum. Quintilian declares that Caesar was the only orator who was worthy to be compared with Cicero; and he adds, "*eodem animo dixit quo bellavit.*"

9. **Dic.** 'Suppose.'

19. **dedisti.** By pardoning others. **An . . . sit.** 'Should there not be reason for hope in the case of Ligarius.'

25. **causas quam vultus.** Real considerations, not sorrowful faces, have weight with Caesar.

26. **neque te,** etc. 'And that you did not consider how far he was a friend to you, but how friendly he was to him for whom he toiled.'

Page 214. 5. **Sabinos.** The Ligarii were of Sabine origin.

7. **Nosti optimos homines.** Possibly a reference to the refuge which Caesar found among these people when Sulla was seeking his life.

10. **squalorem.** According to the Roman manner of expressing sorrow.

18. **nos.** The Pompeians.

22. **L. Corfidium.** This man had died, and when Cicero discovered his mistake he wrote to Atticus, the publisher, to have the name stricken from the oration, but he was too late.

23. **veste mutata.** As an indication of mourning.

26. **Conserva igitur tuis suos.** 'Save then your friends' friends.'

27. **hoc.** The statement that he regarded all as his friends who were not in arms against him.

Page 215. 3. **hoc.** Explained in the following infinitive clause.

9. **ierit.** Concessive.

12. **quaestor.** It would seem from the statements here that Titus Ligarius in his quaestorship had served Caesar's interests in some way.

14. **te.** Sc. *hoc meminisse.*

16. **etiam de aliis,** etc. These other quaestors may be those who

did not assist Caesar, so that the loyalty of Ligarius is heightened by the contrast, or they may be those who did support Caesar and had received a reward, so that the mention of them suggests that Ligarius is also entitled to some consideration.

21. **cum**. Conjunctive adverb.

25. **de homine**. Marcus Marcellus.

Page 216. 7. **postulet**. The subjunctive of indirect question is used with *forsitan* (*fors sit an*). With the preceding laudation of Caesar it may be interesting to compare the following estimate of his life and character, which Cicero expressed after the death of Caesar, in the second *Philippic* (45): "*Fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, litterae, cura, cogitatio, diligentia; res bello gesserat, quamvis rei publicae calamitosas, at tamen magnas; multos annos regnare meditatus, magno labore, multis periculis quod cogitarat effecerat; muneribus, monumentis, congiariis, epulis multitudinem imperitam delenierat; suos praemiis, adversarios clementiae specie devinxerat. Quid multa? Attulerat iam liberae civitati partim metu, partim patientia consuetudinem serviendi.*"

THE FOURTEENTH PHILIPPIC

The death of Caesar (March 15, 44 B.C.) offered the senatorial party an opportunity to make an effort to restore the old order of things. The most formidable obstacle in the way of the oligarchy was Marcus Antonius, Caesar's colleague in the consulship of 44 B.C. His position as consul, and the fact that he became the executor of Caesar's will and the custodian of his papers and property, gave him an advantage which he was not slow to use, for, whatever may be said of his character, his ability is unquestioned. He had an extended military experience, and had served with Caesar in the Gallic war, and still more in the Civil war. During a part of the time after the battle of Pharsalus, while Caesar was absent from Italy, Antonius had control of all matters, with the title of Magister Equitum.

The reaction after the death of Caesar was not the one which the assassins hoped for. Their expectation seems to have been that the people would hail them as the liberators of their country from the rule of a tyrant, but they did not understand the situation. When Caesar's will was read and it became known that he had bequeathed his gardens

to the people, and three hundred sesterces to each individual, public feeling was aroused to such a point that Caesar's body was burned in honor in the Forum, and the *Liberatores*, as they styled themselves, had to stay in hiding to save their lives.

The situation became more complicated at the appearance of the young Gaius Octavius, grandson of Caesar's younger sister, and heir to his name. Octavius was in Illyricum at the time of Caesar's death. He hastened to Rome, assumed the name Gaius Iulius Caesar Octavianus, and demanded of Antonius that he surrender Caesar's property according to the terms of the will. Antonius refused, claiming that all the funds had been expended. Octavianus then sold his possessions to pay the legacies which Caesar had left to the Roman citizens, an act which greatly increased his growing popularity.

Cicero rejoiced in the death of Caesar, and used all his efforts to secure a return to the former government, but, becoming discouraged, he started for Greece. On the way he heard reports that renewed his courage, and he returned to Rome, where he was immediately attacked by Antonius, who charged him with the death of the Catilinarian conspirators, of Clodius, and of Caesar. On the following day (September 2) Cicero made a reply to Antonius in the first of fourteen speeches, which have been called Philippics from their similarity to the invectives of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.

Decimus Brutus received the governorship of Gallia Cisalpina, in accordance with arrangements made by Caesar before his death. Antonius took Macedonia and asked the senate to grant him Gallia Cisalpina also. The senate refused the request, but the people passed a resolution to that effect, and Antonius attacked Brutus in Mutina. The siege continued from December of 44 B.C. to April of the next year.

The consuls of the year 43 B.C. were Aulus Hirtius and Gaius Vibius Pansa, who upheld the authority of the senate. Octavianus received a warm welcome from the veterans who wished revenge for the murder of their loved commander, and he could depend on several legions; but he still appeared friendly toward the senate. Soon after the opening of the year, commissioners were sent to Antonius, commanding him to retire from Mutina and from Gallia Cisalpina altogether. Meanwhile Cicero became the leader of the senatorial forces, and employed all his powers in an effort to unite all elements against Antonius. The two consuls and Octavianus finally advanced to the relief of Brutus in

Mutina. At Bononia on the fifteenth of April a part of Antonius' troops prepared an ambush for Pansa's soldiers, and a bloody battle followed, in which Antonius suffered defeat, but Pansa received a wound from which he afterward died. When the news of the victory reached Rome, Publius Servilius proposed in the senate that the citizens should lay aside the garb of war, and that there should be a general thanksgiving. The fourteenth Philippic, the last of Cicero's orations, was spoken in opposition to this motion. The probable date of its delivery is April 21, 43 B.C.

On the twenty-seventh of April a battle was fought near Mutina, and Hirtius was slain. Not long after, Octavianus and Antonius made common cause, and with Marcus Aemilius Lepidus they formed the second triumvirate. When the triumvirs met to partition the power and the territory, and to prepare a proscription list, it was hardly possible that Cicero could escape, for Antonius' wife was Fulvia, the former wife of Clodius, Antonius himself could never have forgiven the stinging sarcasm of the Philippics, and Octavianus, who seems only to have waited for a suitable opportunity to avenge his uncle's murder, would not be expected to spare the man who had exulted so much in the death of Caesar.

SUMMARY

It would be a meaningless ceremony to return to the toga before the safety of Brutus is assured, for his rescue was the object of the expedition.

Antony and his associates are public foes and should be so called. No enemy could have been more cruel than they in their barbarities at Parma and in the plans which they had made for the pillage of this city and for the massacre of their opponents. Therefore our commanders are entitled to the appellation of *imperator*, which is often bestowed on occasions of far less importance than this.

The report that I purposed to assume control of the state is shown to be false by the circumstances. That story originated among my enemies and the enemies of the state. The authority that I possess is simply the influence that grows out of my life and my services to my country. The pathway to that kind of power lies open to all.

The very act of voting a *supplicatio* carries with it the implication that Antony is an enemy of the state, for a *supplicatio* has never been

granted for a victory in a civil contest. We should make our meaning unmistakable by a plain declaration that Antony and his men are public enemies, and we ought also to allow our generals the honor of being called *imperatores*.

In view of all the facts which have been brought before us, I propose the following resolution: that the preservation of the state is due to the bravery and skill of Gaius Pansa, consul and *imperator*, to Aulus Hirtius, consul and *imperator*, and to Gaius Caesar, propraetor and *imperator*; that a *supplicatio* of fifty days be declared; that we renew our promise of rewards to the soldiers; that a monument be erected at public expense to the memory of the brave ones who fell in battle; and that the rewards promised to the soldiers who lost their lives shall be paid to the members of their families who survive them.

Page 217. 1. **litteris**. Announcing the victory over Antonius.

3. **id quod**. Refers to the infinitive clause *egressum esse*.

5. **D. Brutum egressum esse**. Before his death Caesar appointed Decimus Brutus governor of Cisalpine Gaul. In the summer of that year Antonius obtained a decree of the people which assigned that province to him. The senate supported Brutus. Antonius had besieged Brutus in Mutina since December of 44 B.C., and the victory which had just been reported was gained by the consuls who had marched to the relief of Brutus. The battle, however, was not fought at Mutina and did not involve all the forces. Cicero's point is, therefore, well made, that the real issue had not yet been decided. The contest at Mutina did not occur until after the delivery of this oration.

6. **ad saga**. In time of war it was customary for the Romans who did not go to the field to wear the military cloak instead of the toga.

7. **pristinum vestitum**. The toga.

8. **ea res**. The relief of Brutus.

10. **pugnae**. The victory at Bononia.

13. **sententia**. The proposition of Publius Servilius Vatia.

16. **id**. Explained in the following *ut* clause.

17. **hoc**. Explained in the infinitive clause, *discedere*, etc. The thought is that so short a period of thanksgiving for so trifling a cause would not be pleasing to the gods.

19. **Atque**, etc. Cicero's meaning is that some of those who favor the motion of Servilius do so from unwillingness to honor Brutus.

23. **redierimus.** Sc. *ad pristinum vestitum.*

Page 218. 2. hanc. Sc. *causam.* The clause is equivalent to a protasis.

3. **conservate auctoritatem.** Against the usurpation of Antonius.

4. **in sententia.** To support Brutus.

7. **legati missi.** On the fourth of January the senate voted to send commissioners to Antonius with instructions to command him to retire from Mutina and from Cisalpine Gaul, and submit to the senate. One of the commissioners was the distinguished jurist, Servius Sulpicius Galba, who died while on the way to perform his mission.

8. **hosti ac parricidae.** Antonius.

10. **sortitu.** It was decided by lot which of the consuls should go to Mutina first.

13. **pestibus rem publicam liberasset.** In the last part of the preceding year Octavianus drew away to his own standard many of Antonius' soldiers, and in general assumed a hostile attitude toward him.

15. **vicitque dolorem.** Because Brutus was one of the murderers of his uncle.

23. **necessitati victus.** How a scarcity of provisions was connected with Pansa's expedition is not clear. **Quod.** The safety of Brutus.

27. **praeripuisse.** In case the report proved true. **contempsisse.** In case the report was false.

29. **significatio.** Applause and other indications of approval.

31. **propraetore.** Octavianus.

Page 219. 2. duobus. Sc. *proeliis.* The three contests referred to here were parts of the same battle. While Pansa was marching toward Mutina, he was defeated and mortally wounded by forces that Antonius had sent to intercept him. Hirtius, who was at Mutina, hearing of the battle, hurried to the place and routed the victorious soldiers of Antonius. Octavianus sent some of his troops to assist Pansa, but he remained himself in the camp at Mutina.

3. **Si hostium,** etc. Cicero is endeavoring to show that Antonius and his army are *hostes.*

8. **Supplicationem,** etc. The point of this sentence is the inconsistency of voting a *supplicatio* and yet refraining from calling Antonius a *hostis.*

11. **inquit.** The subject is Publius Servilius Vatia, the maker of the

motion. He is represented as saying that his motion concerned a triumph over criminal and desperate citizens. Cicero's sarcastic rejoinder is that such terms are used for those who commit comparatively mild offenses.

12. **clarissimus vir.** Servilius.

18. **quattuor consulibus.** Hirtius and Pansa and the consuls elect, Decimus Brutus and Lucius Plancus. **unus.** Antonius.

20. **ruit ipse suis cladibus.** 'He himself is going to destruction by the disasters that he threatens.'

22. **Dolabellae.** Publius Cornelius Dolabella. The deed here referred to is probably the killing of Gaius Trebonius, one of the murderers of Caesar. He was proconsul in Asia, and Dolabella, to whom Syria was assigned, attacked Smyrna and put Trebonius to death.

25. **hoc templo.** The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, where the senate was assembled.

26. **Parmensium calamitate.** Nothing further is known of this attack.

30. **L. Antonius.** Brother of Marcus Antonius.

Page 220. 7. **crudelitatem Karthaginiensium.** The cruelty and treachery of the Carthaginians are often mentioned by the Romans.

10. **surrepta.** 'Taken by treachery.'

12. **Si vero,** etc. 'If he is an enemy of the colonies and of the municipal towns, and he certainly is, what do you think that he is of this city which . . . ?'

16. **Saxa.** Decidius Saxa. A surveyor in early life, he had served with Caesar and was now with Antonius. The reference is to a law which provided for the colonization of Antony's veterans.

18. **rumoribus.** Probably about a reported victory of Antonius.

22. **a quibus.** 'From whom.'

Page 221. 1. **ut non.** 'Without that.'

8. **increbuit.** *I.e.* it had become more common to confer the title of *imperator* than in former years.

10. **isti hostes.** The friends of Antony in Rome.

11. **hostes domestici.** Friends of Antonius in the city.

15. **ovantem.** An *ovatio* was a lesser triumph, celebrated with less pomp and ceremony than a triumph, and granted to persons whose services to the state would not legally entitle them to the honor of a triumph. Probably Cicero uses the verb *ovare* in a general sense, and

refers to some expressions of joy which followed the arrival of the message that Antonius had been defeated.

19. **meritis**. A participle; sc. *eis*.

24. **Tu**, etc. The verb may be understood from the adjective *gloriosum*. **dixerit quispiam**. 'Some one may say.'

29. **impietatis**. 'Treason.'

30. **Parilibus**. The Parilia, or Palilia, was a festival in honor of Pales, an Italian goddess of shepherds and pastoral life. It occurred annually on the 21st of April, and was regarded as the anniversary of the founding of Rome. If the text here were assured, the date of the delivery of the oration could be established beyond question.

31. **descensurum**. Into the Forum from his residence on the Palatine.

32. **hoc esse conlatum**. 'This plan was attributed.'

Page 222. 2. **effecerit**. By the course which he followed in his consulship. **ut . . . exsisterem**. An exclamatory question.

4. **Quibus**, etc. These questions are rhetorical, and by them Cicero means to express the idea that the report about his attempting to claim the dictatorship was preposterous.

5. **augur**. In apposition with the subject of *acciperem*. Cicero was made a member of the college of augurs in 53 B.C.

6. **fuisse**. Exclamatory infinitive.

10. **fama**. That Antonius was victorious.

11. **illam curiam**. Either the Curia Pompeiana, where Caesar was slain, or the Curia Hostilia, which was burned in the riots attending the death of Clodius.

12. **infelicem**. *I.e.* what was done there by the *populares* did more harm to their own plans for violence than to the state.

15. **ad me**. As the leader of the *optimates*.

18. **delaturi**. In order to secure his downfall.

21. **Quae**. The object of the verb; *res*, 'the facts,' is the subject.

23. **fons**. It is not known who is meant.

Page 223. 1. **nuntii et litterae**. That Antonius was defeated.

3. **auxerit**. 'Increased my influence.'

5. **male enim**, etc. 'It would go hard with me, if I should not appear to you innocent of this charge without making any defense.'

8. **fecissem**. A case of modal attraction.

10. **Crassus**. Lucius Crassus, the distinguished orator.

12. **Utinam**, etc. A wish that his political rivals were as generous and unselfish as those of former years. **principes**. Not the state officials, but the foremost citizens, the leading men of influence.

15. **quo**. Interrogative.

16. **male sentire**. *I.e.* holding wrong political views.

19. **tum spe tum timore**. The justice of this arraignment is shown by the manner in which the senate a little later first threatened, then fawned upon, Octavianus. **Quod si**, etc. The thought is that in a contest for leadership it is foolish to attempt to defeat a rival merely by taking a course opposed to his; a better way would be to outdo him in patriotism.

23. **Tu**. See note on page 68, line 16.

25. **nollem**. 'I should be sorry.'

27. **Sed si principatus ageretur**. 'But if it were a question of leadership.'

28. **optatius**. Than that his rivals should depend upon evil influences, for such a course would mean the defeat of the rivals and the triumph of Cicero.

31. **haec**. That Cicero was influential and that he used his power in advancing the best interests of all the people.

Page 224. 8. **existimant**. 'Form their opinions.'

9. **XIII Kalendas Ianuarias**. December 20, when Cicero spoke the third and the fourth Philippics, urging that Antonius should be declared an enemy of the state.

15. **legatos**. Sc. *missos esse*. The fifth Philippic was spoken on that day, in which Cicero opposed the sending of legates to treat with Antonius. On the third of January the senate met again and voted to send commissioners to Antonius to direct him to abandon the siege of Mutina.

16. **illum**. Sc. *esse*.

19. **discessionem facere**. 'To make a division,' *i.e.* for the purpose of ascertaining who are the supporters and the opponents of a measure; the expression therefore means to allow a matter to be brought to a vote.

27. **sustulerunt**. Sc. *consules*, the subject. They directed what matters should and what should not be brought before the senate for consideration.

31. **imprudens**. 'Unwittingly.'

Page 225. 2. Civile bellum. The war with Marius. Cicero cites these instances to show that a *supplicatio* had never been granted except for a victory over *hostes*.

4. **bellum Octavianum.** See note on line 29, page 84.

8. **conlega.** Servilius and Julius Caesar were the consuls of 48 B.C.

10. **misit.** Sc. *litteras*. **de Alexandria.** After the battle of Pharsalus Caesar pursued Pompey to Egypt, and there became involved in a war with the Egyptians through an attempt to place Cleopatra on the throne. **de Pharnace.** King of Pontus and a son of Mithridates. He was defeated at Zela by Caesar in 47 B.C.

Page 226. 4. ob conservationem. Cf. page 79, line 27 *ff.*

8. **A. Gabinium.** He desired a *supplicatio* for some unimportant military operations in Syria, where he was governor. Cicero says (*De Provinciis Consularibus*, VI) that the senate refused his request because it was thought that no endorsement should be given to a man smirched with crimes and shameful deeds, and also because the senators did not believe that the real interests of the government could have been advanced by a traitor, whom the senate had found out to be an open enemy of the state, and lastly because not even the gods wished their temples to be opened and thanksgiving made in the name of a vile criminal. It must be remembered, however, that Cicero is talking about a political opponent.

9. **supplicatione decernenda.** 'In voting a *supplicatio*.'

10. **iudicetis.** See note on *recognoscatis*, line 20, page 47.

11. **ille.** Sc. *facit*. **ego.** Sc. *facio*.

14. **Quo modo potius.** 'How else.'

15. **honoris amplissimi.** The consulship.

17. **alterum.** Sc. *nomen, i.e. imperator*.

21. **a membris et visceribus.** The suggestion is that Antonius would have tortured his enemies.

25. **legione Martia.** This legion distinguished itself for bravery in the engagement, and lost a large number of men. In a letter written to Cicero from the camp at Mutina, Galba says: "*Sed noctu, quo tutius venire in castra possemus, legionem Martiam, cui ego praeesse solebam, et duas cohortis praetorias miserat Hirtius nobis. Cum equites Antoni adparuissent, contineri neque legio Martia neque cohortes praetoriae potuerunt; quas sequi coepimus coacti, quoniam retinere eas non potueramus.*"

Page 227. 1. **morte aut victoria . . . alterum, alterius.** The order is chiastic.

6. **quartam.** This legion and the legio Martia had deserted Antonius the autumn before.

8. **Caesaris beneficia.** The gifts of Octavianus. In chapters VIII and IX of the second Catilinarian oration, as well as here, Cicero makes thrift an attribute of a good citizen, and the lack of it a temptation to anarchy.

11. **qua.** Ablative of comparison.

12. **tribus.** Probably a mistake; Galba mentions only two.

23. **aetas.** He was only twenty years of age.

27. **spem eius nominis.** The hope that his successes would be enough to warrant his troops in giving him the title of *imperator*.

Page 228. 5. **sententia.** On page 231.

11. **militum.** As distinguished from the commanders. **coniungi.** With the honors bestowed upon the generals.

12. **civibus omnibus.** His wish is that it were practicable to reward all at once; since this cannot be done, the living may wait, but the dead and their friends should be honored now.

14. **id.** To receive more than had been promised.

17. **consili sui.** To fight against Antonius. **numquam paenitere.** Because of their country's generosity in rewarding them.

18. **bene agere cum.** 'To do well by.'

21. **prosequi.** Explanatory of *illud* above.

32. **Albam.** Alba Fucensis, a town of the Marsi.

Page 229. 6. **hanc urbem.** Mars was the reputed father of Romulus, the founder of Rome.

8. **Etenim,** etc. The bravest die in battle, claimed by the god of war.

10. **ad inferos.** Cf. page 92, line 6 *ff.*

14. **Quae si,** etc. Cf. page 143, line 27 *ff.*

17. **Actum praeclare.** Cf. page 228, line 18.

Page 230. 4. **quod.** The *quod* clauses express the comfort which, Cicero says, each class of relatives will find in their affliction.

15. **inhumatos.** A source of especial grief to the Romans.

Page 231. 25. **alter ambove.** The consuls had similar powers, and each alone or both together could act in any matter that came within their jurisdiction.

26. **praetor urbanus.** In one of his letters Cicero informs us that the *praetor urbanus* performed the duties of the consuls in their absence.

Page 232. 9. **locandum faciundumque curent.** 'That they shall attend to letting the contract and to having made . . . '

15. **eorum.** Modifies *parentibus*, etc.

THE LETTERS

Nearly nine hundred of Cicero's letters have been preserved, of which about one hundred are addressed to him, the rest having been written by him to his family, to various friends and acquaintances, and most of all to his intimate friend, Titus Pomponius Atticus. The letters are a valuable source of information for that period, because they include a wide range of social and political topics, and because in them Cicero writes with a freedom and frankness not found in the orations. They are also interesting as showing the difference between the formal language used for literary purposes and the informal speech of a man of culture.

The Romans sometimes wrote their letters upon thin tablets (*tabellae*) of wood or ivory, the characters being traced on a waxed surface by means of a pointed instrument (*stilus*). The edges of the tablets were raised to protect the writing from defacement. These tablets were sealed by being wound with a thread (*linum*), the knot of which was covered with wax and impressed with the seal (*signum*) of the writer. But oftener letters were written upon sheets of papyrus with ink (*atramentum*) and a reed pen (*calamus*). The papyrus was rolled, and then sealed in the same manner as the tablets. Letters were sent to their destination by special messengers, or by any traveler who would undertake the task.

On the outside of the letter was written the name of the person addressed in the dative. On the inside appeared first the name of the writer in the nominative, followed by the name of the person addressed in the dative; after these the words *salutem dicit* were understood or were written in an abbreviated form, *e.g.* Cicero Attico Sal., 'Cicero sends greeting to Atticus,' or Tullius Tironi Suo S. (*salutem*) P. (*plurimam*) D. (*dicit*), 'Tullius sends a most cordial greeting to his Tiro.' In more formal letters the full names of both persons would appear with whatever official titles they possessed. After the greeting followed the

body of the letter, to which were usually appended the place and the date of writing.

I

To Atticus in Rome, from near Vibo, 58 B.C.

Page 233. 2. **vivere coegisti.** Cicero often writes of suicide. The selfishness of these words hardly does him justice, for in other letters he writes of having lived for the sake of his family. This is the first letter written after his banishment.

II

To Atticus in Rome, from Thurii, 58 B.C.

8. **Terentia.** The wife of Cicero. **saepe et maximas.** 'Often and heartily.'

13. **ipsum.** 'For myself,' *i.e.* not because of my position.

14. **ut.** A repetition of the connective in the preceding line.

15. **inimici,** etc. *I.e.* they have taken away everything from me, but they cannot destroy my loyalty. **Cura ut valeas.** 'Take good care of your health.'

16. **Data.** In agreement with *epistula* understood.

III

To Cicero's Family in Rome, from Brundisium, 58 B.C.

Page 234. Ad Fam. XIV. 4. This means the fourth letter in the collection known as the letters *ad familiares*, a term which has little, if any, classical authority. The letters *ad familiares* include all except those written to Atticus, Quintus, and Marcus Brutus.

1. **litteras.** Probably plural here.

12. **rettulerunt,** etc. How extravagant this expression of despair is may be inferred from the statements in the next paragraph.

13. **M. Laenium Flaccum.** In at least two other passages Cicero speaks of this man in the same strain. There is little else known of him.

15. **prae mea salute.** Because the usual formula of banishment forbade harboring an exile. **legis.** The second of the two edicts, the one in which Cicero was mentioned by name.

18. **habebimus.** Sc. *gratiam.*

19. **profecti sumus.** An epistolary tense, *i.e.* a tense selected with reference to the time when the letter will be read. The perfect, then, is equivalent to a present, 'I am on the point of setting out.'

20. **petebamus.** Also an epistolary tense. It represents an act in progress in the past from Terentia's point of view when she received the letter.

23. **sic agam.** 'I think that this is the best course.'

25. **transactum est.** 'It is all over.' The more common expression is *actum est.*

26. **fac venias.** 'Be sure to come,' a colloquialism.

Page 235. 1. **Sed,** etc. 'But what will become of my little Tullia?' For the diminutive, see note on line 1, page 49.

3. **quoquo . . . habebit.** 'However matters go.'

4. **matrimonio et famae.** Tullia's matrimonial welfare and good name seem to be connected by the fact that her dowry had not been paid. **serviendum est.** 'We must give attention to.'

5. **Cicero meus.** Marcus, the young son of the orator.

7. **aliquid.** In the way of property.

8. **Pisonem.** Tullia's husband. Cicero's hope in regard to him was well founded; he made every effort to secure the recall of Cicero, but died before his return.

9. **De familia,** etc. 'About the freeing of the slaves there is nothing to alarm you.' Cicero explains to Terentia that he made no arrangements about her slaves; but he had told his own slaves (*ceterorum servorum*) that they should be free in case his property should be confiscated, and if there should be no legal obstacle.

16. **oppido.** An adverb.

22. **Quod reliquum est.** Cf. line 29, page 72.

29. **Clodium Philhetaerum, Sallustius, Pescennius.** Freedmen.

IV

To Quintus Cicero in Rome, from Thessalonica, 58 B.C.

Page 236. 7. **Mi frater,** etc. The occasion of this outburst was a letter from Quintus in which he complained of his brother's neglect in sending the slaves back without any answer to his letter.

10. **irascerer, possem.** Deliberative questions referring to the past. **Scilicet.** The sentence is ironical.

13. **fortunas.** Sc. *eripuit.*

17. **Ego te videre noluerim.** 'What! I unwilling to see you!'

24. **dignitatis.** Cicero's meaning is that he wishes that he had put an end to his life before his fame was buried in humiliation.

Page 237. 4. **aliis indigeres.** Because he was making enemies by his efforts in behalf of his brother.

13. **Ego.** Sc. *desidero.*

20. **sapientiorem.** About his father's troubles.

25. **ut esset quae.** 'That there might be one to.'

Page 238. 7. **potuisse.** The relative clause ends here.

12. **dimicatio.** Quintus was threatened with prosecution for maladministration in his province, Asia.

14. **aliquid.** Object of the infinitive. **misericordiam.** Subject of the infinitive. **nostri.** Objective genitive with *misericordiam.* **praesidi.** Genitive of the whole with *aliquid.*

17. **sed . . . dispicio.** 'But I don't see what there is to hope for.'

Page 239. 2. **genere ipso pecuniae.** 'In the very character of my wealth,' *i.e.* not secured by dishonorable means.

7. **permutatione.** A bill of exchange, by which Quintus was to send some money to Marcus.

9. **cum,** etc. 'Since I squandered to no purpose the money which I took from the treasury on your account, while you are draining your own and your son's life blood to satisfy those whom you owe.'

12. **M. Antonio.** Quintus seems to have been indebted to these men.

16. **molestiae.** The threatened prosecution.

18. **Hortensio.** Quintus Hortensius.

23. **Pomponium.** Atticus, who was on good terms with Hortensius.

24. **versus.** Some witticism, which had been attributed to Quintus. The Aurelian law was the one passed in 70 B.C., which provided that the juries should consist of members of the senate, *equites,* and *tribuni aerarii.*

Page 240. 2. **peccati infamia.** 'The disgrace of wrong-doing.'

3. **optime factis.** Equivalent to a substantive.

4. **quid tibi commendem.** 'What reason is there why I should need to ask you to look after.'

10. **tueare.** To be connected with *velim,* as if there were an *ut.*

V

To Cicero's Family in Rome, from Thessalonica, 58 B.C.

21. **merito eius.** 'As he deserves.'

22. **tr. pl.** *Tribunis plebis.* Those most friendly to Cicero were Publius Sestius and Titus Annius Milo.

Page 241. 3. **a Vestae.** Sc. *atrio.* Tyrrell thinks that Terentia had taken refuge in the temple of Vesta with her half-sister Fabia, who was a Vestal, and that Clodius compelled her to go to the bank of Valerius to make some statement about her husband's property which was to be confiscated.

5. **vexari, iacere, fieri.** Exclamatory infinitives.

7. **ceteros servavi.** By the death of the Catilinarian conspirators.

8. **de domo.** After the banishment of Cicero his house on the Palatine was destroyed and the site, or a part of it, consecrated to the goddess Liberty.

10. **illud.** Explained in the infinitive *venire* below.

11. **quae . . . partem.** 'Into a part of the expense which must be incurred.'

12. **negotium.** The recall of Cicero from exile.

15. **quod . . . attinet.** 'As far as expense is concerned.' Cicero's wish is that she should spare her own funds and let wealthy friends bear the burden.

IV

To Cicero's Family in Rome, from Dyrrhacium, 58 B.C.

Page 242. 12. **qui petebant.** Possibly a reference to the proposals which Caesar made him in regard to going with him to Gaul as a *legatus.*

Page 243. 2. **Piso.** Lucius Piso, the consul.

9. **ut nihil supra possit.** 'That there can be nothing better.'

15. **vicum.** It is not known what this property was.

20. **tantum scribo.** 'I shall write only this.'

VII

To Cicero's Family in Rome, from Dyrrhacium, 58 B.C.

Page 244. 7. **legatione.** The one which Caesar offered him.

13. **squalor.** As an indication of sorrow the word comes to mean the sorrow itself.

19. **tuto.** An adverb where an adjective would be expected.

25. **faxint.** A perfect subjunctive.

Page 245. 2. **actum est.** See note on line 25, page 234.

VIII

To Terentia in Rome, from Athens, 50 B.C.

Cicero is now returning from Cilicia, where he had been as governor of the province.

26. **uno et vicesimo die.** An indication of the length of time required to send a letter from Rome to Athens.

Page 246. 2. **superiores.** Sc. *litterae*.

6. **sive nos ipsos.** A correction, for his son was with him.

8. **quam rem publicam.** The civil struggle was beginning to seem a possibility.

13. **Tu**, etc. 'So far as it can be done with regard for your health, I should like you to come as far as you can to meet us.'

16. **hereditate Preciana.** 'The legacy from Precius.' **quae.** It is really the death of Precius that Cicero has in mind.

IX

To Tiro, from Marcus and Quintus Cicero and their Sons. 50 B.C.

Q. F. *Quinti Filius.* On the return from Cilicia Tiro, Cicero's faithful secretary, fell sick, and was left behind at Patrae until he should recover strength sufficiently to travel.

Page 247. 7. **ius.** Not the word for justice.

9. **Lysonem.** Cicero's host while he was at Patrae. **Curium.** Manius Curius, a money lender at Patrae.

11. **ad se.** 'To his house.'

13. **omnes Graeci.** Sc. *sunt neglegentes*.

16. **sumptu.** Dative.

18. **daret.** A command in indirect discourse.

Page 248. 4. **tua et mea.** See note on line 11, page 92.

7. **Quantam**, etc. 'I shall think that you esteem me in proportion as you bestow care upon your health.'

X

To Tiro in Patrae, from Marcus and Quintus and their Sons in Actium, 50 B.C.

13. **quia**, etc. 'Because I found some one to send a letter by, than because I had anything to write.'

22. **nihil**, etc. 'There is no reason why you should hasten, nor is there anything to look out for except to get well.'

XI

To Tiro at Patrae, from Cicero and his Son at Brundisium, 50 B.C.

Page 249. 5. **ad**. The object is the entire expression following.

15. **plurimi**. The genitive of value.

20. **prope diem** 'Soon.'

25. **Symphoniam**. A musicale, in attending which Tiro had exposed himself to a fourth attack of the fever, each of the attacks having appeared after an interval of seven days. The seventh day was regarded as a critical time in fevers.

26. **pudori**. Tiro's sense of propriety led him to endanger his health in attending his host's entertainment.

Page 250. 2. **ut medico honos haberetur**. 'That a present should be given the doctor.'

3. **me, cui iussisset, curaturum**. 'That I would pay whomsoever he bids me,' *i.e.* instead of sending the money to Curius, Cicero would pay it to some one nearer, to whom Curius might be indebted.

4. **ex K. Ian.** The new consuls Lucius Lentulus Crus and Gaius Claudius Marcellus would assume office then, and they were opposed to Caesar.

XII

To Tiro at Patrae, from Cicero and his Family and from Quintus with his Son, 49 B.C.

26. **Obviam mihi sic est proditum**. 'I was met in such a way.'

Page 251. 6. **litteras**. The letter that was given to the consuls on the first of January, 49 B.C. In it Caesar defended himself against

charges that had been made by his enemies, asked that the privilege of being a candidate for the consulship without being in the city be not taken from him, and promised to disband his army if Pompey would do the same.

8. **Antonius**. He and Cassius vetoed the measures which the senate passed requiring Caesar to disband his army before a certain date or be adjudged guilty of treason. The tribunes were threatened with prosecution for an illegal use of the veto power, and they fled to Caesar.

12. **coss.** *Consulibus*.

19. **triumphum**. Cicero was outside the city, claiming the honor of a triumph for a victory over some mountaineers in Cilicia. His request was ignored for a long time and finally the matter was dropped.

23. **discriptae**. In Pompey's interest.

XIII

To Terentia and Tullia in Rome, from Cicero and the Young Marcus in Formiae, 49 B.C.

Page 252. 5. **Dolabella**. Tullia's third husband.

10. **regio**. Campania. The meaning of the sentence is that the district in which he was consisted of towns that were under his jurisdiction and also contained some of his own villas.

XIV

To Tiro at Patrae, from Cicero at Capua, 49 B.C.

Page 253. 16. **illo**. Caesar.

18. **ulteriorem Galliam**. Gallia Transalpina.

19. **Domitio**. Domitius Ahenobarbus. **citeriorem**. Gallia Cisalpina, *i.e.* Northern Italy.

Page 254. 11. **Afranio et Petreio**. They had been sent to Spain to govern the provinces while Pompey remained at Rome.

17. **a Formiis**. *I.e.* 'from Formiae southward.'

VOCABULARY

Verbs compounded with prepositions are to be found under the simple verb except in the few cases where this text does not contain the simple verb, and only one compound occurs in it.

The principal parts of *ā* verbs are not given; the conjugation is indicated by a figure, *e.g.*, *laudāre* (1). In other verbs the form of the infinitive sufficiently indicates the conjugation.

An asterisk shows that the word marked with it is not in use.

Roots are printed in small CAPITALS.

Bracketed words are not defined if they have an independent place in the vocabulary.

A.

A., abbr. of **Aulus**.

ā, ab, abs, prep. with abl., *from, away from.* In expressions of place, *on, in, at;* **ā tergō**, *in the rear, behind.* In expressions of time, *from, since, after;* **ab incēnsō Capitōliō**, *since the burning of the Capitol.* With passive verbs, *by;* **ā quō praemissus**, *sent forward by him.*

ab, see **ā**.

abdicō, see **dicō**.

abditus, -a, -um, *hidden, concealed; remote, secluded.* (p. p. of **abdō**)

abdō, see **dō**.

abeō, see **eō**.

aberrō, see **errō**.

abhinc, adv., *ago, since.* **abhinc vīgintī annōs**, *twenty years ago.*

abhorreō, see **horreō**.

abiciō, see **iaciō**.

abiectus, -a, -um, *overcome, overwhelmed; broken down, abject, downcast; worthless, vile, low.* (p. p. of **abiciō**)

abiungō, see **iungō**.

abnuō, -ere, abnuī, abnuitūrus, *refuse* by a nod, *reject, decline.* (**ab** + **nuō**, *nod*)

abripiō, see **rapiō**.

abrogō, see **rogō**.

abrumpō, see **rumpō**.

abs, see **ā**.

absconditus, p. p. of **abscondō**.

abscondō, see **dō**.

absēns, -entis, *away, absent, in the absence of.* (pres. p. of **absum**)

absolūtiō, -ōnis, f., *acquittal.* (cf. **absolvō**)

absolvō, see **solvō**.

abstergeō, -ēre, abstersī, abstersus, *wipe off, wipe away.* (**abs** + **tergeō**, *wipe*)

abstrahō, see **trahō**.

absum, see **sum**.

abundantia, **-ae**, f., *affluence, abundance.* (cf. **abundō**)

abundō (1), *overflow, abound in.* (cf. **unda**, *wave*)

abūtor, see **ūtor**.

ac, see **atque**.

Acastus, **-ī**, m., *Acastus*, a slave of Cicero.

accēdō, see **cēdō**.

accelerō (1), *hasten, quicken, speed;* intransitive, *hurry, make haste.* (**ad** + **celerō**, *hurry*)

accendō, **-ere**, **accendī**, **accēnsus**, *set on fire, kindle, arouse, awaken, encourage, exasperate.* (**ad** + ***candō**, *kindle*)

accidō, see **cadō**.

accīdō, see **caedō**.

accipiō, see **capiō**.

Accius, **-ī**, m., *Accius*, a Roman poet, born 170 B.C. Only fragments of his writings are extant.

accommodō, see **commodō**.

accubō, **-āre**, —, —, *lie at, lie beside; recline.* (**ad** + **cubō**, *lie*)

accūrātē, adv., *with care, carefully; exactly, precisely.* (**accūrātus**)

accūsātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *complaint, indictment, accusation.* (**accūsō**)

accūsātor, **-ōris**, m., *prosecutor, plaintiff, accuser.* (**accūsō**)

accūsō (1), *blame, censure, reproach, find fault with; prosecute, arraign, indict, accuse, bring to trial.* (**ad** + **causa**)

ācer, **ācris**, **ācre**, *sharp, piercing; keen, active, energetic, spirited, brave, zealous; violent, harsh, severe, bitter, fierce.* (AC, *sharp*)

acerbē, adv., *bitterly, harshly, cruelly.* (**acerbus**)

acerbitās, **-tātis**, f., *bitterness, harshness, severity; grief, sorrow, anguish, affliction.* (**acerbus**)

acerbus, **-a**, **-um**, *sharp, bitter, harsh; violent, severe, cruel; grievous, distressing, burdensome.* (AC, *sharp*)

acervus, **-ī**, m., *a heap, pile, mass, multitude, great quantity.*

Achāia, **-ae**, f., *Achaia*, a district in the Peloponnesus. Later, the name of the Roman province of Southern Greece.

Achillēs, **-is**, m., *Achilles*, the hero of the Trojan War.

aciēs, **-ēī**, f., *point, sharp edge; brightness, brilliancy; line of battle, battle line, battle array; battle.* (AC, *sharp*)

Acilius, **-ī**, m., a gens name.

M'. Acilius Glabriō, consul 67 B.C. The following year he was appointed governor of Cilicia and successor of Lucullus in the command of the war against Mithridates.

ācriter (superl. **ācerrimē**), adv., *sharply, fiercely, keenly; eagerly, earnestly, zealously; furiously, severely, violently.* (**ācer**)

acroāma, **-atis**, n., *an entertainment, form of entertainment; a reader, musician.* (ἀκροάμα)

āctiō, **-ōnis**, f., *doing, action; official conduct; suit, prosecution.* (**agō**)

Actium, **-ī**, n., *Actium*, a promontory of Acarnania, the scene of Antony's defeat in 31 B.C.

āctus, **-ūs**, m., *doing, achievement; part of a play, act.* (**agō**)

acuō, **-ere**, **acuī**, **acūtus**, *sharpen; irritate, arouse, excite, incite, stir, stimulate.* (cf. **acus**)

acus, **-ūs**, f., *a needle.* (AC, *sharp*)

ad, prep. with acc., *to, toward, towards.* In expressions of place, *in the vicinity of, at, near, at the house of, among.* In expressions of time, *about, toward, till, until, up to, to.* In other relations, *with regard to, with reference to, as to, in; for, for the purpose of, in order to, to; according to, in accordance with.*

a. d., abbr. of **ante diem.**

adaequō (1), *make equal, match, attain to, reach.* (**ad** + **aequō**, *make equal*)

adamō, see **amō.**

addīcō, see **dīcō.**

addō, see **dō.**

addūcō, see **dūcō.**

adeō, see **eō.**

adeō, adv., *to this, thus far, so far, to such a point; in fact.* **ūsque adeō**, *even to such a degree.* **atque adeō**, *and in fact, and even, or rather, still further.* (**ad** + **eō**)

adeps, **-ipis**, m. and f., *fat, corpulence.*

adferō, see **ferō.**

adficiō, see **faciō.**

adfigō, see **figō.**

adfingō, see **fingō.**

adfīnis, **-e**, *adjoining, bordering on; connected with, implicated in, accessory to.* As subst., *a kinsman by marriage.* (**ad** + **fīnis**)

adfirmō, see **firmō.**

adflīctō (1), *break to pieces, beat, strike, destroy; crush, distress;* passive, *be in sorrow, be in affliction.* (freq. of **adflīgō**)

adflīctus, **-a**, **-um**, *broken down, overthrown, overwhelmed, prostrate, crushed, disheartened; miserable, unfortunate.* (p. p. of **adflīgō**)

adflīgō, see **flīgō.**

adfluēns, **-entis**, *abounding, rich, overflowing, abundant.* (pres. p. of **adfluō**)

adfluō, see **fluō.**

adhibeō, see **habeō.**

adhūc, adv., *hitherto, heretofore, so far, up to this time; still, yet.* (**ad** + **hūc**)

adimō, see **emō.**

adipīscor, **-ī**, **adeptus**, *arrive at, overtake, reach, obtain, attain, secure, win, gain.* (**ad** + **apīscor**, *reach*)

aditus, **-ūs**, m., *approach, way of approach, arrival, coming; access, means of access, entrance.* **aditus laudis**, *pathway to fame.* **omnium aditūs tenēbat**, *he understood how to approach everybody.* (cf. **adeō**)

adiūmentum, **-ī**, n., *a means of helping, aid, support, assistance.* (cf. **adiuvō**)

adiungō, see **iungō.**

adiūtor, **-ōris**, m., *helper, assistant.* (**adiuvō**)

adiuvō, see **iuvō.**

adlēgō, see **lēgō.**

adliciō, **-ere**, **adlexī**, **adlectus**, *entice, allure, attract, persuade.* (**ad** + **laciō**, *entice*)

administer, -trī, m., *a helper, assistant; a tool* (of persons), *instrument, abettor.* (**ad** + **minister**, *an attendant*)

administra, -ae, f., *an assistant, servant, handmaid.* (**ad** + **ministra**, *maid-servant*)

administrō (1), *manage, control, direct, conduct, guide, superintend.* (**ad** + **ministrō**, *wait upon*)

admīrābilis, -e, *marvelous, wonderful, strange, astonishing; admirable, praiseworthy.* (**admīror**)

admīrātiō, -ōnis, f., *admiration; wonder, surprise, astonishment.* (**admīror**)

admīror, see **mīror**.

admittō, see **mittō**.

admodum, adv., *to the full measure, fully, quite, completely, altogether, entirely; very, very much.* (**ad** + **modus**)

admoneō, see **moneō**.

admonitus, -ūs, m., *a request, reminder, suggestion; warning, remonstrance.* (**admoneō**)

admurmurātiō, -ōnis, f., *a murmur, murmuring* (as an expression of approval or disapproval). (**admurmurō**, *murmur*)

adnuō, -ere, adnuī, —, *nod to, nod assent, assent, say yes.* (**ad** + **nuō**, *nod*)

adolēscō, -ere, adolēvī, adultus, *grow up, mature.* (**ad** + **olēscō**, *grow*)

adorior, see **orior**.

adōrnō, see **ōrnō**.

adquīrō, see **quaerō**.

adripiō, see **rapiō**.

adroganter, adv., *haughtily, arrogantly.* (**adrogō**, *claim*)

adsēnsiō, -ōnis, f., *an agreement, assent, expression of assent.* (**adsentiō**)

adsentiō, see **sentiō**.

adsequor, see **sequor**.

adservō, see **servō**.

adsīdō, -ere, adsēdi, —, *sit down, take a seat, be seated.* (**ad** + **sīdō**, *sit*)

adsiduē, adv., *constantly, continually, unceasingly, uninterruptedly.* (**adsiduus**, *constant*)

adsiduitās, -tātis, f., *constant attendance, application, perseverance; diligence, constancy.* (**adsiduus**, *faithful*)

adsīgnō, see **sīgnō**.

adstō, see **stō**.

adsuēfaciō, -ere, adsuēfēcī, adsuēfactus, *accustom, train, habituate;* pass., *be accustomed, be in the habit of.* (cf. **adsuēscō**, *accustom*)

adsum, see **sum**.

adulēscēns, -entis, *young, youthful.* As subst., m. or f., *a youth, young man, young woman.* (**adolēscō**)

adulēscentia, -ae, f., *youth; young men.* (**adulēscēns**)

adulēscentulus, -ī, m., *a mere boy, stripling, lad.* (dim. of **adulēscēns**)

adulter, -erī, m., *an adulterer, seducer, paramour.*

adulterium, -ī, n., *adultery.*

adultus, -a, -um, *full-grown, mature, fully developed, grown up.* (p. p. of **adolēscō**)

adventīcius, **-a**, **-um**, *foreign, external, additional, outside.* (**adveniō**, *come*)

adventus, **-ūs**, m., *a coming, arrival, approach.* (**adveniō**, *come*)

adversārius, **-a**, **-um**, *opposite, opposed; antagonistic, contrary, hostile; unfavorable.* As subst., **adversārius**, **-ī**, m., *opponent, adversary, antagonist, enemy.* (**adversor**, *oppose*)

adversiō, **-ōnis**, f., *occupation, employment.* (**advertō**, *turn to*)

adversus, prep. with acc., *against.* (**advertō**, *turn to*)

adversus, **-a**, **-um**, *turned towards, fronting, facing, in front; unfavorable, unsuccessful; opposed, unpropitious, adverse, hostile.* **rēs adversae**, *adversity, affliction, trouble.* (p. p. of **advertō**)

advesperāscit, **-ere**, —, —, *it grows dark, evening approaches.* (cf. **vesper**)

aedēs, **-is**, f., *a temple;* pl., *a house, dwelling.* (AID, *burn*)

aedificium, **-ī**, n., *a building, structure.* (**aedificō**)

aedificō (1), *build, erect, construct.* (**aedēs** + **faciō**)

aedīlis, **-is**, m., *an aedile, a commissioner of public buildings.* (**aedēs**)

aedīlitās, **-tātis**, f., *aedileship, the office of an aedile.* (**aedīlis**)

Aegaeus, **-a**, **-um**, *Aegean.* **mare Aegaeum**, *the Aegean Sea.*

aeger, **aegra**, **aegrum**, *sick, diseased, suffering, feeble; afflicted, distressed, troubled, dejected.*

aegrē (superl. **aegerrimē**), adv., *feebly, painfully; hardly, scarcely; reluctantly, unwillingly.* (**aeger**)

Aegyptus, **-ī**, f., *Egypt.*

Aelius, **-ī**, m., a gens name.

1. *L. Aelius Tūberō*, a literary friend of Cicero.

2. *Q. Aelius Tūberō*, a jurist, son of the preceding. He conducted the suit against Ligarius.

Aemilius, **-ī**, m., a gens name.

1. *L. Aemilius Paulus*, the conqueror of Perses at Pydna, 168 B.C.

2. *M. Aemilius Scaurus*, consul in 115 B.C., when he built the Via Aemilia.

3. *L. Aemilius Paulus*, the accuser of Catiline in 63 B.C. He received the consulship in 50 B.C. because of his opposition to Caesar, whom he afterward joined. After Caesar's death he returned to the Optimates.

4. *M. Aemilius Lepidus*, consul with Caesar in 46 B.C., and later a triumvir.

aemulus, **-a**, **-um**, *emulating, vying with, emulous; jealous, envious.* As subst., m. and f., *a rival.*

aequābiliter, adv., *equally, uniformly, unvaryingly; indiscriminately, without distinction.* (**aequābilis**, *equal*)

aequālis, **-e**, *equal, like, uniform; of the same age; contemporary.* (**aequō**, *make equal*)

aequālitās, **-tātis**, f., *equality; likeness, similarity.* (**aequālis**)

aequē, adv., *equally, evenly; in the same manner, just as.* (**aequus**)

aequāliter, adv., *evenly, uniformly; equally, on an equality.* (**aequālis**)

aequitās, -tātis, f., *evenness; fairness, justice, equity; calmness, repose, poise, equanimity.* (**aequus**)

aequus, -a, -um, *even, level, equal; fair, just, proper, right, honorable, equitable; calm, composed, resigned; favorable, friendly, kindly disposed.* **aequō animō**, *patiently, resignedly, with composure.*

aerārium, -ī, n., *the treasury.* (**aes**)

aerārius, -a, -um, *of the treasury.* See **tribūnus** for **tribūnus aerārius.**

aerumna, -ae, f., *hardship, trouble, distress, tribulation.*

aes, aeris, n., *copper; bronze, bronze tablet; money.* **aes aliēnum**, *debt.*

aestās, -tātis, f., *summer.* (AID, *burn*)

aestus, -ūs, m., *heat; heaving, swell, surge.* (AID, *burn*)

aetās, -tātis, f., *age, old age, lapse of time, life; a period, epoch, generation.*

aeternitās, -tātis, f., *eternity, everlasting ages; immortality; enduring renown.* (**aeternus**)

aeternus, -a, -um, *endless, never-ending, everlasting, perpetual, immortal.*

Aetōlia, -ae, f., *Aetolia*, a district of Greece.

Aetōlī, -ōrum, m., *the Aetolians, the inhabitants of Aetolia.*

Afrānius, -ī, m., a gens name.

Lūcius Afrānius, a prominent officer in Pompey's service. He was killed by Caesar's soldiers after the battle of Thapsus.

Āfrica, -ae, f., *Africa.* Often, merely the Roman province of Carthage and the adjoining territory.

Āfricānus, -a, -um, *of Africa, African.*

Āfricānus, -ī, m., a Roman surname. See **Cornēlius.**

ager, agrī, m., *land, field, estate, farm; district, territory, domain;* pl., *the country.*

aggregō, see **gregō.**

agitō (1), *set in motion, drive, urge; rouse, stir up, provoke, trouble, harass, attack; consider, discuss, propose.* (freq. of **agō**)

co — cōgitō (1), *think over, consider carefully, ponder; meditate, design, plan, purpose, mean.*

ex — co — excōgitō (1), *think out, devise, contrive, invent.*

āgnōscō, see **nōscō.**

agō, -ere, ēgī, āctus, *put in motion, drive; do, act; manage, conduct, carry on; incite, rouse, urge; persecute, vex, assail; perform, transact; spend, pass, live;* pass. often, *be at stake, be in peril, be in danger.* **age**, as an interjection, *come! come now!* **cum aliquō bene (male) agere**, *treat one well (ill).* **agere cum populō**, *discuss a measure before the people.* **agere causam**, *conduct a suit.* **ad agendum**, *for the discussion of public questions.* **id āctum est**, *this was aimed at.* **quid agis**, *what are you doing? what are you*

aiming at? also, *how do you do?* **āctum est**, *it is all over.* **fēstōs diēs agere**, *celebrate the holidays.* **grātiās agere**, *thank.* **vīta ācta**, *past life.*

co — cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctus, *bring together, collect, assemble; compel, oblige, force, constrain.* **senātum cōgere**, *assemble the senate.*

ex — exigō, -ere, exēgī, exāctus, *drive out; demand, claim, enforce, exact; collect; finish, complete.* **vigiliā exāctā**, *at the end of the watch.*

sub — subigo, -ere, subēgī, subāctus, *bring under, subject, subdue, subjugate, crush; force, compel.*

trāns — trānsigō, -ere, trānsēgī, trānsāctus, *drive through, pierce, transfix; carry through, bring to an end, finish, complete; come to a settlement, agree.* **trānsāctum est**, *it is all over.*

agrāriī, -ōrum, m., *supporters of the land laws, the agrarian party.* (**ager**)

agrestis, -e, *of the fields, rural; rough, rude, coarse, uncultivated.* As subst., *farmer, countryman, peasant, boor.* (**ager**)

Ahāla, -ae, m., a family name. See **Servīlius.**

āiō (defective; see grammar), *say, assert, tell.*

Alba, -ae, f., *Alba.*

1. *Alba Fucensis*, a city of the Marsi.

2. *Alba Longa*, the early capital of the Latin League.

Albānum, -ī, n., an estate at Alba.

Albānus, -a, -um, *of Alba, Alban.*

alea, -ae, f., *a die, dice; gambling.*

aleātor, -ōris, m., *a gamester, gambler.* (**alea**)

Alexander, -drī, m., *Alexander the Great*, son of Philip of Macedon.

Alexandrīa, -ae, f., *Alexandria*, the city built by Alexander in Egypt.

algor, -ōris, m., *cold.*

aliēnigena, -ae, m., *a foreigner, stranger, alien.* (**aliēnus, gignō**)

aliēnus, -a, -um, *belonging to another; strange, foreign; unsuitable, incongruous, unseasonable; unfavorable, unfriendly, hostile.* As subst., **aliēnus, -ī**, m., *a foreigner, stranger.* **aes aliēnum**, *debt.*

aliō, adv., *to another place, elsewhere.* (**alius**)

aliquandō, adv., *at some time, once; at any time, ever; at last, finally.* **tandem aliquandō**, *finally, at last.*

aliquantō, adv., *considerably, somewhat, rather.* (**aliquantus**, *considerable*)

aliquis (**-quī**), **aliqua, aliquid** (**-quod**), *some one, some thing; any one, any thing; some, any; some other.*

aliquō, adv., *to some place, somewhere.*

aliquot (indecl.), *several, some, a few.*

aliter, adv., *otherwise, differently.* **aliter ac**, *otherwise than.*

aliunde, adv., *from another source, from a different quarter, from elsewhere.*

alius, alia, aliud, *another, other, else, different, some other.* **alius, alius,** *one, another.* **aliī, aliī,** *some, others.* **alius aliā ex nāve,** *one from one ship, another from another.* **aliud rapere virginēs, aliud pūgnāre est,** *it is one thing to steal maidens, it is another thing to fight.*

Allobrox, -ogis, m., *one of the Allobroges,* a tribe of Gauls.

alō, -ere, aluī, altus, *nourish, support, sustain, maintain; cherish; increase, strengthen.*

Alpēs, -ium, f., *the Alps.*

Alsiēnsis, -is, f., name of a villa near Alsium.

altāria, -ium, n., *a high altar, altar.*

alter, altera, alterum, *one of two, the one, the other, another, the second.* **alter, alter,** *the one, the other.* **alterī, alterī,** *one party, the other.* **centēsima et altera,** *one hundred and second.*

alternus, -a, -um, *every second, every other, alternate, alternating, reciprocal.* (**alter**)

alteruter, -utra, -utrum, *one of the two, one or the other.* **in alterutrō,** *on one side or the other, in one direction or the other.* (**alter** + **uter**)

altrīx, -īcis, f., *nurse.* (**alō**)

altus, -a, -um, *high, deep, profound.* (cf. **alō**)

alveolus, -ī, m., *a dice board; gambling.* (**alveus,** *a hollow*)

amāns, -antis, *loving, fond, devoted to, attached to.* (pres. p. of **amō**)

amanter, adv., *lovingly, affectionately.* (**amāns**)

Amānus, -ī, m., name of a mountain range between Syria and Cilicia.

ambitiō, -ōnis, f., *a going about; candidacy for an office, canvass.* (**ambiō,** *go around*)

ambo, -ae, -o, *both.*

ambūrō, see **ūrō.**

ambūstus, -a, -um, *half burned, scorched.* (p. p. of **ambūrō**)

āmēns, -entis, *mad, crazy, insane, foolish.* **āmentis est,** *it is characteristic of a crazy man.* (**ā** + **mēns**)

āmentia, -ae, f., *madness, frenzy; folly, stupidity.*

amiciō, see **iaciō.**

amīcitia, -ae, f., *friendship.* (**amīcus**)

amīcus, -a, -um, *friendly, dear, pleasing, agreeable.*

amīcus, -ī, m., *a friend.*

Amīsus, -ī, f., *Amisus,* an important city of Pontus.

āmittō, see **mittō.**

amō (1), *love.*

ad — adamō (1), *fall in love with, take a fancy to, desire eagerly, covet.*

amoenitās, -tātis, f., *beauty, charm, loveliness, beautiful scenery.* (**amoenus,** *charming*)

amor, -ōris, m., *love, affection; desire, passion.*

amplē, adv., *largely, widely; abundantly, magnificently.* (**amplus**)

amplector, -ī, amplexus, *embrace, encircle; include, contain; love, esteem; favor, court the favor of.* (**am** + **plectō,** *interweave*)

amplificō (1), *extend, enlarge, increase, magnify.* (**amplus**)

amplitūdō, -inis, f., *size, greatness, extent; greatness, dignity, grandeur, prominence.* (**amplus**)

amplius, *more, further, in addition, besides.*

amplius (compar. of **amplē** and **amplus**).

amplus, -a, -um, *large, great, spacious; illustrious, renowned, distinguished, noble.*

an (introducing the second part of an alternative question), *or, or rather.* Sometimes the first member is omitted, especially when it is a general expression of surprise, wonder, or indignation; in that case the force of **an** may be expressed by *Is it not true that? Can it be that? Is it possible that?* **haud sciō an, nesciō an,** *I am inclined to think, it may be, probably, possibly, very likely.*

anceps, cipitis, *double, twofold; doubtful, wavering, uncertain.* (**am** + **caput**)

ancilla, -ae, f., *maidservant, handmaid.*

Ancōna, -ae, f., an old and important town in Picenum, on the Adriatic.

angiportus, -ūs, m., *a narrow street, lane, alley.*

angō, -ere, anxī, —, *press tight, throttle; distress, vex, torment, torture.*

angulus, -ī, m., *a corner, nook, angle.*

angustiae, -ārum, f., *straitness, narrowness; narrow place, defile, neck; difficulty, distress, straits.* (**angustus**)

angustus, -a, -um, *narrow, strait, contracted, confined; narrow, small, petty, base.*

anhēlō (1), *breathe heavily, pant, gasp; breathe out; pant after.*

anima, -ae, f., *a current of air, breath; soul, life.*

animadversiō, -ōnis, f., *attention, investigation; punishment.* (**animadvertō**)

animadvertō, -ere, animadvertī, animadversus, *turn the mind toward, give attention; notice, perceive, see;* **in aliquem animadvertere,** *to punish any one.* (**animum advertō**)

animōsus, -a, -um, *bold, spirited, courageous.* (**animus**)

animus, -ī, m., *the soul, life; imagination, fancy; heart, feeling, affection, passion; courage, spirit; arrogance, pride, passion, wrath; design, purpose, intention.* **bonō animō,** *with good intentions,* also, *of good courage.*

anne, an-ne, with the force of **an.**

Anniāna, -ae, f., name of a house owned by Milo.

Annius, -ī, m., a gens name.

1. *T. Annius Milō.* See p. 349.
2. *Q. Annius Chīlō,* a member of the Catilinarian conspiracy.

annōna, -ae, f., *the year's produce, crop; corn, grain, provisions; the price of grain.* **annōnam levāre,** *to relieve the scarcity of provisions.*

annus, -ī, m., *a year.* **quot annīs**, *each year, yearly.*

ante, adv. and prep.

As adv., *before, in front, in advance, first; before, previously, ago.* **Paulō ante**, *a short time ago.* **ante quam**, *sooner than, before.*

As prep. with acc., *before* in space and time, *before the time of.* **ante cīvitātem datam**, *before the granting of citizenship.* **ante diem VI Kalendās Novembrīs**, on the sixth day before the Kalends of November, *i.e.* October 27th. See grammars for the peculiar attraction of **diem**.

anteā, adv., *before, formerly, previously, hitherto.*

antecellō, -ere, —, —, *excel, surpass.*

anteferō, see **ferō**.

antelūcānus, -a, -um, *before the light.* **cēnae antelūcānae**, *all-night dinners*, i.e. *prolonged till daybreak.*

antepōnō, see **pōnō**.

ante quam, see **ante**.

antestor, see **testor**.

antevertō, see **vertō**.

Antiochīa, -ae, f., *Antioch*, a city of Syria.

Antiochus, -ī, m., *Antiochus the Great*, king of Syria.

antīquitās, -tātis, f., *the past, antiquity, ancient times.* (**antīquus**)

antīquus, -a, -um, *old, ancient, former; old-fashioned, primitive.* As subst., *the ancients, men of old.*

Antōnius, -ī, m., a gens name.

1. *M. Antōnius*, the triumvir. See p. 395.

2. *L. Antōnius*, brother of Marcus. He was consul 41 B.C.

aperiō, -īre, **aperuī**, **apertus**, *uncover, disclose, reveal, make known; unfold, explain.*

apertē, adv., *openly, unreservedly; plainly, clearly.* (**apertus**)

apertus, -a -um, *open, exposed, unprotected; open, avowed, plain, manifest.* (p. p. of **aperiō**)

Apīnius, -ī, m., a gens name. *P. Apīnius*, unknown except as a victim of Clodius.

apparātus, -a, -um, *prepared, ready; elaborate, sumptuous, magnificent.* (p. p. of **apparō**)

appāreō, see **pāreō**.

apparō, see **parō**.

appellō, see **pellō**.

Appennīnus, -ī, m., *the Appenine mountains.*

appetēns, -entis, *desirous, covetous.* (pres. p. of **appetō**)

appetō, see **petō**.

Appius, -a, -um, *of Appius, Appian.* **Via Appia**, the road from Rome to Capua, made by Appius Claudius Caecus.

Appius, -ī, m., a Roman praenomen.

approbō, see **probō**.

approperō, see **properō**.

appropinquō (1), *draw near, come near, approach.* (cf. **propinquus**)

Apr., abbr. of **Aprīlis**.

Aprīlis, -is, *of April.* (**aperiō**?)

aptus, -a, -um, *fitted, joined; fit,*

suited, suitable, adapted, appropriate, proper. **ad tempus aptae**, *time-serving.* (cf. **apīscor**)

apud, prep. with acc., *at, by, with, near; before, among, in the presence of; in the opinion of; at the house of; in the writings of; at, near, in, off the coast of.* **apud Laecam**, *at the house of Laeca.*

Apulēius, -ī, m., a gens name. *P. Apulēius*, a tribune, an opponent of Antony.

Apūlia, -ae, f., *Apulia*, a district of Italy on the Adriatic coast.

aqua, -ae, f., *water.*

aquila, -ae, f., *an eagle; an eagle*, the standard of the legion.

āra, -ae, f., *an altar.*

arbitrium, -ī, n., *judgment, decision; will, power, bidding, pleasure.* (cf. **arbiter**, *a referee*)

arbitror (1), *testify; believe, think, consider.* (**arbiter**)

arca, -ae, f., *a chest; money box, safe.* (cf. **arceō**)

arceō, -ēre, arcuī, —, *inclose, confine; keep away, ward off, protect; hinder, prevent.*

co — coërceō, -ēre, coërcuī, coërcitus, *shut in, confine, restrain, curb.*

ex — exerceō, -ēre, exercuī, exercitus, *train, practise, employ, engage; manage, collect; harass, vex.*

arcessō, -ere, arcessīvī, arcessītus, *cause to come, send for, summon, invite.* (cf. **accēdō**)

Archiās, -ae, m., see **Licinius.**

architectus, -ī, m., *an architect, builder.*

ārdēns, -entis, *flashing, glowing; fiery, eager.* (pres. p. of **ārdeō**)

ārdeō, -ēre, ārsī, ārsus, *be on fire, burn, blaze; be inflamed, be kindled.*

ārdor, -ōris, m., *blaze, fire, heat; eagerness, zeal.* (cf. **ārdeō**)

ārea, -ae, f., *a building site; an open place, court.*

argenteus, -a, -um, *of silver, made of silver.* (**argentum**)

argentum, -ī, n., *silver; silverware; money.*

argūmentor (1), *reason, argue.* (**argūmentum**)

argūmentum, -ī, n., *an argument, evidence, proof; a sign, mark, token, indication.* (**arguō**)

arguō, -ere, arguī, argūtus, *make clear, show, prove, declare; accuse, blame, charge, censure.*

co — coarguō, -ere, coarguī, coargūtus, *convict, prove guilty; show, demonstrate, prove.*

red — redarguō, -ere, redarguī, redargūtus, *disprove, refute, show to be false.*

Arīcia, -ae, f., a town of Latium, on the Appian Way, about sixteen miles from Rome and at the foot of the Alban Mount. Near by was the temple of **Diāna Arīcīna.**

Arīminum, -ī, n., an Umbrian town, now Rimini. It was the northernmost town of Italy proper.

Ariobarzānēs, -is, m., a king of Cappadocia.

Aristocritus, -ī, m., a slave of Cicero.

arma, -ōrum, n., *tools, implements,*

equipment; arms, weapons, war. **in eīsdem armīs fuī**, *I took up arms on the same side.*

Armēnius, -a, -um, *of Armenia, Armenian.* As subst., *the Armenians.*

armō (1), *equip, furnish with weapons, arm.* (**arma**)

Arrētium, -ī, m., an Etruscan city, now Arezzo.

Arrius, -ī, m., a gens name. *Q. Arrius,* mentioned as a friend of Cicero.

ars, artis, f., *skill; a profession, business, art, pursuit; branches of learning, learning.* **artēs optimae**, *the liberal arts.*

artifex, -icis, m. and f., *a professional man, artist, actor; a deceiver, cheat.*

arx, arcis, f., *a stronghold, fortress, citadel, castle; refuge, protection; head.*

ascendō, see **scandō**.

ascīscō, -ere, ascīvī, ascītus, *associate with one's self, unite, adopt, accept.*

Asclāpō, -ōnis, m., a physician of Patrae.

ascrībō, see **scrībō**.

Asia, -ae, f., *Asia*, i.e. *Asia Minor.* Often merely the Roman province in Asia Minor.

Asiāticus, -a, -um, *of Asia, Asiatic.*

aspectus, -ūs, m., *sight, view, glance; appearance, look, aspect.* (**aspiciō**)

aspiciō, see **speciō**.

asportō, see **portō**.

astō, see **stō**.

at, *but, on the other hand; and yet, but at least, nevertheless, at least, however; but, but on the contrary.* **at enim**, *but no, for.* **at vērō**, *but assuredly.*

Athēnae, -ārum, f., *Athens.*

Athēniēnsis, -e, *Athenian.* Plural as subst., *the Athenians.*

atque (before consonants **ac**), *and also, as well as, and especially, and further; as, than.* **atque adeō**, *and in fact.* **aliter ac**, *otherwise than.* **contrā atque**, *different from.* **simul atque**, *as soon as.* **perinde ac**, *just as.* **prō eō ac**, *according as.*

atquī, *and yet, but yet, however.*

ātrium, -ī, n., *hall* (of a house or temple).

atrōcitās, -tātis, f., *cruelty, harshness.* (**atrōx**)

atrōciter, adv., *harshly, cruelly.* (**atrōx**)

atrōx, -ōcis, *harsh, savage, cruel, inhuman, severe, monstrous.*

attendō, see **tendō**.

attenuō, see **tenuō**.

Atticus, -ī, m., a surname. See **Pompōnius**.

attineō, see **teneō**.

attingō, see **tangō**.

Attius, -ī, m., a gens name. *P. Attius Vārus,* who after the fall of Corfinium went to Africa and managed Pompey's interests there.

attribuō, see **tribuō**.

auctiō, -ōnis, f., *an increase; an auction.* (**augeō**)

auctiōnārius, -a, -um, *of an auction, for auction.* (**auctiō**)

auctor, -ōris, m., *an authority, voucher; an adviser, counselor, supporter, endorser.* **auctor esse,** *approve.*

auctōritās, -tātis, f., *authority, power, supremacy; decision, resolve, opinion; warrant, assurance; influence, weight, power, force, significance.* **senātūs auctōritās,** a term applied to a bill passed by the senate but not ratified by the people. (**auctor**)

audācia, -ae, f., *daring, bravery, courage; audacity, impudence, effrontery, insolence.* (**audāx**)

audāx, -ācis, *bold, courageous; reckless, desperate, violent.*

audeō, -ēre, ausus sum, *dare, venture, risk.*

audiō, -īre, audīvī, audītus, *hear, hear of; listen to; assent to, approve.*

ex — exaudiō, -īre, exaudīvī, exaudītus, *hear distinctly.*

ob — oboediō, -īre, oboedīvī, oboedītus, *listen to, obey.*

auferō, see **ferō.**

augeō, -ēre, auxī, auctus, *increase, enlarge, extend; magnify, praise.*

augur, -is, m., *an augur, soothsayer, diviner; a member of the college of Augurs.*

augustus, -a, -um, *consecrated, sacred; venerable, majestic, reverend, noble.* (**augeō**)

Aulus, -ī, m., a praenomen.

Aurēlia, -ae, f., see **Orestilla.**

Aurēlius, -ī, m., a gens name. *L. Aurēlius Cotta,* the praetor of 70 B.C. who proposed the law that the *iudices* be selected from the senators, *equites,* and *tribuni aerarii.* He was consul in 65 B.C.

Aurēlius, -a, -um, *of Aurelius, Aurelian.* **Aurēlia via,** *the Aurelian Way,* the road from Rome to Pisa. **Forum Aurēlium,** see **Forum.**

auris, -is, f., *ear; critical ear, appreciative ear, attention.* **aurēs adhibēre,** *be attentive.* **aurēs praebēre, dēdere,** *listen, give attention.*

aurum, -ī, n., *gold.*

auspicium, -ī, n., *an indication by augury, sign, omen; guidance, authority.* (**auspex,** *an augur*)

auster, -trī, m., *the south wind; the southern country, the south.*

aut, *or.* **aut, aut,** *either, or.*

autem, *however, but, on the other hand, now, and now.*

auxilium, -ī, n., *aid, assistance, help; relief, remedy;* plural, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries, reënforcements.* (cf. **augeō**)

avāritia, -ae, f., *avarice, greed, covetousness.* (**avārus**)

aveō, avēre, —, —, *wish, desire, long for, be eager.*

āversus, -a, -um, *averse to, opposed to, disinclined to.* (p. p. of **āvertō**)

āvertō, see **vertō.**

avidē, adv., *eagerly, with eagerness; greedily.* (**avidus**)

avidus, -a, -um, *eager, desirous; covetous, greedy, avaricious.*

avis, -is, f., *a bird; a sign, omen.*

avītus, -a, -um, *of a grandfather, ancestral, hereditary.* (**avus**)

āvocō, see **vocō**.

avunculus, **-ī**, m., *an uncle* (on the mother's side). (dim. of **avus**)

avus, **-ī**, m., *a grandfather* (on the mother's side); *an ancestor, forefather.*

B.

bacchor (1), *celebrate the feast of Bacchus; revel, rave, exult.* (**Bacchus**)

barbaria, **-ae**, f., *savagery, barbarism; an uncivilized people.*

barbarus, **-a**, **-um**, *unintelligible; foreign, strange; savage, cruel, rude, rough, uncivilized.* As subst., *barbarians.*

barbātus, **-a**, **-um**, *provided with a beard, bearded.* (**barba**, *beard*)

beātus, **-a**, **-um**, *happy, blessed, fortunate; rich, wealthy.* (**beō**, *bless*)

bellē, adv., *prettily, neatly, nicely, well.* (**bellus**, *pretty*)

bellicissimē, superl. of **bellē**.

bellicus, **-a**, **-um**, *of war, warlike, military.* (**bellum**)

bellō (1), *fight.* (**bellum**)

bellum, **-ī**, n., *war.* (early form, **duellum**, from **duo**)

bēlua, **-ae**, f., *a wild beast, brute, monster.*

bene (comp. **melius**, superl. **optimē**), adv., *well, successfully; quite.* (**bonus**)

beneficium, **-ī**, n., *a service, favor, kindness.* **in beneficiīs**, *among those who had served the state.* (**beneficus**)

beneficus, **-a**, **-um**, *generous, beneficent, helpful.* (**bene** + FAC)

benevolentia, **-ae**, f., *good will, kindness, friendship, favor, loyalty, attachment.* (**benevolēns**, *friendly*)

benevolus, **-a**, **-um**, *well-wishing, kind, kind-hearted.* (cf. **bene** and **volō**)

benīgnitās, **-tātis**, f., *kindness, friendliness, favor; generosity.* (**benīgnus**, *friendly*)

bēstia, **-ae**, f., *a beast, brute, animal.*

bibō, **-ere**, **bibī**, **bibitus**, *drink.*

bīduum, **-ī**, n., *a period of two days, two days.* (cf. **bis** and **diēs**)

bīnī, **-ae**, **-a**, *two each, two by two.* (cf. **bis**)

bipartītō, adv., *in two parts, in two divisions.* (cf. **bis** and **partiō**, *divide*)

bis, adv., *twice.*

Bīthȳnia, **-ae**, f., a district of Asia Minor.

Bona Dea, **-ae**, f., an Italian deity of earth and its increase. An annual feast was held in her honor at which only women were allowed to be present.

bonitās, **-tātis**, f., *goodness, kindness, uprightness; virtue, excellence.* (**bonus**)

bonus (comp. **melior**, superl. **optimus**), *good, worthy, excellent.* **bonī**, **-ōrum**, m., *good men, good citizens.* **bonum**, **-ī**, n., *a good thing, good quality, goodness.* **bona**, **-ōrum**, *n., goods, property, possessions.* **bonō animō**, *kindly disposed.* **cui bonō?** *who profits by it?*

Bosporānus, **-a**, **-um**, *of the Bos-*

phorus. As subst., the people living on the Bosphorus, *the Bosporani.*

brevis, -e, *short, brief, little, small.*

brevitās, -tātis, f., *shortness, brevity; small stature.* (**brevis**)

breviter, adv., *briefly, shortly, concisely.* (**brevis**)

Brocchus, -ī, m., *Titus Brocchus,* an uncle of Ligarius.

Brundisium, -ī, n., an important coast town of Apulia; now *Brindisi.* It was, and still is, the port of departure for eastern points.

Brūtus, -ī, m., a family name. See **Iūnius.**

būstum, -ī, n., *a tomb.*

C.

C., abbr. of **Gāius.**

cadāver, -eris, n., *a dead body, corpse.* (cf. **cadō**)

cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsus, *fall; die, perish; befall, happen; fail, come to nothing.*

ad — accidō, accidere, accidī, —, *fall upon; happen, occur, turn out.*

com — concidō, -ere, concidī, —, *fall down; fail utterly, collapse, be destroyed.*

ex — excidō, -ere, excidī, —, *fall out, drop down; disappear, perish.*

in — incidō, -ere, incidī, incāsus, *fall upon, fall in with, meet; occur, happen.*

ob — occidō, -ere, occidī, occāsus, *fall down, be slain, perish; go down, set* (of the sun).

Caecilius, -ī, m., a gens name. *L. Caecilius Rūfus,* praetor in 57 B.C., active in securing Cicero's recall.

caecus, -a, -um, *blind, dark.*

Caecus, -ī, m., see **Claudius.**

caedēs, -is, f., *a massacre, murder, butchery, slaughter.* (**caedō**)

caedō, -ere, cecīdī, caesus, *cause to fall, beat down, fell; cut down, slay.*

ad — accīdō, -ere, accīdī, accīsus, *cut at, cut down; ruin, destroy.*

in — incīdō, -ere, incīdī, incīsus, *cut into; engrave.*

ob — occīdō, -ere, occīdī, occīsus, *kill, massacre.*

Caelius, -ī, m., a gens name.

1. *Q. Caelius Latīniēnsis,* mentioned by Cicero as a tribune of the people who became a legate the year following his tribuneship.

2. *M. Caelius,* a tribune of the people in 52 B.C., friendly to Milo.

caelum, -ī, n., *the sky, air, heavens; heaven.* **in caelum tollere, efferre,** *to extol to the skies.* **dē caelō tāctus,** *struck by lightning.*

caementum, -ī, n., *rough stone, broken stone.* (**caedō**)

caerimōnia, -ae, f., *a sacred ceremony, rite, religious ceremony.*

Caepiō, -ōnis, m., see **Servīlius.**

Caesar, -is, m., a family name. See **Iūlius.**

Caesētius, -ī, m., *C. Caesētius,* a knight.

Cāiēta, -ae, f., a town of Latium, now *Gaeta.*

calamitās, -tātis, f., *loss, injury, damage; harm, disaster, calamity, misfortune, defeat.*

calamitōsus, -a, -um, *ruinous, destructive, calamitous, disastrous; unfortunate, miserable.* (**calamitās**)

calceus, -ī, m., *a shoe.* (cf. **calx**, *heel*)

Calidius, -ī, m., a gens name. *M. Calidius*, an orator, contemporary with Cicero.

callidus, -a, -um, *shrewd, crafty, cunning; skillful.*

calumnia, -ae, f., *trickery, chicanery; a false charge, falsity.*

calx, -cis, f., *limestone, lime.*

Camers, -ertis, m. and f., *a resident of Camerīnum.*

Camillus, -ī, m., a lawyer at Rome, a friend of Cicero.

campus, -ī, m., *a plain, level place; field of activity.* **Campus Mārtius**, a level space near the Tiber, where the *comitia centuriata* met. **campī diēs**, *day of election.*

candidātus, -ī, m., *a candidate for office.* (**candidus**, *white*)

canis, -is, m. and f., *a dog.*

canō, -ere, **cecinī**, **cantus**, *sing, play; sing of, celebrate in verse, praise; predict, foretell.*

cantō (1), *sing, play.* (freq. of **canō**)

cantus, -ūs, m., *singing, playing; song, music.* (cf. **canō**)

capillus, -ī, m., *hair, the hair.*

capiō, -ere, **cēpī**, **captus**, *take hold of, seize, grasp; capture, get possession of, take; obtain, acquire, get; take in, receive, hold, be large enough for; captivate, charm, fascinate; cheat, mislead, betray; take up, enter upon; take in, grasp, comprehend; take, enjoy; reap.* **cōnsilium capere**, *to adopt a plan.* **captus mente**, *taken captive in mind*, i.e. *insane.*

ad — accipiō, -ere, **accēpī**, **acceptus**, *take to one's self, receive, accept; suffer, have experience with; welcome, take up; learn, hear, understand.*

com — concipiō, -ere, **concēpī**, **conceptus**, *take up, receive; imagine, devise, plan, conceive; commit, perpetrate.*

ex — excipiō, -ere, **excēpī**, **exceptus**, *take out, withdraw; except, make an exception of; receive, welcome; harbor, give an asylum to; come next, follow, succeed.*

in — incipiō, -ere, **incēpī**, **inceptus**, *begin, undertake, commence.*

per — percipiō, -ere, **percēpī**, **perceptus**, *take wholly, take possession of; learn, find out, know, understand; get, obtain; feel.*

prae — praecipiō, -ere, **praecēpī**, **praeceptus**, *take beforehand, anticipate; order, enjoin, direct, instruct, advise, admonish.*

re — recipiō, -ere, **recēpī**, **receptus**, *take back, recover; receive, welcome; take upon one's self, promise.* **sē recipere**, *to betake one's self, withdraw, retire.*

sub — suscipiō, -ere, **suscēpī**, **susceptus**, *take up; assume, undertake, begin; incur, suffer, undergo.*

capitālis, -e, *of the head, foremost; involving life, capital; dangerous, deadly.* (**caput**)

Capitōlīnus, -a, -um, *of the Capitol, Capitoline.* **clīvus Capitōlīnus,** *the ascent from the Forum to the summit of the Capitoline Hill.* (**Capitōlium**)

Capitōlium, -ī, n., *the Capitoline Hill; the temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline Hill.* (**caput**)

Cappadocia, -ae, f., a mountainous district in Asia Minor, made a province by Tiberius.

captīvus, -ī, m., *a captive, prisoner.* (cf. **capiō**)

Capua, -ae, f., a prosperous city of Campania.

caput, -itis, n., *the head; the top, summit; origin, source; civil rights, citizenship; chief thing, principal point.* **id quod caput est,** *the main point.*

Carbō, -ōnis, m., see **Papīrius.**

carcer, -eris, m., *a prison, jail.*

careō, -ēre, caruī, caritūrus, *be without; deprive one's self, abstain from, keep away from; be deprived of; want, lack.*

cāritās, -tātis, f., *dearness, affection; costliness, high price.* (**cārus**)

carmen, -inis, n., *a song, a verse; incantation; poetry.* (cf. **canō**)

cārus, -a, -um, *dear, precious, highly esteemed; costly.*

Cassiānus, -a, -um, *of Cassius.* **illud Cassiānum,** *those words of Cassius.*

Cassiopē, -ēs, f., a town of Corcyra.

Cassius, -ī, m., a gens name.

1. *L. Cassius Longīnus,* tribune in 137 B.C.

2. *C. Cassius Longīnus,* a consul of 73 B.C., defeated by Spartacus the year before.

3. *L. Cassius Longīnus,* a candidate for the consulship of 63 B.C., and one of the Catilinarian conspirators.

4. *Q. Cassius Longīnus,* tribune with Antony in 49 B.C.

castē, adv., *without spot, purely; piously, uprightly, virtuously.* (**castus,** *pure*)

castellum, -ī, n., *a citadel, fortress, stronghold; a defense, refuge.* (dim. of **castrum**)

Castor, -ōris, m., brother of Pollux. Their temple was in the Forum. **ad Castōris,** *to the temple of Castor.*

castrēnsis, -e, *of the camp.* **latrōcinium castrēnse,** *open brigandage.* (**castra**)

castrum, -ī, n., *a fort, fortress;* pl. *camp.*

cāsus, -ūs, m., *a fall, falling; overthrow, ruin; accident, chance; occasion, opportunity; misfortune, accident, calamity.* (**cadō**)

Catilīna, -ae, m., a family name. See **Sergius.**

Catō, -ōnis, m., a family name. See **Porcius.**

Catulus, -ī, m., a family name. See **Lutātius.**

causa, -ae, f., *a cause, reason, motive; a pretext, excuse; a question, matter; a cause, lawsuit; a side,*

party, faction; a situation, relation, position. **causa vēra**, *real interests.* **causā**, with genitive preceding, *for the purpose, for the sake.*

Causinius, -ī, m., a gens name. *C. Causinius Schola*, a witness at Milo's trial.

cautē, adv., *carefully, with caution.* (**cautus**)

cautus, -a, -um, *careful, cautious.* (p. p. of **caveō**)

cautiō, -ōnis, f., *watchfulness, caution, precaution; safety, security.* (cf. **caveō**)

caveō, -ēre, cāvī, **cautus**, *be on one's guard, look out for; guard against, beware of;* followed by **nē** and the subjunctive, or by the subjunctive without **nē**, *do not, look out not to.* **cavē īgnōscās**, *do not pardon.*

cēdō, -ere, **cessī**, **cessus**, *give place, retire, withdraw, retreat, yield; submit, comply; be inferior to.*

ad — accēdō, -ere, **accessī**, **accessus**, *move toward, draw near, approach; be added.*

com — concēdō, -ere, **concessī**, **concessus**, *go away, depart; yield, submit; admit, concede, allow, grant.* **ūnum concēdere**, *to make one concession.*

dē — dēcēdō, -ere, **dēcessī**, **dēcessus**, *go away from, retire, withdraw, leave.*

dis — discēdō, -ere, **discessī**, **discessus**, *go apart, withdraw, retire, leave.*

ex — excēdō, -ere, **excessī**, **excessus**, *go out, withdraw, retire; exceed.* **ē vītā excēdere**, *to die.*

inter — intercēdō, -ere, **intercessī**, **intercessus**, *come between, intervene; oppose, veto.*

prō — prōcēdō, -ere, **prōcessī**, **prōcessus**, *go on, go forward, advance.*

sē — sēcēdō, -ere, **sēcessī**, **sēcessus**, *withdraw, retire.*

sub — succēdō, -ere, **successī**, **successus**, *come under, come up to; take the place of, relieve, succeed; be successful.*

celeber, -bris, -bre, *much frequented, crowded, thronged, populous; honored, famous.*

celebritās, -tātis, f., *a crowd, throng, multitude; renown, distinction, publicity.* **fāmae celebritās**, *widely extended renown.* (**celeber**)

celebrō (1), *crowd, throng, fill, frequent, attend in crowds; honor, praise, spread abroad, proclaim.* (**celeber**)

com — concelebrō (1), *attend in large numbers, throng; celebrate.*

celeritās, -tātis, f., *speed, swiftness.* (**celer**, *swift*)

celeriter, adv., *quickly, speedily, promptly, rapidly; soon, in haste.* (**celer**)

cēna, -ae, f., *dinner*, the principal meal, eaten at noon in early times, but later, at various times in the afternoon.

cēnō (1), *dine.* **cēnātus**, *having dined.* (**cēna**)

cēnseō, -ēre, cēnsuī, cēnsus, *estimate, assess; make a motion, move, propose, vote; suppose, imagine, believe; decide, determine, decree.*

cēnsor, -ōris, m., *a censor.* See page 29. **proximīs cēnsōribus,** *at the time of the last censors.* (cf. **cēnseō**)

cēnsus, -ūs, m., *a census, census roll.* (**cēnseō**)

centēsimus, -a, -um, *the hundredth.* (**centum**)

centum (indecl.), *one hundred.*

centuria, -ae, f., *a hundred; a century, company.* (**centum**)

centuriātus, -ūs, m., *the position of a centurion, centurionship.* (**centuria**)

centuriō, -ōnis, m., *a centurion, the commander of a century.*

Cēpārius, -ī, m., a gens name. *M. Cēpārius,* one of the conspirators with Catiline.

Cermalus, -ī, m., name of a ridge on the Palatine Hill.

cernō, -ere, crēvī, crētus, *separate, distinguish; perceive, see, behold, discern, comprehend; determine, decree, resolve, vote.*

dē — dēcernō, -ere, dēcrēvī, dēcrētus, *determine, decree, resolve, vote, order.*

dis — discernō, -ere, discrēvī, discrētus, *separate, divide; know apart, discern.*

sē — sēcernō, -ere, sēcrēvī, sēcrētus, *distinguish, separate, set aside.*

certāmen, -inis, n., *a decisive contest, struggle, combat; rivalry, competition.* (**certō**)

certē, adv., *certainly, surely, no doubt; at any rate, at least, at all events.* (**certus**)

certō, adv., *for a certainty, certainly, surely, positively, in fact.* (**certus**)

certō (1), *vie with; contend, struggle, fight; rival, emulate.* **dē amōre reī pūblicae certāre,** *to vie in love for the state.*

com — concertō (1), *strive, contend, dispute.*

dē — dēcertō (1), *fight a decisive battle, fight it out.* **dē fortūnīs dēcertārī,** *one's fortunes are involved in the struggle.*

certus, -a, -um, *determined, fixed, decided, settled; definite, special, particular, certain; sure, tried, trustworthy.* **aliquem certiōrem facere,** *to inform any one.* **certior fierī,** *to be informed.* **mihi certum est,** *I am determined.* **cōnsul certissimus,** *sure to be elected consul.*

cervīx, -īcis, f., *the neck, shoulder, throat.*

(cēterus), -a, -um, *the other, the rest of.* As subst., *the others, the rest, all others, all else, everything else.*

Cethēgus, -ī, m., a family name. *C. Cethēgus,* one of the conspirators with Catiline. He was one of those put to death.

Chīlō, -ōnis, m., a family name. See **Annius.**

Chīus, -a, -um, *of Chios,* an island in the Aegean. **Chīī, -ōrum,** m., *the Chians,* the people of Chios.

cibus, -ī, m., *nourishment, food.*

Cicerō, **-ōnis**, m., a family name. See **Tullius**.

Cilicia, **-ae**, f., a district in the southern part of Asia Minor. It was made a Roman province in 66 B.C.

Cimber, **-brī**, m., a family name. See **Gabīnius**.

Cimbrī, **-ōrum**, m., *the Cimbri, Cimbrians*, a Germanic people that invaded Cisalpine Gaul, and were finally defeated by C. Marius near Vercellae in 101 B.C.

Cimbricus, **-a**, **-um**, *of the Cimbri.* **rēs Cimbricae**, *the story of the Cimbri.*

cingō, **-ere**, **cinxī**, **cīnctus**, *surround, inclose, encircle.*

cinis, **-eris**, m., *ashes.*

Cinna, **-ae**, m., a family name. See **Cornēlius**.

circiter, adv., and prep. with acc., *about, near.* (**circus**)

circum, adv., and prep. with acc., *around, about, among, near.* (**circus**)

circumclūdō, see **claudō**.

circumdō, see **dō**.

circumfundō, see **fundō**.

circumscrībō, see **scrībō**.

circumscrīptor, **-ōris**, m., *a defrauder, cheat.* (**circumscrībō**)

circumsedeō, see **sedeō**.

circumspiciō, see **speciō**.

circumstō, see **stō**.

circus, **-ī**, m., *a circle, ring, race course.* **Circus Māximus**, the great circus between the Palatine and the Aventine hills.

citerior, **-ius**, *hither, nearer. Gallia Citerior*, a name of Gallia Cisalpina.

cito (comp. **citius**, superl. **citissimē**), adv., *quickly, speedily, soon.* **citius**, *sooner, rather.* (**citus**, *quick*)

cīvīlis, **-e**, *of a citizen, of citizens, civil, political, partisan.* (**cīvis**)

cīvis, **-is**, m. and f., *a citizen, fellow-citizen.*

cīvitās, **-tātis**, f., *citizenship; a body of citizens, state, city, town, tribe.* **fortūnam hūius cīvitātis**, *citizenship in this state.*

clādēs, **-is**, f., *damage, disaster, loss, destruction, defeat.*

clam, adv. and prep., *secretly, in secret, without the knowledge of.*

clāmō (1), *cry out, shout; call upon, invoke; declare.*

re — reclāmō (1), *cry out against, protest.*

clāmor, **-ōris**, m., *shout, outcry; noise, din, uproar; applause.* (cf. **clāmō**)

clārus, **-a**, **-um**, *clear, bright, shining; loud, distinct, clear; plain, manifest, evident; famous, distinguished, renowned, illustrious.*

classis, **-is**, f., *a fleet, naval forces.*

Claudius, **-ī**, m., a gens name.

1. *Appius Claudius Caecus*, censor in 312 B.C., builder of the Appia Via, and the earliest of the Roman writers.

2. *Appius Claudius Caecus*, consul in 54 B.C.

3. *C. Claudius*, aedile in 99 B.C.

claudō, **-ere**, **clausī**, **clausus**, *close, fasten; shut up, confine, invest, besiege; finish.*

circum — circumclūdō, **-ere**,

circumclūsī, circumclūsus, *inclose, encircle; hem in, surround.*

ex — exclūdō, -ere, exclūsī, exclūsus, *shut out, keep out, refuse to admit; hinder, prevent.*

in — inclūdō, -ere, inclūsī, inclūsus, *shut up, enclose.*

inter — interclūdō, -ere, interclūsī, interclūsus, *cut off, block, intercept; hinder, check.*

ob — occlūdō, -ere, occlūsī, occlūsus, *shut up, enclose.*

clēmēns, -entis, *calm, quiet, tranquil; gentle, kind, forbearing, merciful, gracious.*

clēmenter, adv., *graciously, mercifully, kindly.* (**clēmēns**)

clēmentia, -ae, f., *kindness, gentleness, forbearance, clemency.* (**clēmēns**)

clientēla, -ae, f., *relation of* **clientēs** *to their patrons, clientship, vassalage;* in plural often = **clientēs.**

clīvus, -ī, m., *a slope, hill.* **clīvus Capitōlīnus,** the street leading from the Forum to the top of the Capitoline Hill.

Clōdiānus, -a, -um, *of Clodius.*

Clōdius, -ī, m., a gens name.

1. *P. Clōdius Pulcher,* the tribune killed by Milo. See page 349.

2. *C. Clōdius,* brother of P. Clodius.

3. *C. Clōdius,* an unknown companion of P. Clodius.

4. *Sextus Clōdius,* a resident of Interamna. He was a witness at the trial of Milo. At the trial of Clodius he testified that Clodius was at Interamna at the time when the crime was committed.

5. *Clōdius Philhetaerus,* a slave of Cicero.

Cn., abbr. of **Gnaeus.**

Cnidus, -ī, f., a town in Caria, famous for its temples and statue of Aphrodite.

coarguō, see **arguō.**

coāctus, p. p. of **cōgō.**

coëmō, see **emō.**

coepiō, -ere, coepī, coeptus (the present system is not found in classical Latin), *begin, commence.*

coërceō, see **arceō.**

coetus, -ūs, m., *a meeting, assembly, gathering, concourse.* (**coeō,** *come together*)

cōgitātē, adv., *thoughtfully, with reflection.* (**cōgitō**)

cōgitātiō, -ōnis, f., *reflection, consideration, meditation; imagination; an idea, thought, plan, project, purpose.* (**cōgitō**)

cōgitō (1), see **agitō.**

cōgnātiō, -ōnis, f., *kinship, relationship.* (**cōgnātus,** *related*)

cōgnitiō, -ōnis, f., *knowledge, acquaintance; examination, investigation, trial.* (**cōgnōscō**)

cōgnitor, -ōris, m., *advocate, attorney; defender, protector, supporter; witness, voucher.* (cf. **cōgnōscō**)

cōgnōscō, see **nōscō.**

cōgō, see **agō.**

cohaereō, see **haereō.**

cohibeō, see **habeō.**

cohors, -tis, f., *yard, inclosure; crowd, company, throng; cohort,*

i.e. the tenth part of a legion. **cohors praetōria**, *bodyguard.*

cohortātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *exhortation, encouragement.* (**cohortor**)

cohortor, see **hortor.**

Collīna (sc. **tribus**), **-ae**, f., *the Colline tribe.*

collum, **-ī**, n., *the neck.*

colō, **-ere**, **coluī**, **cultus**, *till, care for, cultivate; live in, dwell in; honor, esteem, love, cherish, care for, show respect for; honor, worship, revere, worship at; devote one's self to, practice, pursue.*

ex — excolō, **-ere**, **excoluī**, **excultus**, *cultivate, improve, refine, ennoble.*

re — recolō, **-ere**, **recoluī**, **recultus**, *cultivate again, work over; renew, resume, review.*

colōnia, **-ae**, f., *colony, settlement.* (**colōnus**)

colōnus, **-ī**, m., *tiller of the soil, farmer; colonist, settler.* (**colō**)

Colophōn, **-ōnis**, m., a city of Ionia, one of the seven cities that claimed to be the birthplace of Homer.

Colophōnius, **-a**, **-um**, *of Colophon.*

Colophōniī, **-ōrum**, m., *the Colophonians*, the people of Colophon.

color, **-ōris**, m., *color, tint, complexion; appearance, show.*

comes, **-itis**, m. and f., *companion, associate, comrade; attendant, dependant.* (cf. **coëō**, *go together*)

cōmissātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *carousal, revel, revelry.* (**cōmissor**, *revel*)

comitātus, **-ūs**, m., *company, escort, retinue, band of companions, crowd.* (**comitor**)

comitium, **-ī**, n., *place of meeting; the Comitium*, a place near the Forum, where public meetings were held. See note on page 51, line 4. **comitia**, **-ōrum**, n., *assembly of the people, election.* **comitia cōnsulāria**, *consular election.*

comitor (1), *accompany.* **comitātus**, *accompanying* and *accompanied.* (**comes**)

commeātus, **-ūs**, m., *going to and fro; communication; provisions, supplies.* (**commeō**)

commemorābilis, **-e**, *noteworthy, praiseworthy, remarkable, memorable.* (**commemorō**)

commemorātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *a calling to mind, mention, remembrance.* (**commemorō**)

commemorō (1), *call to mind, mention, relate; keep in mind, remember.* (**com** + **memorō**, *bring to remembrance*)

commendātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *a commending, recommendation, commendation; excellence, worth.* (**commendō**)

commendō, see **mandō.**

commeō (1), *go and come, resort to, visit, frequent.* (**com** + **meō**, *go*)

commisceō, see **misceō.**

commissum, **-ī**, n., *undertaking; offense, fault, crime.* (p. p. of **committō**)

committō, see **mittō.**

commodē, adv., *properly, skillfully, well; conveniently, suitably; pleasantly, kindly; completely.* (Case form of **commodus**)

commodō (1), *supply, furnish, loan, lend.* (**commodus**, *full*)
ad — accommodō (1), *fit, adjust, adapt, conform, suit.*

commodum, -ī, n., *convenience, comfort, blessing, gain, advantage, interest, reward.* **commodō nostrō**, *at our convenience.* **tuae valētūdinis commodō**, *with consideration for your health.* (**commodus**)

commodus, -a, -um, *having the same measure; fit, suitable, appropriate, opportune; pleasant, favorable, friendly* (**com** + **modus**)

commoror, see **moror**.

commoveō, see **moveō**.

commūne, -is, n., *community, state.* (**commūnis**)

commūnicō (1), *share, take part in, participate in; add, join.* (**commūnis**)

commūniō, -ōnis, f., *sharing, participation, fellowship.* (**commūnis**)

commūnis, -e, *having duties in common, common, general, public; as a whole.* (**com** + **mūnus**)

commūniter, adv., *in common, together, in general.* (**commūnis**)

commūtābilis, e, *changeable, fickle.* (**commūtō**)

commūtō, see **mūtō**.

comparātiō, -ōnis, f., *preparation.* (**comparō**)

comparō, see **parō**.

compellō, see **pellō**.

comperiō, -īre, **comperī**, **compertus**, *find out, discover, ascertain, learn.*

competītor, -ōris, m., *rival, opponent, competitor.* (**com** + **petō**)

complector, -ī, **complexus**, *clasp, embrace; include, inclose; love, cherish, honor; sum up, express concisely.* (**com** + **plectō**, *plait*)

compleō, see **pleō**.

complexus, -ūs, m., *clasp, embrace.* (**complector**)

complūrēs, -a or -ia, *several, many.* (**com** + **plūrēs**)

comprehendō, see **prehendō**.

comprimō, see **premō**.

comprobō, see **probō**.

cōnātum, -ī, n., *an attempt, effort.* (**cōnor**)

cōnātus, -ūs, m., *attempt, endeavor, effort, undertaking.* (**cōnor**)

concēdō, see **cēdō**.

concelebrō, see **celebrō**.

concertō, see **certō**.

concidō, see **cadō**.

conciliō (1), *bring together, reconcile, unite, conciliate; procure, win, acquire, obtain.* (**concilium**)
re — reconciliō (1), *recover, restore; win over, conciliate, reconcile.*

concipiō, see **capiō**.

concitō (1), *arouse, stir up, move, influence; urge, impel, instigate.* (freq. of **concieō**, *bring together*)

concordia, -ae, f., *harmony, union, concord, unanimity.* **Concordia**, -ae, f., *the goddess of concord.* (**concors**)

concors, -cordis, *harmonious, affectionate.* (**com** + **cor**, *heart*)

concupīscō, -ere, **concupīvī** (-iī), **concupītus**, *desire earnestly, long for, covet.* (**com** + **cupiō**)

concurrō, see **currō**.

concursō (ī), *run to and fro, run about, fly around; visit, frequent.* (freq. of **concurrō**)

concursus, -ūs, m., *running together; throng, crowd, concourse, assembly, gathering; assault, charge, attack; dashing together, collision.* (**concurrō**)

condemnō, see **damnō**.

condiciō, -ōnis, f., *agreement, stipulation, compact, terms, bargain, proposals; lot, condition, circumstances, position, state; understanding.*

condō, see **dō**.

condōnō, see **dōnō**.

condūcō, see **dūcō**.

cōnfectiō, -ōnis, f., *finishing, completion; preparation, composing.* (**cōnficiō**)

cōnferō, see **ferō**.

cōnfertus, -a, -um, *crowded together, dense, compact, in close order; crammed, stuffed, gorged.* (p. p. of **cōnferciō**, *crowd together*)

cōnfessiō, -ōnis, f., *confession, admission, acknowledgment.* (**cōnfiteor**)

cōnfēstim, adv., *at once, forthwith, without delay, immediately, speedily.*

cōnficiō, see **faciō**.

cōnfīdō, see **fīdō**.

cōnfīrmō, see **fīrmō**.

cōnfiteor, see **fateor**.

cōnflagrō, see **flagrō**.

cōnflīgō, see **flīgō**.

cōnflō, see **flō**.

cōnfōrmātiō, -ōnis, f., *shaping, molding, form, fashion; training, culture.* (**cōnfōrmō**)

cōnfōrmō, see **fōrmō**.

cōnfringō, see **frangō**.

cōnfugiō, see **fugiō**.

congerō, see **gerō**.

congredior, see **gradior**.

congregō, see **gregō**.

congressiō, -ōnis, f., *meeting, interview, conference.* (**congredior**)

congressus, -ūs, m., *meeting, interview, onset, encounter, fight.* (**congredior**)

congruō, -ere, congruī, —, *agree, harmonize, accord; combine.*

coniciō, see **iaciō**.

coniectūra, -ae, f., *conjecture, inference, guess.* (**coniciō**)

coniūnctiō, -ōnis, f., *union, agreement; intimacy, friendship.* (**coniungō**)

coniūnctus, -a, -um, *closely united, connected, associated, joined; intimate, harmonious.* (p. p. of **coniungō**)

coniungō, see **iungō**.

coniunx, -iugis, m. or f., *a married person, husband, wife.* (cf. **coniungō**)

coniūrātiō, -ōnis, f., *union, alliance; conspiracy, band of conspirators.* (**coniūrō**)

coniūrātus, -ī, m., *associate, ally, conspirator.* (p. p. of **coniūrō**)

coniūrō, see **iūrō**.

cōnīveō, -ēre, cōnīvī (**cōnīxī**), —, *shut the eyes; wink at, overlook, let go unnoticed, not interfere.*

conlātus, p. p. of **cōnferō**.

conlēctiō, -ōnis, f., *a collection, gathering.* (cf. **conligō**, *collect*)

conlēga, -ae, m., *an associate, colleague.* (cf. **conligō**)

conlēgium, -ī, n., *an association, body, corporation, guild, club, board.* (cf. **conlēga**)

conligō, see **legō**.

conlocō, see **locō**.

conloquor, see **loquor**.

cōnor, (1), *endeavor, undertake, attempt, try.*

conquiēscō, see **quiēscō**.

conquīsītor, -ōris, m., *a recruiting officer.* (**conquīrō**, *hunt up*)

conrōborō (1), *strengthen, encourage, fortify, corroborate.* (**com** + **rōborō**, *strengthen*)

conruō, see **ruō**.

cōnscelerātus, -a, -um, *wicked, depraved, criminal, villainous.* (p. p. of **cōnscelerō**, *stain with guilt*)

cōnscientia, -ae, f., *knowledge, consciousness; sense of right, sense of duty done, sense of guilt, consciousness of guilt; conscience.* (**cōnsciō**, *be conscious*)

cōnscius, -a, -um, *having knowledge with.* As subst., *an accessory, participant, ally, associate, accomplice, confidant, witness.* (**com** + **sciō**)

cōnscrībō, see **scrībō**.

cōnsecrō, see **sacrō**.

cōnsēnsiō, -ōnis, f., *agreement, unanimity, harmony; combination.* (**cōnsentiō**)

cōnsēnsus, -ūs, m., *agreement, unanimity, harmony; general feeling, universal belief.* (**cōnsentiō**)

cōnsentiō, see **sentiō**.

cōnsequor, see **sequor**.

cōnservātiō, -ōnis, f., *preservation.* (**cōnservō**)

cōnservātor, -ōris, m., *keeper, preserver, defender.* (**cōnservō**)

cōnservō, see **servō**.

cōnsessus, -ūs, m., *a session, assembly, body.* (**cōnsīdō**, *sit down*)

cōnsīderō (1), *look at closely, consider, reflect upon, contemplate.*

Cōnsidius, -ī, m., a Roman name.

1. *C. Cōnsidius Longus*, propraetor in Africa in 50 B.C. He was killed in flight after the battle of Thapsus.

2. *Nōniānus Cōnsidius*, praetor in 52 B.C.

cōnsīdō, -ere, cōnsēdī, cōnsessus, *sit down, be seated; encamp.*

cōnsilium, -ī, n., *body of counselors, deliberative assembly; deliberation, consultation; counsel, advice; determination, purpose, resolution, plan, intention, design, measure; understanding, judgment, wisdom, discretion.* **cōnsilium capere**, *to adopt a plan.* **dīcere nōn est meī cōnsilī**, *it is not for me to say.* **cōnsilium pūblicum**, *the council of the state.*

cōnsistō, see **sistō**.

cōnsōbrīnus, -ī, m., *first cousin* (on the mother's side). (**com** + **soror**)

cōnsōlātiō, -ōnis, f., *solace, comfort; alleviation.* (**cōnsōlor**)

cōnsōlor (1), *encourage, cheer, comfort, console, comfort one for.* (**com** + **sōlor**, *comfort*)

cōnsors, -sortis, *having a common lot, having the same fortune, common.* As subst., *sharer, associate, colleague, companion, comrade.* (**com** + **sors**)

cōnspectus, -ūs, m., *sight, view, look; presence.* (cf. **cōnspiciō**)

cōnspiciō, see **speciō.**

cōnspīrātiō, -ōnis, f., *unanimity, harmony; plot, combination, conspiracy.* (**cōnspīrō**)

cōnspīrō, see **spīrō.**

cōnstāns, -antis, *firm, steady; steadfast, unchanging, unwavering; consistent, harmonious.* (pres. p. of **cōnstō**)

cōnstanter, adv., *firmly, steadily, resolutely, steadfastly; uniformly, all together; consistently, evenly.* (**cōnstāns**)

cōnstantia, -ae, f., *firmness, steadiness, steadfastness; consistency, harmony, self-restraint, courage.* (**cōnstāns**)

cōnstituō, see **statuō.**

cōnstō, see **stō.**

cōnstringō, see **stringō.**

cōnsuēscō, -ere, cōnsuēvī, cōnsuētus, *become accustomed;* in the perfect system, *be accustomed, be wont, be in the habit of.* (**com** + **suēscō,** *become used*)

cōnsuētūdō, -dinis, f., *custom, habit, manners, usage, way, practice, precedent, ordinary method; companionship, intimacy, friendship.* **iūdiciōrum cōnsuētūdō,** *that which is customary in courts.* **cōnsuētūdine dēvinctus,** *bound by the ties of intimacy.* **forī cōnsuētūdō,** *the usual appearance of the Forum.*

cōnsul, -ulis, m., *a consul.* See page 27. **cōnsul dēsīgnātus,** *a consul elect.* **prō cōnsule,** see **prō-cōnsul.**

cōnsulāris, -e, *of a consul, of the consuls, consular.* As subst., **cōnsulāris, -is,** m., *an ex-consul.* (**cōnsul**)

cōnsulātus, -ūs, m., *office of a consul, consulship.* (**cōnsul**)

cōnsulō, -ere, cōnsuluī, cōnsultus, *deliberate, take counsel; resolve, determine; ask advice of, consult, counsel with;* with dative, *look out for, take thought for, consult the interests of.*

cōnsultō, adv., *purposely, designedly.* (abl. of **cōnsultum**)

cōnsultum, -ī, n., *deliberation, consideration; decree, resolution, decision.*

cōnsūmō, see **sūmō.**

contāminō (1), *mingle, unite; pollute, stain, defile; dishonor, disgrace.*

contegō, see **tegō.**

contemnō, -ere, contempsī, contemptus, *value little, despise, disdain, hold in contempt; make light of, disregard, defy.* (**com** + **temnō,** *scorn*)

contendō, see **tendō.**

contentiō, -ōnis, f., *strain, struggle, effort, tension; strife, struggle, dispute, controversy; comparison, contrast.* (cf. **contendō**)

contentus, -a, -um, *content, satisfied, pleased.* (**contineō**)

conticēscō, -ere, -ticuī, —, *become silent, be still, be hushed; cease, stop.* (**com** + **taceō**)

continēns, -entis, *bordering on, adjacent; connected, continuous, uninterrupted; self-controlled, continent, temperate.* (pres. p. of **contineō**)

continentia, -ae, f., *self-control, self-restraint, moderation.* (**continēns**)

contineō, see **teneō.**

contingō, see **tangō.**

continuō, adv., *immediately, at once, forthwith, without delay.* (**continuus**)

continuus, -a, -um, *continuous, unbroken, successive.* (cf. **contineō**)

cōntiō, -ōnis, f., *an assembly, meeting, gathering; address, speech, harangue.*

cōntiōnātor, -ōris, m., *demagogue, agitator.* (**cōntiōnor,** *convoke*)

contrā, adv. and prep.

As adv., *opposite, in front; in opposition, on the other side; in turn, in return, on the other hand; in answer, in reply.* **contrā atque, contrā ac,** *otherwise than, contrary to, different from.*

As prep. with acc., *over against, opposite, facing; against, in opposition to, contrary to, in hostility to; in reply to.*

contrahō, see **trahō.**

contrārius, -a, -um, *opposite; opposed, contrary, conflicting, contradictory.* (cf. **contrā**)

contrōversia, -ae, f., *dispute, controversy, question, debate.* (**contrōversus,** *disputed*)

contubernālis, -is, m. and f., *tent-companion, messmate, comrade.* (**com** + **taberna**)

contumēlia, -ae, f., *reproach, abuse, insult, affront; injury, violence.*

convalēscō, -ere, convaluī, —, *become well, grow strong, recover, be convalescent.* (**com** + **valeō**)

convehō, see **vehō.**

conveniō, see **veniō.**

conventus, -ūs, m., *assembly, gathering, meeting, concourse; league, confederation, association, corporation.* (**conveniō**)

convertō, see **vertō.**

convīcium, -ī, n., *clamor, outcry; din, noise; wrangling, altercation, abuse.* (**com** + **vox** ?)

convincō, see **vincō.**

convīvium, -ī, n., *banquet, entertainment, feast, carousal.* (**com** + **vīvō**)

convocō, see **vocō.**

cōpia, -ae, f., *abundance, plenty, large supply, great quantity, large number; multitude, throng; fullness, copiousness; power, ability, fluency; wealth, resources, riches, means; armed forces, troops.* (**com** + **ops**)

cōpiōsus, -a, -um, *well supplied, rich, plentiful.* (**cōpia**)

cōram, adv. and prep. (**com** + **ōs**)

As adv., *face to face, in person, openly.*

As prep. with abl., *before, in the presence of.*

Corcȳra, -ae, f., an island in the

Ionian Sea off the coast of Epirus, also the name of a town on the island. The island is now called Corfu.

Corcȳraeī, -ōrum, m., *the inhabitants of Corcyra.*

Corduba, -ae, f., a large city in Spain, the birthplace of the two Senecas and of Lucan. The modern name is Cordova.

Corfidius, -ī, m., a gens name. *L. Corfidius,* mentioned as a friend of Ligarius.

Corinthus, -ī, f., *Corinth,* a famous city of Greece, destroyed by L. Mummius in 146 B.C.

Cornēlius, -ī, m., a gens name.

1. *P. Cornēlius Scīpiō Āfricānus,* the conqueror of Hannibal at Zama, 202 B.C. He was also called Maior to distinguish him from (2).

2. *P. Cornēlius Scīpiō Aemiliānus Āfricānus,* the son of L. Aemilius Paulus and adopted by Africanus Maior. He destroyed Carthage in 146 B.C. and Numantia in 133 B.C. He was a political opponent of the Gracchi.

3. *P. Cornēlius Nasīca Serāpiō,* consul in 138 B.C. See page 262.

4. *L. Cornēlius Cinna,* a supporter of Marius in his struggles with Sulla, and the leader of the popular party after the death of Marius. He was killed in a mutiny of his troops while endeavoring to prevent the return of Sulla in 84 B.C.

5. *L. Cornēlius Sulla,* an officer with Marius in the war with Jugurtha and also in the war with the Cimbri and Teutones. Later, he attached himself to the aristocratic faction, defeated the Marian party, and reorganized the government in the interests of the senatorial faction. His death occurred in 78 B.C.

6. *P. Cornēlius Lentulus,* consul in 162 B.C.

7. *L. Cornēlius Lentulus,* unknown except as praetor in 89 B.C.

8. *Cn. Cornēlius Lentulus,* an unknown tribune who was made a *legatus* the year following his tribuneship.

9. *Cn. Cornēlius Lentulus Clōdiānus,* consul in 72 B.C. He took some part in operations against the pirates.

10. *P. Cornēlius Lentulus Sūra,* consul in 71 B.C. and expelled from the senate the following year. He joined the conspiracy of Catiline, and was among those put to death by order of the senate.

11. *P. Cornēlius Lentulus Spinther,* a wealthy patrician, consul in 57 B.C., friendly to Cicero at the time of his banishment.

12. *L. Cornēlius Lentulus Crūs,* consul in 49 B.C. He actively supported Pompey, and met the same fate in Egypt.

13. *P. Cornēlius Dolābella,* Cicero's son-in-law. He fought with Caesar in the Civil war and secured the consulship in 44 B.C. While on the way to his province of Syria he plundered Grecian and Asiatic

cities. To escape arrest for these misdeeds, he killed himself in 43 B.C.

Cornūtus, **-ī**, m., a family name. *M. Cornūtus*, praetor in 43 B.C.

corōna, **-ae**, f., *a crown, wreath; circle, ring, crowd, audience, spectators.*

corpus, **-oris**, n., *a body; a lifeless body, corpse; a person, individual.* **corpore effugere**, *to escape by dodging.*

corrigō, see **regō**.

corrōborō (1), *strengthen, encourage, fortify.* (**com** + **rōborō**, *strengthen*)

corrumpō, see **rumpō**.

corruptēla, **-ae**, f., *corruption, seduction; enticement, allurement.* (**corruptus**)

corruptor, **-ōris**, m., *seducer, corruptor, briber, debaucher.* (**corrumpō**)

corruptus, **-a**, **-um**, *spoiled, ruined; bad, evil, corrupt, profligate.* As subst., *a corrupt man, debauchee.* (p. p. of **corrumpō**)

cōss., abbr. of **cōnsulēs**.

cotīdiānus, **-a**, **-um**, *daily.* (**cotīdiē**)

cotīdiē, adv., *daily.* (**quot** + **diēs**)

Cotta, **-ae**, m., a family name. See **Aurēlius**.

crās, adv., *to-morrow.*

Crassus, **-ī**, m., a family name. See **Licinius**.

crēber, **crēbra**, **crēbrum**, *thick, close, numerous, frequent; crowded; often repeated, general.*

crēbrō, adv., *often, repeatedly, frequently, in quick succession, at short intervals.* (**crēber**)

crēdibilis, **-e**, *to be believed, likely, credible.* (**crēdō**)

crēdō, **-ere**, **crēdidī**, **crēditus**, *lend; consign, trust, entrust; trust, confide in, believe.* **crēdō** (used parenthetically), *I suppose, of course, quite likely.* **crēde mihi**, *believe me, take my word for it, take my advice.*

cremō (1), *burn, consume.*

creō, (1), *produce, create; choose, appoint, elect.*

prō — prōcreō (1), *generate, produce, bring into being.*

re — recreō (1), *recreate, revive, restore.*

crēscō, **-ere**, **crēvī**, **crētus**, *spring up, grow, increase, swell, enlarge; be strengthened.* (**creō**)

Crētēnsis, **-e**, *of Crete, Cretan.* As subst., *the Cretans.*

crīmen, **-minis**, n., *judgment, decision; accusation, charge; fault, crime, offense.*

crīminor (1), *accuse, charge with, denounce, find fault with.* (**crīmen**)

crīminōsus, **-a**, **-um**, *reproachful, slanderous; criminal, having ground for an accusation.* (**crīmen**)

cruciātus, **-ūs**, m., *crucifying; torture, torment, suffering, agony.* (**cruciō**, *torture*)

crūdēlis, **-e**, *unfeeling, rough, hard-hearted, severe, cruel; pitiless, harsh.* (**crūdus**, *rough*)

crūdēlitās, **-tātis**, f., *harshness, severity, cruelty.* (**crūdēlis**)

crūdēliter, adv., *harshly, cruelly, severely.* (**crūdēlis**)

cruentō (1), *stain with blood, wound.* (**cruentus**)

cruentus, **-a**, **-um**, *bloody, blood-stained, gory; blood-thirsty, cruel.* (cf. **cruor**)

cruor, **-ōris**, m., *blood, gore.*

crux, **crucis**, f., *a cross, death on the cross, destruction.*

cubīle, **-is**, n., *couch, bed.* (cf. **cubō**, *lie down*)

culpa, **-ae**, f., *fault, error, reproach, blame.*

cultūra, **-ae**, f., *tillage, cultivation, culture, care.* **agrī cultūra**, *agriculture.* (cf. **colō**)

cum, prep. with abl., *with, together with, along with, in company with.*

cum, conj., *when, whenever, while, after; since, inasmuch as, because, seeing that; when, though, although, notwithstanding the fact that.* **cum, tum**, *not only, but also; both, and.* **cum prīmum**, *as soon as.* **cum praesertim**, *especially since.*

cumulātē, adv., *in full measure, fully, abundantly.* (**cumulātus**)

cumulō (1), *heap up, pile up; fill full, increase, add to; complete, crown.* (**cumulus**)

cumulus, **-ī**, m., *heap, pile, mass; addition, increase.*

cunctor (1), *delay, linger, hesitate, doubt.*

cūnctus, **-a**, **-um**, *all, all together, the whole of, entire.*

cupidē, adv., *eagerly, earnestly, zealously, gladly.* (**cupidus**)

cupiditās, **-tātis**, f., *desire, eagerness; passion, greed, cupidity, lust; partisanship, prejudice.* (**cupidus**)

cupīdō, **-inis**, f., *desire, wish, longing; greed, lust.* (cf. **cupiō**)

cupidus, **-a**, **-um**, *eager, desirous; loving, fond; passionate, lustful, greedy, covetous, avaricious; partisan, prejudiced.* (cf. **cupiō**)

cupiō, **-ere**, **cupīvī**, **cupītus**, *long for, wish earnestly, be eager.*

cūr, adv., *why? wherefore?* As relative, *why, wherefore.*

cūra, **-ae**, f., *care, attention; charge, oversight; anxiety, solicitude, grief, sorrow; love, loved one.*

cūrātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *charge, oversight; treatment, remedy, care.* (**cūrō**)

cūria, **-ae**, f., *curia, ward, association* (one of the divisions of the early tribes); *senate-house*, especially the *Cūria Hostīlia*, for which see page 279.

Cūriō, **-ōnis**, m., a family name. See **Scrībōnius.**

cūriōsus, **-a**, **-um**, *painstaking, careful, thoughtful; meddlesome, inquisitive, prying, officious.* (**cūra**)

cūrō (1), *care for, look after, attend to, treat; be solicitous, be concerned; govern, direct, manage;* with gerundive, *cause, have*, e.g. **pontem faciendum cūrat**, *he has a bridge made.* **cūrāre ut**, *to see to it that, to take care that.* (**cūra**)

curriculum, **-ī**, n., *small car, chariot; course, career.* (dim. of **currus**)

currō, **-ere**, **cucurrī**, **cursus**, *run, hasten.*

com — concurrō, -ere, concurrī (**concucurrī**), **concursus**, *run together, rush together, flock to.*

dē — dēcurrō, -ere, dēcurrī (**dēcucurrī**), **dēcursus**, *run down, hasten down.*

ob — occurrō, -ere, occurrī (**occucurrī**), **occursus**, *run to meet, meet; resist, oppose; offer, present itself, occur.*

prae — praecurrō, -ere, praecurrī (**praecucurrī**), **praecursus**, *run before; outstrip, excel.*

re — recurrō, -ere, recurrī (**recucurrī**), **recursus**, *run back, return quickly.*

sub — succurrō, -ere, succurrī, succursus, *run under; help, assist; remedy, relieve; come to mind, occur.*

currus, **-ūs**, m., *a chariot, car; triumphal chariot.* (cf. **currō**)

cursus, **-ūs**, m., *running, speed; way, passage, course, march, journey; career, course, progress.* (cf. **currō**)

custōdia, **-ae**, f., *guarding, custody, confinement; keepers, guards.* (**custōs**)

custōdiō, **-īre**, **custōdīvī**, **custōdītus**, *protect, keep, guard, watch, defend.* (**custōs**)

custōs, **-ōdis**, m. and f., *guard, watch, keeper; protector, defender.*

Cȳrus, **-ī**, m., an architect at Rome.

Cȳzicēnus, **-a**, **-um**, *of Cyzicus.* **Cȳzicēnī**, **-ōrum**, m., *the inhabitants of Cyzicus.*

Cȳzicus, **-ī**, f., a celebrated and prosperous city of Mysia.

D.

D., abbr. of **Decimus.**

damnātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *condemnation, conviction.* (**damnō**)

damnō (1), *find guilty, condemn, convict.* (**damnum**, *harm*)

com — condemnō (1), *convict, find guilty, condemn.*

dē, prep. with abl., *from, down from, away from, out of.* In expressions of time, *after, during, in the course of, in.* Denoting source, *from, of, out of, from among.* Denoting the whole, *of, from, out of.* Denoting material, *of, out of, from.* Denoting cause, *for, on account of, from, through, by.* In other relations, *of, about, concerning, in respect to, in reference to, in the case of, in the matter of.* **dē sententiā**, *by advice.* **quā dē causā**, *for this reason.* **dē aliquō bene merērī**, *deserve well of any one.* **dē Mithridāte triumphāre**, *to have a triumphal procession for a victory over Mithridates.* **dē improvīsō**, *suddenly.* **dē industriā**, *purposely, intentionally.*

dea, **-ae**, f., *goddess.* **Bona Dea**, see **Bona.** (**deus**)

dēbeō, see **habeō.**

dēbilis, **-e**, *weak, feeble, helpless, crippled.* (**dē** + **habilis**, *manageable*)

dēbilitō, (1), *cripple, disable, weaken; break, crush, dishearten* (**dēbilis**)

dēcēdō, see **cēdō.**

decem (indecl.), *ten.*

December, **-bris**, **-bre**, *of December.* (**decem**)

decempeda, **-ae**, f., *a measuring pole ten feet long.* (**decem** + **pēs**)

dēcernō, see **cernō.**

dēcerpō, **-ere**, **dēcerpsī**, **dēcerptus**, *pluck off, pick off, gather, collect; take from, detract.* (**dē** + **carpō**, *pluck*)

dēcertō, see **certō.**

decet, **decēre**, **decuit**, —, *is becoming, is fitting, is proper, is suitable.* (cf. **decus**)

decima (**decuma**), **-ae**, f., *a tenth part, tithe.*

decimus (**decumus**), **-a**, **-um**, *the tenth.* (**decem**)

Decimus, **-ī**, m., *Decimus*, a praenomen.

dēclārō (1), *make clear; disclose, reveal; show, prove, demonstrate; announce, proclaim, declare.* (**dē** + **clārō**, *make clear*)

dēclīnātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *a bending aside, leaning, side movement.* (**dēclīnō**)

dēclīnō (1), *turn aside; avoid, evade, elude, shun.* (**dē** + ***clīnō**, *bend*)

dēcoctor, **-ōris**, m., *spendthrift, bankrupt.* (**dēcoquō**, *boil down*)

decorō (1), *adorn, beautify, decorate; honor, distinguish, praise.* (**decus**)

dēcrētum, **-ī**, n., *decree, vote, resolution.* (**dēcernō**)

decuma, see **decima.**

decumus, see **decimus.**

dēcurrō, see **currō.**

decus, **decoris**, n., *glory, splendor, beauty; ornament, decoration, honor.* (cf. **decet**)

dēdecus, **-oris**, n., *disgrace, shame; a deed of shame, stain, disgraceful act.* (**dē** + **decus**)

dēdicō, see **dicō.**

dēditiō, **-ōnis**, f., *surrender.* (**dēdō**)

dēdō, see **dō.**

dēdūcō, see **dūcō.**

dēfatīgō (**dēfetīgō**) (1), *tire out, fatigue, exhaust.* (**dē** + **fatīgō**, *weary*)

dēfendō, **-ere**, **dēfendī**, **dēfēnsus**, *ward off, avert; defend, guard, protect; uphold, justify, maintain, assert in defense.* (**dē** + ***fendō**)

dēfēnsiō, **-ōnis**, f., *defense.* (**dēfendō**)

dēfēnsor, **-ōris**, m., *an averter, protector, defender.* (**dēfendō**)

dēferō, see **ferō.**

dēfessus, **-a**, **-um**, *tired out, weary, exhausted.* (p. p. of **dēfetīscor**, *become weary*)

dēfetīgō, see **dēfatīgō.**

dēficiō, see **faciō.**

dēfīgō, see **fīgō.**

dēfīniō, **-īre**, **dēfīnīvī**, **dēfīnītus**, *fix the limits of, mark out, bound; fix, appoint, determine.* (**dē** + **fīniō**, *limit*)

dēflagrō, see **flagrō.**

dēiciō, see **iaciō.**

dein, adv., *then, next.*

deinde, adv., *thereafter, thence; afterwards, then, next; besides, still, moreover.* (**dē** + **inde**)

dēlābor, see **lābor.**

dēlectātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *pleasure, delight, enjoyment.* (**dēlectō**)

dēlectō (1), *delight, please, charm.* (freq. of **dē** + **laciō**, *charm*)

dēlēniō, see **lēniō**.

dēleō, **-ēre**, **dēlēvī**, **dēlētus**, *erase, efface; destroy, overthrow, extinguish.*

dēlīberātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *deliberation, consideration, discussion.* (**dēlīberō**)

dēlīberō (1), *weigh well, ponder, meditate, consider, deliberate.*

dēlicātus, **-a**, **-um**, *given to pleasure, luxurious, pampered.*

dēliciae, **-ārum**, f., *charm, pleasures, delights; darling, beloved.*

dēlictum, **-ī**, n., *fault, defect; wrong, crime.* (**dēlinquō**, *do wrong*)

dēligō, see **legō**.

Dēlos, **-ī**, f., an important island in the Aegean Sea, famous for the worship of Apollo and Artemis.

dēlūbrum, **-ī**, n., *place of cleansing; shrine, temple.* (**dē** + **luō**, *loose*)

dēmēns, **-entis**, *mad, maddened, crazy, insane; foolish, rash.* (**dē** + **mēns**)

dēmenter, adv., *rashly, foolishly, blindly, recklessly.* (**dēmēns**)

dēmentia, **-ae**, f., *madness, idiocy, folly.* (**dēmēns**)

dēmigrō (1), *go away, migrate, depart.* (**dē** + **migrō**, *remove*)

dēminuō, see **minuō**.

dēminūtiō, **-ōnis**, f., *decrease, diminution, lessening, loss, sacrifice.* (**dēminuō**)

dēmissus, **-a**, **-um**, *bowed, downcast.* (p. p. of **dēmittō**)

dēmittō, see **mittō**.

dēmō, see **emō**.

dēmōnstrō (1), *point out, indicate, designate, show; speak of, mention; prove, demonstrate, establish.* (**dē** + **mōnstrō**, *show*).

dēmum, adv, *at last, finally; only, just, precisely; in fact, assuredly.* **tum dēmum**, *then only, not till then.* (superl. of **dē**)

dēnegō, see **negō**.

dēnique, adv., *at last, finally; in short, in fine, briefly, to sum up; besides, thereafter; at least.* **tum dēnique**, *then at last, then only.* **nunc dēnique**, *now at last.*

dēnotō, see **notō**.

dēnūntiō, see **nūntiō**.

dēpellō, see **pellō**.

dēpendō, see **pendō**.

dēplōrō, see **plōrō**.

dēpōnō, see **pōnō**.

dēpopulor, see **populor**.

dēportō, see **portō**.

dēposcō, see **poscō**.

dēprāvō (1), *disfigure, distort; lead astray, corrupt.* (**dē** + **prāvus**)

dēprecātor, **-ōris**, m., *intercessor, advocate, mediator.* (**dēprecor**)

dēprecor, see **precor**.

dēprehendō, see **prehendō**.

dēprimō, see **premō**.

dēprōmō, see **prōmō**.

dērelinquō, see **linquō**.

dērīvō (1), *lead off, turn aside; divert, transfer, shift upon another.* (**dē** + **rīvus**, *brook*)

dēscendō, see **scandō**.

dēscrībō, see **scrībō**.

dēserō, -ere, dēseruī, dēsertus, *disunite; leave, abandon, forsake, desert.* **vadimōnia dēserere,** *to forfeit one's sureties.* (**dē**+**serō,** *bind*)

dēsertus, -a, -um, *deserted, solitary; retired, abandoned.* (p. p. of **dēserō**)

dēsīderium, -ī, n., *wish, desire, longing; grief, regret; object of longing, heart's desire, love.*

dēsīderō (1), *long for, wish for, desire; ask, demand, call for, expect; miss, lose, be lacking.*

dēsīgnō, see **sīgnō.**

dēsiliō, see **saliō.**

dēsinō, see **sinō.**

dēsistō, see **sistō.**

dēspērātiō, -ōnis, f., *hopelessness, despair, desperation.* (**dēspērō**)

dēspērātus, -a, -um, *despaired of, hopeless; desperate, abandoned.* (p. p. of **dēspērō**)

dēspērō, see **spērō.**

dēspiciō, see **speciō.**

dēspoliō, see **spoliō.**

dēstituō, see **statuō.**

dēstringō, see **stringō.**

dēsum, see **sum.**

dēterreō, see **terreō.**

dētestor, see **testor.**

dētrahō, see **trahō.**

dētrīmentum, -ī, n., *loss, harm, damage, injury; defeat, disaster.* (**dēterō,** *rub away*)

deus, -ī, m., *a god, deity.* For peculiarities of declension, see grammars.

dēvehō, see **vehō.**

dēvertō, see **vertō.**

dēvinciō, see **vinciō.**

dēvincō, see **vincō.**

dēvocō, see **vocō.**

dēvoveō, see **voveō.**

Dexippus, -ī, m., probably a slave.

dexter, -tera (**-tra**), **-terum** (**-trum**), *right, on the right.*

dextera (**dextra**), (sc. **manus**), **-ae,** f., *the right hand.* (**dexter**)

dicō (1), *consecrate, set apart, devote.*

ab — abdicō (1), *abdicate, resign.* **sē praetūrā abdicāre,** *to resign the praetorship.*

dē — dēdicō (1), *consecrate, dedicate, devote.*

prae — praedicō (1), *announce, proclaim; assert, declare; praise, boast.*

dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus, *say, tell, speak, utter; assert, affirm, maintain; appoint, settle.* **iūs dīcere,** *to administer justice.* **sententiam dīcere,** *to express one's opinion.* **causam dīcere,** *to plead one's cause.* **dīcunt,** *they say.*

ad — addīcō, -ere, addīxī, addictus, *adjudge, assign, give over to; knock down, strike off* (auction terms).

in — indīcō, -ere, indīxī, indictus, *proclaim, announce, declare.*

prae — praedīcō, -ere, praedīxī, praedictus, *tell beforehand, predict, say first, state first.*

dictātor, -ōris, m., *dictator,* a Roman officer. See page 29. The same title is applied to the highest official of Lanuvium. (**dictō,** *dictate*)

dictātūra, -ae, f., *office of dictator, dictatorship.* (**dictātor**)

dictitō (1), *keep saying, repeat, insist.* (freq. of **dīcō**)

diēs, -ēī, m. (sometimes feminine in the singular), *day.* **in diēs**, *every day, day by day.* **in singulōs diēs**, *every single day.* **prope diem**, *soon.*

differō, see **ferō**.

difficilis, -e (superl. **difficillimus**), *not easy, difficult, hard; perilous, critical; obstinate, captious, morose.* (**dis** + **facilis**)

difficultās, -tātis, f., *difficulty, trouble, distress, embarrassment, difficult circumstances.* (**difficilis**)

diffīdō, see **fīdō**.

diffluō, see **fluō**.

dignitās, -tātis, f., *worth, merit; greatness, honor, majesty, reputation; rank, position.* (**dignus**)

dīgressiō, -ōnis, f., *parting, separation.* (**dīgredior**, *separate*)

dīgressus, -ūs, m., *parting, separation; departure.* (**dīgredior**)

dignus, -a, -um, *worthy, deserving; fit, suitable.* (cf. **decet**)

dīiūdicō, see **iūdicō**.

dīlābor, see **lābor**.

dīlacerō, see **lacerō**.

dīlaniō, (1), *tear in pieces, mutilate, mangle.* (**dī** + **laniō**, *rend*)

dīlātiō, -ōnis, f., *postponement, adjournment.* (**dī** + **lātiō**, *bearing*)

dīlēctus, -ūs, m., *selection; levy, enrollment, conscription, draft.* (cf. **dīligō**)

dīligēns, -entis, *industrious, careful, attentive, painstaking, punctilious, faithful.* (pres. p. of **dīligō**)

dīligenter, adv., *carefully, with exactness, diligently.* (**dīligēns**)

dīligentia, -ae, f., *care, pains, watchfulness, faithfulness.* (**dīligēns**)

dīligō, see **legō**.

dīlūcēscō, -ere, **dīlūxī**, —, *grew light, dawn.* (inch. of **dīlūceō**, *be clear*)

dīluō, see **luō**.

dīmicātiō, -ōnis, f., *fight, combat, struggle, contest, rivalry.* (**dīmicō**)

dīmicō (1), *fight, contend, be in peril.* **dē vītā dīmicāre**, *to fight at the risk of life.*

dīmittō, see **mittō**.

dīreptiō, -ōnis, f., *plundering, pillage, sack.* (**dīripiō**)

dīreptor, -ōris, m., *pillager, marauder.* (**dīripiō**)

dīripiō, see **rapiō**.

discēdō, see **cēdō**.

disceptātiō, -ōnis, f., *dispute, contention, debate, discussion.* (**disceptō**)

disceptō (1), *decide, determine, judge; debate, dispute, discuss.* (**dis** + **captō**, *try to seize*)

discernō, see **cernō**.

discessiō, -ōnis, f., *separation, division, vote; withdrawal, departure.* **discessiōnem facere**, *to take a vote.* (**discēdō**)

discessus, -ūs, m., *separation, parting; departure, removal.* (**discēdō**)

discidium, -ī, n., *separation, discord, dissension.* (cf. **dī** + **scindō**)

disciplīna, -ae, f., *instruction,*

teaching, training, education; learning, knowledge, culture; a system of philosophy; skill. (**discipulus**, *a pupil*)

discō, -ere, didicī, —, *learn, become acquainted with.*

discordia, -ae, f., *disunion, disagreement, dissension, discord, strife.* (**discors**, *discordant*)

dīscrībō, see **scrībō.**

discrīmen, -inis, n., *division, separation; distinction, difference, discrimination; turning-point, critical moment, crisis; peril, danger, hazard.* (**discernō**)

disiūnctus, -a, -um, *disconnected, separate, apart; opposite, different.* (p. p. of **disiungō**)

disiungō, see **iungō.**

dīspergō, see **spargō.**

dispertiō, see **partiō.**

dīspiciō, see **speciō.**

disputō, see **putō.**

dissēminō (1), *scatter, spread abroad, disseminate.* (**dis** + **sēminō**, *sow*)

dissēnsiō, -ōnis, f., *disagreement, dissension, strife.* (**dissentiō**)

dissentiō, see **sentiō.**

dissideō, see **sedeō.**

dissimilis, -e, (superl. **dissimillimus**), *unlike, different.* (**dis** + **similis**)

dissimilitūdō, -inis, f., *unlikeness, difference.* (**dissimilis**)

dissimulātor, -ōris, m., *pretender, concealer, equivocator.* (**dissimulō**)

dissimulō, see **simulō.**

dissipō (1), *scatter, spread abroad, circulate, destroy, squander, dissipate.* (**dis** + ***supō**, *throw*)

dissolūtus, -a, -um, *loose; negligent, careless; dissolute.* (p. p. of **dissolvō**)

dissolvō, see **solvō.**

distrahō, see **trahō.**

distribuō, see **tribuō.**

dīstringō, see **stringō.**

disturbō, see **turbō.**

diū (comp. **diūtius**, superl. **diūtissimē**), adv., *for a long time, a long time, long.* **quam diū**, *how long? as long as.*

diurnus, -a, -um, *of the day, by day.* (cf. **diēs**)

dīus (only in the nom.) *god, divinity.* **mē dīus fidius**, see **Fidius.**

diūturnitās, -tātis, f., *length of time, long continuance, duration.* (**diūturnus**)

diūturnus, -a, -um, *long continued, long, lasting.* (**diū**)

dīvellō, see **vellō.**

dīversus, -a, -um, *opposite, opposed, contrary, conflicting; separate, apart, remote; different, various, unlike.* (p. p. of **dīvertō**)

dīvertō, see **vertō.**

dīvidō, -ere, dīvīsī, dīvīsus, *separate, divide; distribute, apportion; scatter, spread, extend.*

dīvīnitus, adv., *from heaven, providentially.* (**dīvīnus**)

dīvīnō (1), *foresee, foretell, divine, conjecture.* (**dīvīnus**)

dīvīnus, -a, -um, *of a god, divine; superhuman, godlike, admirable, excellent; inspired.* (**dīvus**, *a god*)

dīvitiae, -ārum, f., *riches, wealth.* (**dīves**, *rich*)

dīvortium, -ī, n., *separation, division, difference.* (**dīvertō**)

dō, dare, dedī, datus, *give up, deliver, surrender; give, bestow, confer; resign, yield, abandon; furnish, afford; permit, allow, let; undergo, suffer; write.* **litterās dare**, *to write a letter.* **operam dare**, *to give attention, take heed.* **duint**, an old form of the subj. pres. 3d plural.

ab — abdō, -ere, abdidī, abditus, *put away, hide, conceal.* **sē abdere**, *to devote one's self, to bury one's self in.*

abs + com — abscondō, -ere, abscondidī, absconditus, *hide away, conceal.*

ad — addō, -ere, addidī, additus, *put to; add, increase.*

circum — circumdō, -are, circumdedī, circumdatus, *put around, set around; surround, encircle, besiege.*

com — condō, -ere, condidī, conditus, *put together, found, build; lay away, store up, preserve.* **post urbem conditam**, *since the founding of the city.*

dē — dēdō, -ere, dēdidī, dēditus, *give up, submit, surrender; apply, devote.*

ē — ēdō, ēdere, ēdidī, ēditus, *put forth, bring forth, produce; tell, utter, set forth, disclose.*

per — perdō, -ere, perdidī, perditus, *ruin, destroy, squander, dissipate.*

prō — prōdō, -ere, prōdidī, prōditus, *put forth; relate, record, publish, hand down, transmit; give up, surrender; reveal, disclose, betray.*

re + com — recondō, -ere, recondidī, reconditus, *put away again, put back, hide, bury.* **gladium recondere**, *to sheathe a sword.*

red — reddō, -ere, reddidī, redditus, *put back, give back, restore; give, deliver, hand over; render, make.*

trāns — trādō, -ere, trādidī, trāditus, *hand over, give up, surrender, commit, intrust, hand down, relate, narrate.*

doceō, -ēre, docuī, doctus, *cause to know, teach, inform, show, explain, tell.*

ē — ēdoceō, -ēre, ēdocuī, ēdoctus, *show in detail, inform fully, instruct.*

doctrīna, -ae, f., *teaching, instruction; learning, erudition.* (cf. **doceō**)

doctus, -a, -um, *trained, experienced, skilled; cultivated, learned, cultured.* (p. p. of **doceō**)

documentum, -ī, n., *lesson, example, pattern; proof, evidence, indication, token.* (cf. **doceō**)

Dolābella, -ae, m., see **Cornēlius.**

doleō, -ēre, doluī, dolitūrus, *feel pain, suffer; grieve, sorrow, lament; cause pain, hurt.*

dolor, -ōris, m., *pain, suffering; distress, grief, anguish, sorrow; vexation, mortification, chagrin; anger, resentment, animosity.*

domesticus, -a, -um *of the house; of the family, domestic, private, personal; native, internal, civil.* **bellum domesticum,** *civil war.* (**domus**)

domicilium, -ī, n., *habitation, dwelling place, residence, abode, home; place of residence, legal residence.* (**domus**)

domina, -ae, f., *mistress.* (cf. **dominus**)

dominātiō, -ōnis, f., *reign, rule, dominion, supremacy, tyranny.* (**dominor**)

dominor (1), *rule, control, lord it over any one, tyrannize.* (**dominus**)

dominus, -ī, m., *master, ruler, owner, proprietor.*

Domitius, -ī, m., a gens name. *L. Domitius Ahenobarbus,* consul in 54 B.C. He fought for Pompey at Corfinium and at Massilia, and was killed in the flight after the battle of Pharsalus.

domitor, -ōris, m., *tamer, breaker* (of horses); *vanquisher, conqueror.* (cf. **domō**)

domō, -āre, domuī, domitus, *tame, domesticate, train, break; subdue, vanquish, conquer.*

domus, -ūs, f. (for peculiarities of declension see grammars), *house, dwelling, home; household, family, house.* **domī** (locative), *at home.* **domum,** *homeward, home.* **domō,** *from home.*

dōnō (1), *give, present, bestow; forgive, remit, pardon.* (**dōnum**)

com — condōnō (1), *give up, forgive, pardon, overlook.*

dōnum, -ī, n., *gift, present, offering; presentation.*

dormiō, -īre, dormīvī, dormītus, *sleep.*

Drūsus, -ī, m., a family name. See **Livius.**

dubitātiō, -ōnis, f., *doubt, hesitation, perplexity, uncertainty, irresolution.* (**dubitō**)

dubitō (1), *be uncertain, be perplexed; waver, hesitate, vacillate, delay.* (**dubius**)

dubius, -a, -um, *wavering, doubtful, uncertain.* **nōn est dubium quīn,** *there is no doubt that.*

dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductus, *lead, draw; guide, direct, conduct; drag out, prolong; reckon, consider, think, regard.* **spīritum dūcere,** *to draw breath.* **parietem dūcere,** *to extend a wall.* **in mātrimōnium dūcere,** *to marry* (used of the man).

ad — addūcō, -ere, addūxī, adductus, *lead to, bring to; induce, persuade, influence.*

com — condūcō, -ere, condūxī, conductus, *bring together, collect; hire, employ.*

dē — dēdūcō, -ere, dēdūxī, dēductus, *lead down; draw off, withdraw; bring; lead, induce.* **nāvem dēdūcere,** *to launch a ship.* **dē sententiā dēdūcere,** *to dissuade.* **colōniam dēdūcere,** *to plant a colony.*

ē — ēdūcō, -ere, ēdūxī, ēductus, *lead out, bring out, march out.* **gladium ēdūcere,** *to draw a sword.*

in — indūcō, -ere, indūxī, inductus, *lead in, bring in, introduce; persuade, induce, instigate.* **animum indūcere,** *to make up one's mind.*

intrō — intrōdūcō, -ere, intrōdūxī, intrōductus, *bring in, introduce.*

per — perdūcō, -ere, perdūxī, perductus, *lead through, conduct; extend, prolong; bring over, persuade, induce.*

prō — prōdūcō, -ere, prōdūxī, prōductus, *lead forth, bring forward; beget, produce; lengthen, protract, extend.*

re — redūcō, -ere, redūxī, reductus, *to lead back, draw back; restore, replace; draw off, withdraw.*

trāns — trādūcō, -ere, trādūxī, trāductus, *lead across, transfer, change.*

ductus, -ūs, m., *leadership, command.* (**dūcō**)

dūdum, adv., *a time ago, before, formerly.* **iam dūdum,** *this long time, now for a long time.* (**diū + dum**)

duint, see **dō.**

dulcēdō, -inis, f., *sweetness, delightfulness, attractiveness, charm.* (**dulcis**)

dulcis, -e, *sweet; pleasant, delightful, charming, precious.*

dum, *while, as long as; till, until; if only, provided that;* with negatives, *yet, as yet.* **dum modo,** *if only.* **dum taxat,** *only, merely.*

duo, -ae, -o, *two.*

duodecim (indecl.), *twelve.* (**duo + decem**)

duodecimus, -a, -um, *twelfth.* (**duo + decem**)

dūrē, adv., *harshly.* (**dūrus**)

dūrus, -a, -um, *hard; rough, uncultivated; harsh, unfeeling, pitiless, stern.*

dux, ducis, m. and f., *leader, guide, conductor, commander.* **ducibus dīs,** *under the leadership of the gods.* (cf. **dūcō**)

Dyrrhachium, -ī, n., a town of Illyria on the coast of the Adriatic, the usual landing place for those who crossed over from Brundisium. The modern name is Durazzo.

E

ē, see **ex.**

eā, adv., *on that side, that way, there.* (a form of **is**)

ēbriōsus, -a, -um, *given to drinking, addicted to drink.* As subst., *toper, drunkard.* (**ēbrius**)

ēbrius, -a, -um, *drunk, intoxicated.*

ecquis (**-quī**), **ecqua, ecquid** (**-quod**), *any?* **ecquid,** *any at all?*

ecquid, adv., *at all?*

eculeus, -ī, m., *a little horse, colt; a rack, torture horse.* (dim. of **equus**)

ēdictum, -ī, n., *order, proclamation, edict, manifesto.* (**ēdīcō,** *proclaim*)

ēditus, -a, -um, *elevated, lofty, high.* (p. p. of **ēdō**)

ēdō, see **dō.**

ēdoceō, see **doceō.**

ēdūcō, see **dūcō**.

effēminātus, **-a**, **-um**, *womanish, unmanly, effeminate, enervated.* (p. p. of **effēminō**, *weaken*)

efferō, see **ferō**.

efficiō, see **faciō**.

effigiēs, **-ēī**, f., *representation, portrait, image, statue.*

efflāgitō, see **flāgitō**.

efflō, see **flō**.

effrēnātē, adv., *without restraint, violently.* (**effrēnātus**)

effrēnātus, **-a**, **-um**, *unbridled, unrestrained.*

effugiō, see **fugiō**.

effundō, see **fundō**.

egēns, **-entis**, (pres. p. of **egeō**), *needy, destitute.*

egeō, **-ēre**, **eguī**, —, *be needy, be in want, lack, be without, be destitute.*

egestās, **-tātis**, f., *beggary, poverty, destitution, need.* (**egeō**)

ego, **meī**, *I, me, we, us*, etc.

ēgredior, see **gradior**.

ēgregius, **-a**, **-um**, *remarkable, extraordinary, superior, excellent.* (**ē** + **grex**)

ēiciō, see **iaciō**.

ēlābor, see **lābor**.

ēlabōrō, see **labōrō**.

ēligō, see **legō**.

ēloquentia, **-ae**, f., *eloquence.* (**ēloquēns**, *eloquent*)

ēlūdō, **-ere**, **ēlūsī**, **ēlūsus**, *stop playing; parry, avoid, elude; deceive, baffle, mock, make sport of.* (**ē** + **lūdō**, *play*)

ēmergō, **-ere**, **ēmersī**, **ēmersus**, *bring to light, raise up;* intrans., *come out, come up, rise, emerge; get out of difficulty, get one's head above water.* (**ē** + **mergō**, *dip*)

ēmittō, see **mittō**.

emō, **-ere**, **ēmī**, **ēmptus**, *take; buy, procure.*

ad — adimō, **-ere**, **adēmī**, **adēmptus**, *take away; remove from, deprive of.*

co — coëmō, **-ere**, **coēmī**, **coēmptus**, *buy up, purchase.*

dē — dēmō, **-ere**, **dēmpsī**, **dēmptus**, *take away, remove.*

inter — interimō, **-ere**, **interēmī**, **interēmptus**, *take from among, destroy, kill; distress, afflict.*

red — redimō, **-ere**, **redēmī**, **redēmptus**, *buy back, ransom, redeem; contract for, take by contract.*

ēmolumentum, **-ī**, n., *gain, advantage.*

ēmorior, see **morior**.

ēnārrō (1), *set forth in detail, recount, describe, relate.* (**ē** + **nārrō**, *tell*)

enim, *really, in fact; for, now, because.* **etenim**, *for of course, for you see, for as is evident.* **neque enim** (the negative of **etenim**), *for of course . . . not.* **at enim** (introducing objections), *but, it is claimed.*

ēnītor, see **nītor**.

Ennius, **-ī**, m., a gens name. *Q. Ennius*, styled the "Father of Roman Poetry," born at Rudiae in 239 B.C. He went to Rome with Cato in 204 B.C. and soon became famous as a writer in various forms of literary composition. Considera-

ble fragments of his works are extant.

Entellus, -ī, m., mentioned by Vergil (V, 387 ff.) as a Sicilian who conquered Dares, a Trojan, in a boxing contest.

eō, īre, īvī (iī), itūrus, *go, come; move, advance; prosper, turn out.* **ad saga īre**, *to assume the garb of war.*

ab — abeō, abīre, abīvī(iī), abitūrus, *go away, depart; pass away, vanish.*

ad — adeō, adīre, adiī, aditus, *go to, approach; enter upon, begin, undertake; meet, encounter; undergo.* **ad rem pūblicam adīre**, *to take part in the affairs of state.* **hērēditātem adīre**, *to receive an inheritance.*

ex — exeō, exīre, exiī, exitūrus, *go out, come out; retire, depart, withdraw; fall out, be drawn (of lots); turn out, result.* **tēla exīre**, *to avoid the weapons.*

in — ineō, inīre, inīvī (iniī), initus, *go into, enter upon; begin, undertake, engage in; make, form, devise.* **ineunte aetāte**, *at the beginning of manhood.*

inter — intereō, interīre, interiī, interitūrus, *go to ruin, perish, die, be killed.*

intrō — introeō, introīre, introīvī, —, *go within, enter.*

ob — obeō, obīre, obiī, obitus, *go to meet; go about, engage in, undertake; carry out, execute; get at, reach.* **facinus obīre**, *to commit a crime.*

per — pereō, perīre, periī, peritūrus, *pass away, disappear; perish, die, be lost, go to ruin.*

prae — praeeō, praeīre, praeiī, —, *go before; dictate, prescribe.*

praeter — praetereō, praeterīre, praeteriī, praeteritus, *pass by, pass over, disregard, overlook, omit.*

prōd — prōdeō, prōdīre, prōdiī, prōditus, *go forth, come forward, appear.* **obviam alicui prōdīre**, *to go out to meet any one.*

red — redeō, redīre, rediī, reditus, *go back, return; be restored.*

sub — subeō, subīre, subiī, subitus, *go under; succeed, follow, come after; take upon one's self, undergo, submit to.*

eō, adv., *thither, to that place, there; to such a degree, to that point.* **ūsque eō**, *even to such a degree.* (old case form of **is**)

eōdem, adv., *to the same place, to the same point, there also.* (old case form of **īdem**)

epigramma, -atis, n., *inscription, epigram.* (ἐπίγραμμα)

Ēpīrus, -ī, f., a country between Thessaly and the Adriatic Sea, made a Roman province by Aemilius Paullus.

epistula, -ae, f., *letter, epistle.*

epulum, -ī, n., *dinner, feast, banquet.*

eques, -itis, m., *horseman, rider; trooper, cavalryman; knight, a member of the order of knights.* (**equus**)

equester, **-tris**, **-tre**, *of knights, of cavalry.* (**eques**)

equidem, adv., *for my part, as far as I am concerned, at all events; certainly, surely, by all means, truly; why!*

equitātus, **-ūs**, m., *cavalry, horsemen.* (cf. **equitō**, *ride*)

equus, **-ī**, m., *horse.*

ergā, prep. with acc., *towards, in relation to, in respect to.*

ergō, adv., *accordingly, therefore, then, consequently.*

ērigō, see **regō**.

ēripiō, see **rapiō**.

errātum, **-ī**, n., *error, mistake, fault.* (**errō**)

errō (1), *wander, go astray; be mistaken, make a mistake.* **vehementer errāre**, *to make a great mistake, to be greatly mistaken.* **ab — aberrō** (1), *wander away, go astray; be not in harmony with, be different from.*

error, **-ōris**, m., *going astray; error, mistake.* (cf. **errō**)

ērūctō (1), *belch, vomit, throw up.* (**ē** + **rūctō**, *belch*)

ērudiō, **-īre**, **ērudīvī**, **ērudītus**, *train, teach, instruct, educate, polish.* (**ē** + **rudis**.)

ērudītus, **-a**, **-um**, *trained, educated, learned.* (p. p. of **ērudiō**)

ērumpō, see **rumpō**.

ēscendō, see **scandō**.

et, *and, also, even.* **et, et**, *both, and.*

etenim, see **enim**.

etiam, adv., *now also, even now, even yet, yet, still; also, even, likewise, furthermore.* **etiam atque etiam**, *again and again.* **etiam nunc**, *even now, up to this time, still.* **etiam sī**, *even if, although.* (**et** + **iam**)

Etrūria, **-ae**, f., *Etruria*, a country in Italy, north of Latium.

Etrūscus, **-a**, **-um**, *of Etruria, Etruscan.* **Etrūscī**, **-ōrum**, m., *the Etruscans.*

etsī, *even if, although.* (**et** + **sī**)

ēvādō, see **vādō**.

ēvellō, see **vellō**.

ēveniō, see **veniō**.

ēventum, **-ī**, n., *occurrence, event; issue, outcome, result.* (**ēveniō**, *happen*)

ēventus, **-ūs**, m., *occurrence, accident; issue, result.* (**ēveniō**)

ēverto, see **vertō**.

ēvocātor, **-ōris**, m., *recruiter, summoner.* (**ēvocō**)

ēvocō, see **vocō**.

ēvomō, **-ere**, **ēvomuī**, **ēvomitus**, *vomit up, spew out.* (**ē** + **vomō**, *spew*)

ex (often **ē** before consonants), prep. with abl., *out of.* Denoting place, *out of, from.* Denoting time, *from, since, after.* Denoting source and material, *from, of, out of.* Denoting cause, *from, through, by, on account of, in consequence of.* Denoting the whole or a class, *of, out of, from among.* Denoting means, *out of, by, with, by means of, on.* Denoting the measure or rule, *according to, after, in conformity with.* **aliquā ex parte**, *in some measure.* **ex tempore**, *off hand.*

ē rē pūblicā, *for the advantage of the state.*

exaggerō (1), *heap up, pile up; enlarge, heighten, magnify.* (**ex** + **aggerō**, *pile up*)

exanimātus, -a, -um, *overcome, overpowered, terrified, disheartened, paralyzed.* (p. p. of **exanimō**)

exanimō (1), *put out of breath, fatigue; deprive of life, kill; frighten, terrify; unnerve, prostrate, paralyze.* (**exanimus**, *lifeless*)

exārdēscō, -ere, exārsī, —, *take fire, blaze up; be exasperated, be enraged.* (**ex** + **ārdēscō**, *take fire*)

exaudiō, see **audiō**.

excēdō, see **cēdō**.

excellēns -entis, *prominent, remarkable; superior, noble, distinguished.* (pres. p. of **excellō**)

excellenter, adv., *excellently, remarkably well.* (**excellēns**)

excellō, -ere, excelluī, excelsus, *be superior, excel, surpass.*

excelsus, -a, -um, *lofty, elevated, high.* (p. p. of **excellō**)

excidō, see **cadō**.

excipiō, see **capiō**.

excitō (1), *call out, rouse; stimulate, inspire, awaken; stir up, excite.* (freq. of **excieō**, *call out*)

exclūdō, see **claudō**.

excōgitō, see **agitō**.

excolō, see **colō**.

excruciō (1), *torture, torment; harass, vex, distress.* (**ex** + **cruciō**, *crucify*)

excubiae, -ārum, f., *watching, keeping guard; guards, sentinels, watchmen.* (cf. **excubō**, *watch*)

excursiō, -ōnis, f., *a running forth; invasion, raid, incursion.* (cf. **excurrō**)

excūsō (1), *excuse, offer an excuse; refuse, decline.* (**ex** + **causa**)

exemplum, -ī, n., *sample, pattern, model, copy; example, precedent, case; warning, lesson; purport, general meaning; transcript, copy.*

exeō, see **eō**.

exerceō, see **arceō**.

exercitātiō, -ōnis, f., *exercise, practise; exercise, training, experience, opportunity for the exercise of.* (**exercitō**, *train*)

exercitātus, -a, -um, *trained, experienced, versed, skilled.* (p. p. of **exercitō**, *train*)

exercitus, -ūs, m., *a trained body of men, army.* (**exerceō**)

exhauriō, see **hauriō**.

exhibeō, see **habeō**.

exigō, see **agō**.

exiguus, -a, -um, *scanty, small, limited, meager; paltry, mean, insignificant.* (cf. **exigō**)

eximiē, adv., *especially, exceedingly, very much, particularly.* (**eximius**)

eximius, -a, -um, *taken out; exceptional, extraordinary, uncommon, remarkable; choice, distinguished, excellent, admirable.* (cf. **eximō**)

exīstimātiō, -ōnis, f., *judgment, opinion, estimate, verdict; good name, reputation; public opinion.* (**exīstimō**)

exīstimātor, **-ōris**, m., *judge, critic.* (**exīstimō**)

exīstimō (1), *estimate, value, reckon; consider, regard; think, suppose, imagine.* (**ex** + **aestimō**, *value*)

exitiōsus, **-a**, **-um**, *destructive, ruinous, deadly.* (**exitium**)

exitium, **-ī**, n., *ruin, destruction, extinction.* (cf. **exeō**)

exitus, **-ūs**, m., *going out, departure, egress, exit; outcome, result, issue; end, close, termination.* (cf. **exeō**)

exolētus, **-ī**, m., *a favorite.* (**exolēscō**, *cease*)

exoptō, see **optō**.

exōrnō, see **ōrnō**.

exōrsus, **-ūs**, m., *beginning, first part.* (**exōrdior**, *begin*)

expedītus, **-a**, **-um**, *unfettered, unimpeded, unobstructed, unembarrassed.* (p. p. of **expediō**)

expediō, **-īre**, **expedīvī**, **expedītus**, *extricate, set free, liberate; set in order, make ready, prepare; be profitable, be advantageous, be wise, be best.*

expellō, see **pellō**.

experior, **-īrī**, **expertus**, *try, test, prove; find out by experience, find to be true.*

expers, **-ertis**, *without a part, having no share, destitute, without.* (**ex** + **pars**)

expetō, see **petō**.

expīlō (1), *rob, pillage, plunder, steal.* (**ex** + **pīlō**, *plunder*)

expiō (1), *cleanse, purify; make amends for, atone for, expiate.* (**ex** + **piō**, *purify*)

expleō, see **pleō**.

explicō, see **plicō**.

explōrō, see **plōrō**.

expōnō, see **pōnō**.

exportō, see **portō**.

exposcō, see **poscō**.

exprimō, see **premō**.

exprōmō, see **prōmō**.

expūgnātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *a taking by assault, storming.* (**expūgnō**)

expūgnō, see **pūgnō**.

exquīrō, see **quaerō**.

exscindō, see **scindō**.

exsequiae, **-ārum**, f., *funeral, funeral procession, mourners.* (cf. **exsequor**)

exsilium, **-ī**, n., *exile.* (**exsul**)

exsistō, see **sistō**.

exsolvō, see **solvō**.

exspectātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *a waiting for, expecting; expectation, anticipation; longing, desire.* (**exspectō**)

exspectō, see **spectō**.

exstinguō, **-ere**, **exstīnxī**, **exstīnctus**, *put out, extinguish; kill, annihilate, destroy.* (**ex** + **stinguō**, *put out*)

exstō, see **stō**.

exstrūctiō, **-ōnis**, f., *structure.* (**exstruō**)

exstruō, see **struō**.

exsul, **-is**, m., *exile.*

exsulō (1), *be an exile, be in banishment.* (**exsul**)

exsultō, **-āre**, **exsultāvī**, —, *leap up; rejoice, revel, delight.* (freq. of **exsiliō**, *jump up*)

extenuō, see **tenuō**.

exter, **-tera**, **-terum**, *outside, outer;*

foreign, strange. **extrēmus** (superl.), *outermost, farthest, extreme, last.* **ad extrēmum**, *at last, finally.*

exterminō, see **terminō**.

externus, -a, -um, *outside, outward, external; foreign, strange.* **externī, -ōrum**, m., *foreigners, strangers.* (**exter**)

extimēscō, -ere, extimuī, —, *fear greatly, be in great terror at, dread; show fear, display terror.* (**ex** + **timeō**, *fear*)

extollō, see **tollō**.

extorqueō, see **torqueō**.

extrā, adv. and prep.

As adv., *on the outside, without.*

As prep. with acc., *outside of, beyond, aside from.* **extrā ōrdinem**, *out of the regular order.* **extrā causam**, *not to the point, beside the question.* (case form of **exter**)

exuō, -ere, exuī, exūtus, *put off, throw off, cast aside, divest.* (cf. **induō**)

exūrō, see **ūrō**.

exuviae, -ārum, f., *clothing, equipment; spoils, trophies.* (**exuō**)

F.

F., abbr. of **fīlius**.

Fabius, -ī, m., a gens name. *Q. Fabius Māximus*, the one named *Cunctātor* for the tactics which he employed against Hannibal.

Fabricius, -ī, m., a gens name. *Q. Fabricius*, a tribune of 57 B.C.

fābula, -ae, f., *narrative; story, tale, fiction, fable; drama, play.* (cf. **for**, *speak*)

facile (superl. **facillimē**), adv., *easily, without difficulty; readily, willingly.* (**facilis**)

facilis (superl. **facillimus**), **-e**, *easy, not difficult; approachable, courteous, affable.* (cf. **faciō**)

facilitās, -tātis, f., *ease, facility, readiness; courtesy, affability, accessibility.* (**facilis**)

facinorōsus, -a, -um, *criminal, vicious, villainous.* As subst., *criminals, scoundrels.* (**facinus**)

facinus, -oris, n., *a deed, an act; wicked deed, crime, outrage.* (cf. **faciō**)

faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus (**faxint** = **fēcerint**), *make, construct, build; do, carry on, perform; cause, produce, compose; choose, appoint, constitute; make, render; suppose, assume, admit; value, esteem;* pass., *become, be made, happen*, etc. **vōtum facere**, *to offer a prayer.* **sūmptum facere**, *to incur expense.* **fidem facere**, *to inspire belief.* **potestātem facere**, *to give an opportunity.* **reliquum facere**, *to leave.* **aliquem certiōrem facere**, *to inform any one.* **certior fierī**, *to be informed.* **fit obviam**, *come to meet, meet.* **ut fit**, *as usually happens.* **quid puerō miserō fiet?** *what will become of the poor boy?* The passive of this verb is **fiō, fierī, factus**.

ad — adficiō, -ere, adfēcī, adfectus, *do to, treat, use; affect, influence, present, visit with, confer upon, honor with; weaken,*

break down. **praemīīs adfectus,** *honored with gifts.* **aetāte adfectus,** *worn out with old age.*

com — cōnficiō, -ere, cōnfēcī, cōnfectus, *make up; complete, accomplish, finish; make, compose; wear out, exhaust, overcome; kill, destroy.* **exercitum cōnficere,** *to raise an army.*

dē — dēficiō, -ere, dēfēcī, dēfectus, *fall off, withdraw, revolt; forsake, abandon, desert; fail, cease, be lacking, be exhausted.* **ā rē pūblicā dēficere,** *to revolt from the state.*

ex — efficiō, -ere, effēcī, effectus, *make out, do, cause, accomplish, produce, bring about.*

inter — interficiō, -ere, interfēcī, interfectus, *kill, destroy, put to death.*

per — perficiō, -ere, perfēcī, perfectus, *bring to an end, complete, finish; bring about, cause, accomplish, effect, succeed in.*

prae — praeficiō, -ere, praefēcī, praefectus, *put before, set over, place at the head of, put in command of.*

prō — prōficiō, -ere, prōfēcī, prōfectus, *make progress; bring about, accomplish; be helpful.*

re — reficiō, -ere, refēcī, refectus, *make over, repair; refresh, reinvigorate, relieve, restore.*

factum, -ī, n., *deed, act, achievement.* (**faciō**)

facultās, -tātis, f., *capability, power, ability; ease, facility, readiness; chance, opportunity; stock, store, abundance; riches, resources.* (**facilis**)

Faesulae, -ārum, f., an Etruscan city, now Fiesole.

Faesulānus, -a, -um, *of Faesulae.*

falcārius, -ī, m., *a scythe maker.* **inter falcāriōs,** *in the scythe makers' quarter.*

Falcidius, -ī, m., a gens name. *C. Falcidius,* a tribune of the people.

fallāx, -ācis, *deceitful, deceptive, hypocritical, treacherous.* (**fallō**)

fallō, -ere, fefellī, falsus, *deceive, dupe, cheat, betray; fail, disappoint; escape one's notice, pass unnoticed;* pass., *be mistaken.*

re — refellō, -ere, refellī, —, *disprove, refute, show to be false.*

falsō, adv., *deceitfully, falsely, untruly, erroneously, without foundation.* (**falsus**)

falsus, -a, -um, *deceptive, deceitful, false; unfounded, groundless, misleading.* (p. p. of **fallō**)

falx, -cis, f., *sickle, knife.*

fāma, -ae, f., *saying, report, rumor, tradition; public opinion, fame, reputation, renown, good name.* (cf. **for,** *speak*)

famēs, -is (abl. **famē**), f., *hunger, famine, starvation.*

familia, -ae, f., *a household; servants, attendants, slaves, band of slaves.* **māter familiās** (an old form of the genitive), *mistress of a house, matron.* (**famulus,** *servant*)

familiāris, -e, *of a house, of a household, of a family, domestic, private; friendly, intimate.* As subst.,

friend, acquaintance. **rēs familiāris,** *private property.* (**familia**)

familiāritās, -tātis, f., *friendship, intimacy.* (**familiāris**)

familiāriter, adv., *on friendly terms, intimately, as a friend.* (**familiāris**)

fānum, -ī, n., *a shrine, sanctuary.* (**for,** *speak*)

fās (indecl.) n., *divine law, right.* **fās est,** *it is right, it is proper, it is permitted.* (**for,** *speak*)

fascis, -is, m., *bundle, package;* pl., *the fasces,* the bundle of rods containing an ax, carried by the lictors before the highest Roman magistrates.

fastīdiō, -īre, fastīdīvī, fastīdītus, *feel disgust; loathe, despise, disdain; be critical.* (**fastīdium,** *nausea*)

fātālis, -e, *appointed by fate, ordained by destiny, fated, destined.* (**fātum**)

fateor, -ērī, fassus, *confess, admit, acknowledge.* (cf. **for**)

com — cōnfiteor, -ērī, cōnfessus, *acknowledge, concede, grant.*

prō — prōfiteor, -ērī, prōfessus, *declare publicly, profess, avow, declare; make profession, register.*

fātum, -ī, n., *prediction, oracle; fate, destiny; ruin, destruction.* **fāta Sibyllīna,** *the Sibylline books,* said to have been bought by Tarquin. (**for,** *speak*)

faucēs, -ium, f., *the throat, jaws; entrance, defile, pass.*

faveō, -ēre, fāvī, fautūrus, *favor, be kindly disposed toward, be propitious.*

Favōnius, -ī, m., a gens name. *M. Favōnius,* mentioned as one opposed to Clodius.

fax, facis, f., *torch, firebrand; meteor, comet.*

faxint, see **faciō.**

febris, -is, f., *fever.*

Februārius, -a, -um, *of February.*

fēlīcitās, -tātis, f., *good fortune, success, manifestation of divine favor.* (**fēlīx**)

fēlīciter, adv., *happily, fortunately, successfully.* (**fēlīx**)

fēmina, -ae, f., *woman, female.*

ferē, adv., *almost, nearly, about; generally, usually;* with negatives, *hardly, scarcely.*

ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *bear, carry, bring, support; allow, permit, endure, suffer, tolerate; lead, conduct, direct;* with reflexive or in pass., *betake one's self, hasten, rush; assert, say, report.* **prae sē ferre,** *to show, declare.* **molestē ferre,** *to take anything hard, be vexed.* **sententiam ferre,** *to express one's opinion, vote.* **lēgem** or **rogātiōnem ferre,** *to propose a law.* **ferunt,** *they say.*

ad — adferō, adferre, attulī, adlātus, *bring to, carry to; cause, produce, bring forth; allege, claim, report, announce.* **medicīnam adferre,** *to apply a remedy.* **vim adferre,** *to use violence.*

ante — anteferō, anteferre, antetulī, antelātus, *place before, prefer.*

au — auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātus, *carry off, take away, withdraw, remove.*

com — cōnferō, cōnferre, contulī, conlātus, *bring together, gather; compare, contrast; devote, apply; charge, ascribe, impute; grant, bestow; invest.* **sē cōnferre,** *to betake one's self.* **sīgna cōnferre,** *to join in battle.*

dē — dēferō, dēferre, dētulī, dēlātus, *bring down, carry away; grant, allot, bestow, confer upon; report, set forth, state; accuse, charge.*

dis — differō, differre, distulī, dīlātus, *carry apart; put off, defer, postpone, adjourn.*

ex — efferō, efferre, extulī, ēlātus, *bring out, carry away; make known, spread abroad; praise, extol;* pass., *be lifted up, be puffed up, be elated.*

in — īnferō, īnferre, intulī, inlātus, *bring in, introduce; cause, create, inspire; make, wage, carry on; bring forward, allege.* **bellum īnferre,** *to wage war.* **vim et manūs īnferre,** *to lay violent hands upon.* **ignem īnferre,** *to set fire.*

ob — offerō, offerre, obtulī, oblātus, *bring before; present, offer, expose; cause, procure.*

per — perferō, perferre, pertulī, perlātus, *carry through, bring; announce, report; bear, suffer, submit to, put up with.*

prae — praeferō, praeferre, praetulī, praelātus, *carry before, put before; prefer, esteem above.*

prō — prōferō, prōferre, prōtulī, prōlātus, *bring forth, bring out; produce, discover, reveal; bring forward, cite, mention.*

re — referō, referre, rettulī, relātus, *bring back; ascribe, assign, refer; set down, record.* **grātiam referre,** *to show gratitude, requite.* **ad senātum referre,** *to lay before the senate.* **ad ūnam summam referrī,** *to be assigned to the one main point.*

sub — sufferō, sufferre, sustulī, sublātus, *undergo, suffer.*

trāns — trānsferō, trānsferre, trānstulī, trānslātus, *bear across, carry over, transfer; postpone.*

ferōcitās, -tātis, f., *wildness, fierceness; savageness, cruelty.* (**ferōx**)

ferōx, -ōcis, *wild, bold; savage, cruel, fierce, pitiless.*

ferrāmentum, -ī, n., *an iron tool, weapon, sword.* (**ferrum**)

ferreus, -a, -um, *made of iron, iron; unfeeling, hard-hearted.* (**ferrum**)

ferrum, -ī, n., *iron; weapon.*

fertilis, -e, *fruitful, fertile, productive.* (cf. **ferō**)

ferus, -a, -um, *wild, untamed; rude, uncultivated, barbarous; savage, cruel, fierce.*

fēstīnātiō, -ōnis, f., *haste, hurry.* (**fēstīnō**)

fēstīnō (1), *hasten, hurry, be quick.* (**fēstīnus,** *quick*)

fēstus, -a, -um, *festal, gala; merry.*

fictus, -a, -um, *made up, false, trumped up.* (p. p. of **fingō**)

fidēlis, -e, *trustworthy, faithful, sincere, true.* (**fidēs**)

fidēlitās, **-tātis**, f., *faithfulness, fidelity.* (**fidēlis**)

fidēs, **-eī**, f., *trust, confidence; credence, faith, belief; trustworthiness, conscientiousness, faithfulness, honesty, genuineness, good faith, integrity, uprightness; pledge, promise, assurance, confirmation; credit.* **fidem facere**, *to inspire belief.* **fidēs pūblica**, *a pledge given in the name of the state.*

Fidius, **-ī**, m., a title of Jupiter as god of faithfulness. **mē dīus fidius** (sc. **iuvet**), *so may the god of faithfulness help me, by the god of truth!*

fīdō, **-ere**, **fīsus sum**, *trust, confide in, have confidence, rely on.* (cf. **fidēs**)

com — cōnfīdō, **-ere**, **cōnfīsus sum**, *trust, be confident, feel assurance; trust to, rely on.*

dis — diffīdō, **-ere**, **diffīsus sum**, *lose confidence, distrust, despair of, be discouraged.*

fidūcia, **-ae**, f., *confidence, assurance; security, pledge.* (**fidus**)

fidus, **-a**, **-um**, *trustworthy, faithful; sure, trusty.*

figō, **-ere**, **fixī**, **fixus**, *place, fix.*

ad — adfigō, **-ere**, **adfixī**, **adfixus**, *fasten, attach.*

dē — dēfigō, **-ere**, **dēfixī**, **dēfixus**, *drive down, fix, fasten, set, thrust; turn, direct.*

fīlia, **-ae**, f., *daughter.*

fīliola, **-ae**, f., *little daughter.* (dim. of **fīlia**)

fīlius, **-ī**, m., *son.*

fingō, **-ere**, **finxī**, **fictus**, *mold, form, fashion, shape; invent, devise, concoct; make out, pretend.*

ad — adfingō, **-ere**, **adfinxī**, **adfictus**, *devise in addition, invent besides; impute, ascribe.*

fīnis, **-is**, m., *boundary, limit; end, conclusion; territory, country.* **quem ad fīnem?** *to what limit?*

fīnitimus, **-a**, **um**, *bordering on, adjacent, adjoining, next to;* pl. as subst., *neighbors.* (**fīnis**)

fiō, **fierī**, **factus**, *be made, become.* See **faciō**.

firmāmentum, **-ī**, n., *prop, stay, support.* (**firmō**)

firmō (1), *make firm, strengthen, fortify; assure, encourage.* (**firmus**)

ad — adfirmō (1), *strengthen; declare, assert, maintain, affirm.*

com — cōnfirmō (1), *strengthen, establish; animate, cheer, inspire, encourage; prove, support, corroborate; declare, assert.*

in — īnfirmō (1), *weaken, invalidate, disprove.*

firmus, **-a**, **-um**, *firm, steady, resolute; true, trusty, faithful.*

Flaccus, **-ī**, m., a family name. See **Fulvius**, **Laenius**, and **Valerius**.

flāgitiōsē, adv., *shamefully, basely, disgracefully.* (**flāgitium**)

flāgitiōsus, **-a**, **-um**, *shameful, disgraceful, infamous; profligate, dissolute.* (**flāgitium**)

flāgitium, **-ī**, n., *a shameful act, outrage; shame, disgrace.*

flāgitō (1), *solicit, urge, demand, importune, require, call for.*

ex — efflāgitō (1), *demand urgently, solicit, insist.*

flagrō (1), *blaze, burn; be stirred.*

com — cōnflagrō (1), *burn up, be consumed.*

dē — dēflagrō (1), *burn down, be consumed.*

flāmen, -inis, m., *priest* (of a particular divinity).

flamma, -ae, f., *blaze, flame, fire; glow, passion, wrath.*

flectō, -ere, flēxī, flectus, *bend, turn, direct; sway, change, affect, guide, control.*

fleō, -ēre, flēvī, flētus, *weep, lament.*

flētus, -ūs, m., *weeping, tears, grief, lamentation.* (cf. **fleō**)

flexibilis, -e, *pliant, flexible, yielding.* (cf. **flectō**)

flīgō, -ere, —, —, *strike.*

ad — adflīgō, -ere, adflīxī, adflīctus, *dash against, strike down, smite; overthrow, wreck, ruin.*

com — cōnflīgō, -ere, cōnflīxī, cōnflīctus, *strike together; contend, fight, be at variance.*

prō — prōflīgō (1), *strike down, put to rout, overthrow, destroy.*

flō (1), *blow.*

com — cōnflō (1), *blow up, kindle; excite, arouse, inflame; bring together, make up, raise, compose; bring about, cause.*

in — īnflō (1), *breathe into, blow upon; inspire, encourage; puff up, elate, inflate.*

ex — efflō (1), *breathe out, breathe forth.*

flōreō, -ēre, flōruī, —, *blossom; be prosperous, flourish, be eminent.*

flōrēns, -entis, *prosperous, flourishing; distinguished, famous, eminent.* (pres. p. of **flōreō**)

flōrēscō, -ere, flōruī, —, *begin to blossom; grow bright; become famous.* (incep. of **flōreō**)

flōs, flōris, m., *blossom, flower; flower, best part.*

fluctus, -ūs, m., *wave, billow, surge; commotion, turbulence.* (cf. **fluō**)

flūmen, -inis, n., *stream, river; flow, fluency.* (**fluō**)

fluō, -ere, fluxī, fluxus, *flow, roll, glide.*

ad — adfluō, -ere, adfluxī, adfluxus, *flow to; abound in, be full, be overflowing.*

dis — diffluō, -ere, diffluxī, —, *flow apart, flow in different directions.*

focus, -ī, m., *hearth, fireside.*

foederātus, -a, -um, *allied, confederate.* (**foedus**)

foedus, -eris, n., *league, alliance, covenant, treaty, agreement.*

foedus, -a, -um, *foul, loathsome, unseemly, repulsive, abominable.*

fōns, fontis, m., *fountain, spring, source.*

forās, adv., *outdoors, abroad, outside, out, away.* (case form of **fora,** *door*)

fore, future infinitive of **sum.**

forēnsis, -e, *of the forum; public; ordinary.* (**forum**)

forīs, adv., *out of doors, without, abroad; in public life, in relations outside the home.* (case form of **fora,** *door*)

fōrma, -ae, f., *figure, form, shape;*

appearance, looks, beauty; a wax image.

Formiae, -ārum, f., an old town in Latium, on the Appian Way.

Formiānum, -ī, n., name of a villa at Formiae.

formīdō, -inis, f., *fear, dread, terror.*

formīdolōsus, -a, -um, *alarming, terrible, to be dreaded.* (**formīdō**)

fōrmō (1), *shape, fashion.* (**fōrma**)

com — cōnfōrmō (1), *mold, train.*

in — īnfōrmō (1), *fashion, train.*

fors, fortis, f., *chance.* **forte**, *by chance, accidentally; perhaps.*

forsitan, adv., *perhaps, it may be.* (**fōrs sit an**)

fortasse, adv., *perhaps, possibly, per-*

forte, see **fors**. [*chance.*

fortis, -e, *strong, powerful; sturdy, brave, bold, valiant, fearless, courageous; spirited, manly, worthy, honorable.*

fortiter, adv., *firmly, steadily; boldly, fearlessly.*

fortitūdō, -inis, f., *strength, power; bravery, firmness, resolution.* (**fortis**)

fortūna, -ae, f., *chance, fortune; condition, lot, circumstances; misfortune; property, possessions.*

Fortūna, -ae, f., *Goddess of Fortune.*

fortūnātus, -a, -um, *prosperous, fortunate, blessed.* (**fortūnō**, *make happy*)

forum, -ī, n., *open place, public place, market place, exchange.* **Forum Rōmānum**, a name given to the space between the Palatine and the Capitoline. See page 300.

Forum Aurēlium, -ī, n., a town in Etruria, on the Aurelian Way.

foveō, -ēre, fōvī, fōtus, *keep warm; cherish, fondle, caress, pet.*

fragilis, -e, *brittle, easily broken, fragile; weak, delicate, frail.* (**frangō**)

fragilitās, -tātis, f., *brittleness; weakness, frailty.* (**fragilis**)

frangō, -ere, frēgī, frāctus, *break, shatter, wreck, crush, bruise; overcome, crush, dishearten.*

com — cōnfringō, -ere, cōnfrēgī, cōnfrāctus, *break in pieces, shatter, destroy.*

in — īnfringō, -ere, īnfrēgī, īnfrāctus, *break down, destroy; weaken, diminish.*

per — perfringō, -ere, perfrēgī, perfrāctus, *break through, break in pieces; break, violate.*

frāter, -tris, m., *brother.*

frāternē, adv., *in a brotherly way.* (**frāternus**, *of a brother*)

fraudātiō, -ōnis, f., *deception, cheating, dishonesty.* (**fraudō**, *cheat*)

fraus, fraudis, f., *deceit, treachery, wickedness, dishonesty.*

frēnō (1), *bridle, check, curb.* (**frēnum**)

frēnum, -ī, n., *a bridle.*

frequēns, -entis, *repeated, frequent, common; crowded, full, thronged; in great numbers.* **cōnspectus frequēns**, *the sight of you in large numbers.*

frequentia, -ae, f., *crowd, concourse, multitude, throng.* (**frequēns**)

frequentō (1), *visit often, resort to; attend in great numbers, throng,*

frequent; bring together in great numbers. (**frequēns**)

frētus, **-a**, **-um**, *sustained, upheld; relying, trusting, depending.*

frīgus, **-oris**, n., *cold.*

frōns, **frontis**, f., *brow, forehead.*

frūctus, **-ūs**, m., *enjoyment, delight, pleasure; fruit, product, income; reward, recompense, return.* (cf. **fruor**)

frūmentārius, **-a**, **-um**, *of grain, of provisions.* **rēs frūmentāria**, *grain supply, provisions.* (**frūmentum**, *grain*)

fruor, **-ī**, **frūctus**, *enjoy, take pleasure in, rejoice in.*

per — perfruor, **-ī**, **perfrūctus**, *enjoy fully.*

frūstrā, adv., *in vain, to no purpose, without effect, vainly.*

fuga, **-ae**, f., *flight.* (**fugiō**)

fugiō, **-ere**, **fūgī**, **fugitus**, *flee; flee from, shun, avoid, escape the notice of.*

com — cōnfugiō, **-ere**, **cōnfūgī**, **cōnfugitus**, *flee, take refuge.*

ex — effugiō, **-ere**, **effūgī**, **effugitus**, *flee away; flee from, avoid, escape.*

pro — profugiō, **-ere**, **profūgī**, —, *flee away, flee for refuge; escape, take refuge.*

re — refugiō, **-ere**, **refūgī**, —, *flee back, recoil, shrink from; escape, flee for refuge.*

fugitīvus, **-ī**, m., *a runaway, fugitive slave, deserter.* (**fugiō**)

fulgeō, **-ēre**, **fulsī**, —, *shine, flash, glitter.*

fulmen, **-inis**, n., *thunderbolt, lightning.*

Fulvius, **-ī**, m., a gens name.

1. *M. Fulvius Flaccus*, an active supporter of the Gracchi and their proposed reforms. He was slain in the attack made by Opimius on C. Gracchus in 121 B.C.

2. *M. Fulvius Nōbilior*, consul in 189 B.C., the conqueror of the Aetolians, and the patron of the poet Ennius.

fūmus, **-ī**, m., *smoke.*

fundāmentum, **-ī**, n., *foundation, support.* (**fundō**)

fundō (1), *found, lay the foundations of, establish.* (**fundus**)

fundō, **-ere**, **fūdī**, **fūsus**, *pour, pour out; scatter; vanquish, put to rout, rout.*

circum — circumfundō, **-ere**, **circumfūdī**, **circumfūsus**, *pour around, enclose, surround.*

ex — effundō, **-ere**, **effūdī**, **effūsus**, *pour out, breathe out.*

ob — offundō, **-ere**, **offūdī**, **offūsus**, *pour before, cover, overspread.*

pro — profundō, **-ere**, **profūdī**, **profūsus**, *pour out; spend freely, squander, dissipate.*

fundus, **-ī**, m., *the lowest part, bottom; farm, estate.*

fūnestō (1), *pollute, defile, desecrate.* (**fūnestus**)

fūnestus, **-a**, **-um**, *deadly, fatal, destructive; sad, mournful.* (**fūnus**)

fungor, **-ī**, **fūnctus**, *discharge, perform, do; have experience with.*

per — perfungor, -ī, perfūnctus, *perform, discharge; pass through, be done with, finish.*

fūnus, -eris, n., *funeral procession, funeral rites, funeral.*

fūr, fūris, m. and f., *a thief.*

Furfānius, -ī, m., a gens name. *T. Furfānius*, mentioned as a victim of Clodius.

furia, -ae, f., *madness, insanity; fury, passion, rage;* personified, *the Furies.* (**furō**)

furiōsus, -a, -um, *full of madness, raging, furious.* (**furia**)

Furius, -ī, m., a gens name.

1. *P. Furius*, a member of the Catilinarian conspiracy.

2. *L. Furius*, consul 136 B.C. He is mentioned by Cicero as a man of culture.

furō, -ere, furuī, —, *rage, rave, be mad, be crazy, be excited, be furious.*

furor, -ōris, m., *madness, rage, frenzy, fury, passion; prophetic insight, inspiration.* (**furō**)

fūrtim, adv., *stealthily, slyly, furtively.* (**fūrtum**)

fūrtum, -ī, n., *theft, a theft.* (cf. **fūr**)

G.

Gabīnius, -ī, m., a gens name.

1. *A. Gabīnius*, proposer of the law by which Pompey was put in charge of the war against the pirates. He was consul with L. Piso in 58 B.C., and assisted Clodius in his opposition to Cicero.

2. *P. Gabīnius Capitō*, a praetor of 89 B.C.

3. *P. Gabīnius Cimber*, one of Catiline's associates.

Gabīnius, -a, -um, *of Gabinius, Gabinian.*

Gāius, -ī, m., a praenomen. The abbreviation is **C.**, a survival of the time when the same character was used for c and g.

Gallia, -ae, f., *Gaul.*

1. *Gallia Cisalpīna* (also *Gallia Citerior*), the country which is now Northern Italy.

2. *Gallia Trānsalpīna* (also *Gallia Ulterior*), name of the country bounded by the Atlantic, Insula Batavorum, the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrenees.

Gallicānus, -a, -um, *Gallic.*

Gallicus, -a, -um, *of the Gauls, Gallic.* **ager Gallicus**, name given to the territory along the Adriatic that was taken from the Gauls by the Romans.

Gallus, -ī, m., *a Gaul.*

Gallus, -ī, m., a family name. See **Sergius.**

gāneō, -ōnis, m., *profligate, glutton, debauchee.* (**gānea**, *cook-shop*)

gaudeō, -ēre, gāvīsus sum, *rejoice, be glad, be delighted.*

gaudium, -ī, n., *joy, gladness.* (**gaudeō**)

gāvīsus, see **gaudeō.**

gaza, -ae, f., *treasure, riches, wealth.*

gelidus, -a, -um, *cold, ice-cold.* (**gelū**, *ice*)

gemō, -ere, gemuī, —, *sigh, groan, lament.*

gener, -erī, m., *son-in-law.*

gēns, gentis, f., *a house, clan, fam-*

ily, race, nation, people. **ubinam gentium?** *where in the world?*

genus, -eris, n., *origin, birth, descent; class, sort, nature, description, kind, style, method, manner.*

germānitās, -tātis, f., *brotherhood, the relation of brothers.* (**germānus**)

germānus, -a, -um, *full, real, own.* As subst., *own brother, own sister.*

gerō, -ere, gessī, gestus, *bear, carry; do, perform; manage, carry on, conduct.* **sē gerere,** *to conduct one's self, act.* **bellum gerere,** *to wage war.* **rem pūblicam gerere,** *to conduct the affairs of state.* **male gerendō negōtiō,** *through poor management of business.* **rēs gestae,** *deeds, achievements, exploits.*

com — congerō, -ere, congessī, congestus, *bring together, collect, accumulate.*

gestiō, -īre, gestīvī, gestītus, *be delighted, rejoice; desire eagerly, long.*

gignō, -ere, genuī, genitus, *beget, create, produce.*

Glabriō, -ōnis, m., a family name. See **Acilius.**

gladiātor, -ōris, m., *a gladiator; ruffian, thug, cut-throat.* (**gladius**)

gladiātōrius, -a, -um, *of a gladiator, gladiatorial.* (**gladiātor**)

gladius, -ī, m., *a sword.*

Glaucia, -ae, m., a family name. See **Servīlius.**

glōria, -ae, f., *fame, renown, glory; pride, ambition, boasting.*

glōrior (1), *glory in, boast of, pride one's self.* (**glōria**)

glōriōsē, adv., *gloriously, magnificently, grandly; boastfully, exultingly.* (**glōriōsus**)

glōriōsus, -a, -um, *famous, grand, renowned; boastful, haughty.* (**glōria**)

Gnaeus, -ī, m., a praenomen. The abbreviation is **Cn.**

gnāvus, -a, -um, *active, energetic.*

Gracchus, -ī, m., a family name. See **Sempr**ōnius.

gradior, -ī, gressus, *take steps, walk, go.*

com — congredior, -ī, congressus, *come together, meet; engage in combat, join battle, fight.*

ē — ēgredior, -ī, ēgressus, *go out, go away, depart; disembark, land.*

in — ingredior, -ī, ingressus, *go into, enter; enter upon, begin, undertake.*

prō — prōgredior, -ī, prōgressus, *go forward, advance, proceed.*

gradus, -ūs, m., *step, walk; interval, degree; rank, position, grade.*

Graecia, -ae, f., *Greece.*

Graeculus, -ī, m., *a petty Greek, Greekling.* (dim. of **Graecus**)

Graecus, -a, -um, *Grecian, of Greece, of the Greeks, Greek.* As subst., *a Greek, the Greeks.*

grātia, -ae, f., *favor, esteem, regard, friendship, love; a favor, kindness, service; thankfulness, gratitude; personal influence.* **grātiā,** with preceding genitive, *for the sake of,*

for the purpose of. **grātiam** (or **grātiās**) **habēre**, *to feel gratitude, be thankful.* **grātiās agere**, *to make an expression of gratitude, thank.* **grātiam referre**, *to repay a favor, reward, requite, recompense.*

grātiōsus, -a, -um, *acceptable, agreeable; in favor, popular, influential.* (**grātia**)

Grātius, -ī, m., a gentile name. *Grātius*, the accuser of Archias.

grātuītō, adv., *without pay, for nothing; for no particular reason, wantonly.* (**grātuītus**, *without pay*)

grātulātiō, -ōnis, f., *joy, rejoicing; manifestation of joy, congratulation; festival of joy, public thanksgiving.* (**grātulor**)

grātulor (1), *be glad, rejoice; congratulate.* (**grātus**)

grātus, -a, -um, *dear, pleasing, beloved, acceptable; pleased, grateful, thankful.*

gravis, -e, *heavy; harsh, severe; hard to bear; weighty, important; eminent, powerful, influential, of authority; venerable, dignified; strong, weighty.*

gravitās, -tātis, f., *weight, heaviness; power, importance, influence; dignity, seriousness, force of character.* (**gravis**)

graviter, adv., *heavily; with great weight, forcibly; severely, strongly, deeply.* **graviter ferre**, *to take to heart, be grieved at.*

gravō (1), *weigh down, burden; be unwilling, hesitate.* (**gravis**)

gregō (1), *gather together.* (**grex**)

ad — aggregō (1), *gather together, bring together, unite, attach.*

com — congregō (1), *bring together, collect;* pass., *gather, assemble.*

sē — sēgregō (1), *separate, remove.*

grex, gregis, m., *a flock, herd, drove; clique, horde, gang, band.*

gubernātiō, -ōnis, f., *piloting, steering; guidance, control, management.* (**gubernō**)

gubernō (1), *steer, pilot; manage, direct.*

gustō (1), *taste; appreciate, enjoy.* (**gustus**, *tasting*)

H.

habeō, -ēre, habuī, habitus, *have, hold, keep, possess; carry, wear; hold, keep, restrain, detain; speak, pronounce, utter; think, believe, esteem, regard;* with reflexive and an adverb, *be.* **senātum habēre**, *to hold a meeting of the senate.* **spem habēre**, *to rest one's hopes.* **cōntiōnem habēre**, *to address the people assembled in a contio.* **quōquō modō sē illud habet**, *however that is.*

ad — adhibeō, -ēre, adhibuī, adhibitus, *hold to, bring, apply; call in, summon, admit; furnish, offer; use, employ.* **vim adhibēre**, *to use violence.*

co — cohibeō, -ēre, cohibuī, cohibitus, *hold together; restrain, repress, check, control.*

dē — dēbeō, -ēre, dēbuī, dē-

bitus, *owe, be indebted, be under obligation; ought, should, be due.*

ex — exhibeō, -ēre, exhibuī, exhibitus, *hold out, hold forth, show, display, exhibit.*

in — inhibeō, -ēre, inhibuī, inhibitus, *hold in, curb, check, restrain.*

prae — praebeō, -ēre, praebuī, praebitus, *hold before, offer; supply, furnish; show, present.*

pro — prohibeō, -ēre, prohibuī, prohibitus, *hold before; hold back, hinder, restrain, prevent; defend, protect, preserve.*

habitō (1), *dwell, live, abide; inhabit, have as one's abode.* (freq. of **habeō**)

habitus, -ūs, m., *condition, state, appearance; dress, attire, habit; nature, character, quality.* (**habeō**)

haereō, -ēre, haesī, haesūrus, *stick, hold fast, cling; be embarrassed, be perplexed, be at a loss, be entrapped, be caught.*

co — cohaereō, -ēre, cohaesī, cohaesūrus, *hold together, check, restrain, control.*

in — inhaereō, -ēre, inhaesī, inhaesūrus, *stick fast, cling, adhere.*

haesitō (1), *stick fast; be caught, hesitate, be at a loss.* (freq. of **haereō**)

Hannibal, -is, m., the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war.

haruspex, -icis, m., *soothsayer, diviner.*

haud (usually a modifier of a single word), adv., *not, not at all.* **haud sciō an**, *I am inclined to think, probably.*

hauriō, -īre, hausī, haustus, *draw off, drain, empty, remove; drink in, receive, imbibe, take in.*

ex — exhauriō, -īre, exhausī, exhaustus, *draw off; take out, take away, remove.*

hebdomas, -adis, f., *the seventh day.*

hebēscō, -ere, —, —, *become dull.* (**hebeō**, *be dull*)

hem, *ah! alas!*

Heraclīa (**Heraclēa**), **-ae.**, f., the name of a Greek city in the southern part of Italy. (**Herculēs**)

Heraclīēnsis, -e, *of Heraclia.* As subst., *the people of Heraclia.*

Herculēs, -is, m., the son of Jupiter and Alcmēna. **mē hercule** (sc. **iuvēs**), *so may you, O Hercules, help me; in the name of Hercules; most certainly; assuredly.*

hērēditās, -tātis, f., *inheritance, legacy.* (**hērēs**)

hērēs, -ēdis, m. and f., *heir, heiress.*

hesternus, -a, -um, *of yesterday, yesterday's, yesterday.* **hesternō diē**, *yesterday.* (**herī**, *yesterday*)

heus, *ho! here! see here! hallo!*

hībernō (1), *pass the winter, spend the winter.* (**hībernus**)

hībernus, -a, -um, *of winter.* **hīberna** (sc. **castra**), *n.*, *winter camp, winter quarters.*

hīc, adv., *here, in this place; now, at this time; in this particular, on this point, under these circumstances.*

hīc, haec, hōc, *this* (with reference to the speaker), *this man, this woman, this thing; the present, the actual; the following, as follows; he, she, it.* **hōc est,** *that is.* **hōc magis,** *the more for this reason, all the more.* **ille, hīc,** *the former, the latter.* **hūiusce, hōsce, hīsce** are forms of the same word with the addition of a particle **-ce,** which still further strengthens the demonstrative force of the pronoun. The **-c** of the forms **hīc, haec,** and **hōc** is a survival of the same particle.

hīcine, adv., *here.* (**hīc,** *here,* + the enclitic **-ne**)

hiems, -emis, f., *winter; stormy weather, tempest.*

hinc, adv., *from this place, from here, hence; from this fact, from this source, on this account; next, afterwards.* **hinc, illinc,** *on this side, on that side.*

Hirtius, -ī, m., a gens name. *A. Hirtius,* consul in 43 B.C., a friend of Caesar, and the supposed writer of the eighth book of the Gallic War. He fell in the battle at Mutina.

Hispānia, -ae, f., *Spain.*

Hispāniēnsis, -e, *Spanish.* (**Hispānia**)

Hispānus, -a, -um, *Spanish.* As subst., *a Spaniard, the Spaniards.*

hodiē, adv., *to-day; at this time, now.* (**ho-** (stem of **hīc**) + **diē**)

hodiernus, -a, -um, *of to-day, to-day's.* **hodiernus diēs,** *this day, to-day.* (**hodiē**)

Homērus, -ī, m., *Homer.*

homō, -inis, m. and f., *a human being, man, person; person, fellow, creature.*

honestās, -tātis, f., *honor, reputation; uprightness, integrity, character.* (**honōs**)

honestē, adv., *decently, properly, creditably, honorably.* (**honestus**)

honestō (1), *honor, grace, adorn, embellish.* (**honestus**)

honestus, -a, -um, *respected, esteemed, honored, distinguished; worthy; honorable, creditable.* (**honōs**)

honor (honōs), -ōris, m., *honor, esteem, distinction; praise, glory, renown; public honor, public office, a high position; gift, reward.* **honōris causā,** *with all respect.*

honōrificentissimus, superl. of **honōrificus.**

honōrificus, -a, -um, *honorable, in distinguished terms.* (**honor** + **faciō**)

honōs, see **honor.**

hōra, -ae, f., *hour, a twelfth of the time from sunrise to sunset.*

Horātius, -ī, m., a gens name. *M. Horātius,* the survivor of the combat with the Curiātiī.

horreō, -ēre, horruī, —, *be rough, bristle; tremble, shudder; tremble at, shudder at, dread, be afraid of.*

ab — abhorreō, -ēre, abhorruī, —, *shrink from; be not in line with, be at variance with, be inconsistent with, be averse.*

horribilis, -e, *to be dreaded, dreadful, fearful, horrible.* (**horreō**)

hortātus, -ūs, m., *admonition, direction, encouragement, exhortation.* (**hortor**)

Hortēnsius, -ī, m., a gens name. *Q. Hortēnsius,* the eminent advocate who was the leader of the Roman bar before Cicero won that position from him.

hortor (1), *urge, encourage, cheer, exhort.*

co — cohortor (1), *encourage, exhort, rally, address.*

hortus, -ī, m., *garden.*

hospes, -itis, m., *entertainer, host; guest, visitor; stranger, foreigner; guest friend, i.e.* one between whose family and some family of another nation existed an hereditary friendship.

hospitium, -ī, n., *entertainment, hospitality; friendship; guest friendship, i.e.* the relation existing between *hospites.* (**hospes**)

hostīlis, -e, *of the enemy, hostile, unfriendly.* (**hostis**)

hostis, -is, m. and f., *stranger, foreigner; public enemy, public foe, the enemy.*

Hostius, -ī, m., a gens name. *Hostius Hostīlius,* a leader of the Romans in the battle with the Sabines.

hūc, adv., *hither, to this place; to this point, to such a point, so far.*

hūmānitās, -tātis, f., *human nature, humanity; kindness, sympathy, philanthropy; culture, refinement, civilization, cultivation.* (**hūmānus**)

hūmānus, -a, -um, *of man, of men, human; kind, gentle, courteous, polite; cultured, refined, cultivated.* (**homō**)

humilis (superl. **humillimus**), **-e,** *low, shallow; low, humble, poor, lowly, obscure, mean.* (**humus**)

humus, -ī, f., *the ground, the soil.* **humī** (locative), *on the ground.*

Hydrūs, -untis, f., a port of Italy, south of Brundisium.

I.

iaceō, -ēre, iacuī, —, *lie, be prostrate; be overthrown, lie in death, lie dead; be disproved, be refuted.*

iaciō, -ere, iēcī, iactus, *throw, cast, hurl; lay, establish; build, construct, throw up against, charge; throw out, spread, speak, utter.*

ab — abiciō, -ere, abiēcī, abiectus, *cast away, throw down, throw out, cast aside.*

am — amiciō, -īre, —, amictus, *throw around, wrap, envelop, surround.*

com — coniciō, -ere, coniēcī, coniectus, *throw together; hurl, discharge, direct, aim; put, place, station; conjecture, guess.* **sortem conicere,** *to cast lots.*

dē — dēiciō, -ere, dēiēcī, dēiectus, *throw down, cast down; turn aside, keep off, ward off, avert; turn out, dislodge, eject; strike down, kill.*

ē — ēiciō, -ere, ēiēcī, ēiectus, *cast out, drive out, expel;* with reflexive, *rush out, rush away.*

in — iniciō, -ere, iniēcī, iniectus, *throw into, hurl upon;*

place in, put on, throw on; inspire, cause.

ob — obiciō, -ere, obiēcī, obiectus, *throw before, throw in the way; offer, present; throw up against, cast in one's teeth, upbraid.*

prō — prōiciō, -ere, prōiēcī, prōiectus, *cast forth, throw out, get rid of, expel, banish.*

re — rēiciō, -ere, rēiēcī, rēiectus, *throw back, hurl back, cast off, reject.*

sub — subiciō, -ere, subiēcī, subiectus, *throw under, place under, set* (of fire); *push up, thrust up, hand up.*

iactō (1), *throw about, toss, brandish; speak, utter, say.* **sē iactāre**, *to make a display of one's self, show off.* (freq. of **iaciō**)

iactūra, -ae, f., *a throwing away, loss, sacrifice; expenditure, cost.* (**iaciō**)

iactus, -ūs, m., *throwing, casting, stroke.*

iam, adv., *now, at this time; just now, a moment ago; forthwith, straightway, at once, immediately, presently; already, by this time, ere now;* with a negative, *no longer.* **iam dūdum**, *for a long time, this long time.* **iam prīdem**, *long since, for a long time.* **iam tum**, *even then, at that very time.* **iam vērō**, *now, then again, furthermore.*

Iāniculum, -ī, n., *the Janiculum*, a hill on the right bank of the Tiber.

iānua, -ae, f., *entrance, door, gate.*

Iānuārius, -a, -um, *of January.*

ibi, adv., *there, in that place; then, thereupon; in that case.* (old case form of **is**)

Id., abbr. of **Īdūs.**

icō, -ere, īcī, ictus, *strike, smite, slay.* **foedus īcere**, *to make a covenant.*

ictus, -ūs, m., *a stroke, blow.* (**īcō**)

idcircō, adv., *for this reason, on this account.* (**id** + **circō**)

īdem, eadem, idem (as adjective), *the same;* as subst., *the same one, the same thing;* often best rendered by an adverb, *also, too, likewise.* (**is** + **dem**)

identidem, adv., *repeatedly, again and again.* (**idem** + **et** + **idem**)

ideō, adv., *for that reason, therefore.* (**id** + **eō**)

idōneus, -a, -um, *fit, suitable, capable, worthy, deserving.*

Īdūs, -uum, f., *the Ides, i.e.* the 15th of March, May, July, and October; the 13th of the other months.

iēiūnus, -a, -um, *fasting, hungry; insignificant, trifling; poor, mean, low, contemptible.*

igitur, adv., *therefore, then, accordingly.*

īgnārus, -a, -um, *ignorant, not knowing, unaware, unacquainted with.* (**in** + **gnārus**, *knowing*)

īgnāvia, -ae, f., *idleness, shiftlessness; cowardice, sloth; worthlessness.* (**īgnāvus**)

īgnāvus, -a, -um, *slothful, shiftless; cowardly.* (**in** + **gnāvus**, *active*)

īgnis, -is, m., *fire.*

īgnōminia, -ae, f., *disgrace, dishonor, infamy.* (**in** + (g)**nōmen**)

īgnōrātiō, -ōnis, f., *lack of knowledge, ignorance.* (**īgnōrō**)

īgnōrō (1), *not know, be ignorant of, not understand.*

īgnōscō, see **nōscō.**

īgnōtus, -a, -um, *strange, unknown, obscure.* (**in** + (g)**nōtus**)

Īlias, -ados, f., *the Iliad.*

ille, illa, illud, *that;* as subst., *that man, that woman, that thing; he, she, it, they; the well known, the famous.* **ille, hīc,** *the former, the latter.*

illinc, adv., *from that place, thence; on that side.* (**illim** + **ce**)

Illyricus, -a, -um, *Illyrian, of Illyricum.*

imāgō, -inis, f., *copy, likeness, image, representation, portrait, picture, statue; idea, conception.*

imbēcillitās, -tātis, f., *weakness, feebleness, helplessness, imbecility.* (**imbēcillus,** *weak*)

imberbis, -e, *beardless.* (**in** + **barba**)

imbuō, -ere, imbuī, imbūtus, *moisten, stain, taint; steep, saturate, imbue, fill.*

imitātiō, -ōnis, f., *imitation, affectation.* (**imitor**)

imitātor, -ōris, m., *imitator, follower.* (**imitor**)

imitor (1), *imitate, copy, follow.*

immānis, -e, *enormous, monstrous; fierce, savage, cruel, barbarous, inhuman, brutal.*

immānitās, -tātis, f., *greatness, enormity; heinousness, brutality, barbarism, ferocity.* (**immānis**)

immātūrus, -a, -um, *unripe, immature; untimely, premature.* (**in** + **mātūrus,** *ripe*)

immineō, -ēre, —, —, *overhang, impend; menace, threaten.*

imminuō, see **minuō.**

immittō, see **mittō.**

immō, adv., *nay, by no means, on the contrary.* **immō vērō,** *nay rather, nay even.*

immoderātus, -a, -um, *beyond bounds, unrestrained, excessive.* (**in** + **moderātus**)

immortālis, -e, *undying, imperishable, immortal; endless, eternal.* (**in** + **mortālis**)

immortālitās, -tātis, f., *immortality; undying renown.* (**immortālis**)

immōtus, -a, -um, *motionless; unmoved, unshaken, firm, undisturbed.* (**in** + **mōtus**)

imparātus, -a, -um, *not ready, unprepared.* (**in** + **parātus**)

impedīmentum, -ī, n., *hindrance, obstacle;* in the plural, *baggage.* (**impediō**)

impediō, -īre, impedīvī, impedītus, *entangle, hamper; hinder, embarrass, obstruct, stand in the way of, check.*

impedītus, -a, -um, *hampered, entangled; unwieldy, difficult to manage.* (p. p. of **impediō**)

impellō, see **pellō.**

impendō, see **pendō.**

impēnsa, -ae, f., *expense, outlay, charge.*

imperātor, -ōris, m., *commander-in-chief, general; leader, guide.* (**imperō**)

imperātōrius, -a, -um, *of a commander, befitting a commander.* (**imperātor**)

imperītus, -a, -um, *unskilled, inexperienced; ignorant, uninformed.* (**in** + **perītus**)

imperium, -ī, n., *command, order; power, control, authority; sovereignty, sway, dominion, government, empire; position of power, commission.* (**imperō**)

imperō (1), *command, order, direct.*

impertiō, see **partiō.**

impetrō (1), *gain one's end, accomplish, cause, bring about, obtain a request.* (**in** + **patrō,** *accomplish*)

impetus, -ūs, m., *attack, assault, onset, onrush; fury, violence, vehemence, impetuosity.*

impietās, -tātis, f., *irreverence, impiety, disloyalty, treason.* (**impius**)

impius, -a, -um, *wicked, impious, disloyal, traitorous, shameless.* (**in** + **pius**)

impleō, see **pleō.**

implicō, see **plicō.**

implōrō, see **plōrō.**

impōnō, see **pōnō.**

importūnus, -a, -um, *unfit, unsuitable; savage, cruel, relentless.*

imprimō, see **premō.**

improbitās, -tātis, f., *wickedness, rascality, lack of principle.* (**improbus**)

improbō, see **probō.**

improbus, -a, -um, *bad, vile, wicked, impious, unprincipled, dishonest, shameless.* (**in** + **probus**)

improvidus, -a, -um, *not foreseeing; thoughtless, heedless, careless.* (**in** + **prōvidus,** *foreseeing*)

imprūdēns, -entis, *not foreseeing, not expecting, unsuspecting, unaware;* translated as an adverb, *unwittingly.* (**in** + **prūdēns**)

impūbēs, -eris, *beardless, youthful.* As subst., *a mere child.* (**in** + **pūbēs,** *grown up*)

impudēns, -entis, *shameless, impudent.* (**in** + **pudēns,** *modest*)

impudenter, adv., *shamelessly, boldly, impudently.* (**impudēns**)

impudentia, -ae, f., *shamelessness, impudence.* (**impudēns**)

impudīcus, -a, -um, *shameless, unchaste.* (**in** + **pudīcus,** *modest*)

impūgnātiō, -ōnis, f., *attack, assault.* (**impūgnō,** *assail*)

impūne, adv., *without punishment, with impunity; in safety, without harm.* (**impūnis,** *unpunished*)

impūnitās, -tātis, f., *freedom from punishment, lack of punishment, impunity; safety, security.* (**impūnis,** *unpunished*)

impūnītus, -a, -um, *unpunished, unrestrained.* (**in** + **pūnītus,** *punished*)

impūrus, -a, -um, *unclean, filthy, impure; rascally, vile, unprincipled, abandoned.* (**in** + **pūrus**)

īmus, superl. of **īnferus.**

in, prep. with acc. and abl.

With the acc.: With verbs of motion, *into, upon, to, toward, among.* In expressions of time, *for,*

to, into, till. To express purpose, *for, with a view to, in order to.* To denote result, *to, unto.* In expressions of manner, *according to, after, in accordance with.* In expressions of reference, *in relation to, about, concerning, regarding.*

With the abl.: To denote place, *in, on, at, within, among, upon, over, under.* In temporal expressions, *in, within, in the course of, during.* In other relations, *in, in the case of, in the matter of, in relation to, in reference to.*

inānis, -e, *empty, unoccupied; useless, vain, idle.*

inaudītus, -a, -um, *unheard of, unusual, strange.* (**in** + **audītus**)

inaurātus, -a, -um, *gilded, golden.* (**inaurō**, *gild*)

incendium, -ī, n., *burning, fire, conflagration.* (cf. **incendō**)

incendō, -ere, **incendī**, **incēnsus**, *set on fire, burn; rouse, excite, inflame.*

incēnsiō, -ōnis, f., *burning.* (**incendō**)

inceptum, -ī, n., *undertaking, beginning.* (**incipiō**)

incertus, -a, -um, *undetermined; uncertain, doubtful, dubious; untrustworthy, inconsistent.* (**in** + **certus**)

incestus, -a, -um, *impure, unclean, defiled, polluted, vile, lewd, incestuous.* (**in** + **castus**, *pure*)

incestus, -ūs, m., *unchastity, incest.*

incidō, see **cadō**.

incīdō, see **caedō**.

incipiō, see **capiō**.

incitāmentum, -ī, n., *incentive, inducement, stimulus.* (**incitō**)

incitō (1), *set in motion, rouse, excite, incite, urge on.* (**in** + **citō**, *rouse*)

inclīnō (1), *bend, lean, turn; yield, give way; be inclined.* (**in** + ***clīnō**, *bend*)

inclūdō, see **claudō**.

incohō (1), *begin, commence.*

incolumis, -e, *uninjured, unharmed, safe, sound.*

incommodē, adv., *inconveniently, uncomfortably.* (**incommodus**)

incommodum, -ī, n., *trouble, disadvantage; misfortune, loss, injury, defeat.* (**incommodus**)

incommodus, -a, -um, *unsuitable, unfit; troublesome, annoying, disagreeable.*

incōnsīderātus, -a, -um, *not considered; thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate.* (**in** + **cōnsīderātus**)

incorruptē, adv., *fairly, justly, without bias, without prejudice.* (**incorruptus**)

incorruptus, -a, -um, *unspoiled; unbribed, fair, just.* (**in** + **corruptus**)

incrēbrēscō, -ere, **incrēbuī**, —, *thicken, become frequent; grow, increase.* (**in** + **crēbrēscō**, *become frequent*)

incrēdibilis, -e, *not to be believed, beyond belief, incredible; marvelous, unparalleled, extraordinary.* (**in** + **crēdibilis**)

increpō, -āre, **increpuī**, **increpitus**, *make a noise, sound, rattle, rustle.* (**in** + **crepō**, *rattle*)

incumbō, **-ere**, **incubuī**, **incubitus**, *lie upon, lean, rest; put forth all one's energies, exert one's self.*

indāgō (1), *track, trace out, investigate.*

inde, adv., *from that place, thence; from that time, thereafter, after that; thereupon, then.*

indemnātus, **-a**, **-um**, *uncondemned.* (**in** + **damnātus**)

index, **-icis**, m. and f., *informer, betrayer; accuser, witness.* (cf. **indicō**)

indicium, **-ī**, n., *information, evidence, testimony; token, sign, indication.* (cf. **indicō**)

indicō (1), *point out, make known, tell, inform; betray, accuse, charge.*

indīcō, see **dīcō**.

indigeō, **-ēre**, **indiguī**, —, *need, lack; long for, want, desire.* (**indu** + **egeō**)

indīgnē, adv., *unworthily, dishonorably, shamefully.* (**indīgnus**)

indīgnus, **-a**, **-um**, *unworthy, unfit.* (**in** + **dīgnus**)

indūcō, see **dūcō**.

industria, **-ae**, f., *diligence, activity, industry, careful application.* (**industrius**)

industrius, **-a**, **-um**, *careful, painstaking, diligent, industrious.*

inedia, **-ae**, f., *fasting, hunger.*

ineō, see **eō**.

iners, **-ertis**, *without skill, incompetent; inactive, slothful, sluggish.* (**in** + **ars**)

inertia, **-ae**, f., *unskillfulness; inactivity, slothfulness, sluggishness.* (**iners**)

inexpiābilis, **-e**, *not to be atoned for, inexpiable; implacable.*

īnfāmia, **-ae**, f., *ill report; dishonor, reproach, disgrace.* (**īnfāmis**)

īnfāmis, **-e**, *of ill repute, disreputable, disgraceful, infamous.* (**in** + **fāma**)

īnfēlīx, **-īcis**, *unfortunate, ill-omened, ill-starred, unhappy.* (**in** + **fēlīx**)

īnferior, **īnferius**, the comparative of **īnferus**.

īnferō, see **ferō**.

īnferus, **-a**, **-um** (superl. **īnfimus** and **īmus**), *low.* **īnferī**, **-ōrum**, m., *those in the lower world, the dead, the shades, the lower world.* **īnfimī**, **-ōrum**, m., *the lowest, the vilest.* **sub īnfimō colle**, *at the bottom of the hill.* **ab īnferīs**, *from the world below.*

īnfēstus, **-a**, **-um**, *disturbed, unsafe; hostile, dangerous, opposed to.*

īnfidēlitās, **-tātis**, f., *unfaithfulness, treachery;* pl, *acts of unfaithfulness.* (**īnfidēlis**)

īnfimus, **-a**, **-um**, the superlative of **īnferus**.

īnfīnītus, **-a**, **-um**, *boundless, without limit; endless, countless, infinite.* (**in** + **fīnītus**)

īnfirmitās, **-tātis**, f., *weakness, unsteadiness, inconstancy.* (**īnfīrmus**)

īnfirmō, see **firmō**.

īnfirmus, **-a**, **-um**, *weak, feeble; inconstant; inconclusive, of no weight.* (**in** + **firmus**)

īnfitiātor, **-ōris**, m., *denier, repu-*

diator. The word strictly means a debtor who denies ever having received a loan. (**īnfitior**)

īnfitior (1), *deny.* (**fateor**)

īnflammō (1), *set on fire; kindle, arouse, infuriate.* (**in**+**flammō**, *kindle*)

īnflō, see **flō**.

īnfōrmō, see **fōrmō**.

īnfringō, see **frangō**.

ingenium, **-ī**, n., *nature, character, disposition, temper; ability, capacity, talent, genius, intellect.*

ingēns, **-entis**, *very large, enormous, vast, huge, immense.*

ingenuus, **-a**, **-um**, *freeborn.* As subst., *a free man.*

ingrātus, **-a**, **-um**, *unpleasant, disagreeable; thankless, ungrateful.* (**in** + **grātus**)

ingravēscō, **-ere**, —, —, *become heavier, grow more serious, become worse.* (**in** + **gravēscō**, *grow heavy*)

ingredior, see **gradior**.

inhaereō, see **haereō**.

inhiō (1), *open the mouth, hold the open mouth to.* (**in** + **hiō**, *open*)

inhūmānus, **-a**, **-um**, *inhuman, brutal, barbarous; rude, rough, coarse, uncultivated.* (**in** + **hūmānus**)

inhumātus, **-a**, **-um**, *unburied.* (**in** + **humō**, *bury*)

inibi, adv., *in that place, therein, there.* (**in** + **ibi**)

iniciō, see **iaciō**.

inimīcitia, **-ae**, f., *unfriendliness, hostility, enmity, quarrel, feud.* (**inimīcus**)

inimīcus, **-a**, **-um**, *unfriendly, hostile; hurtful, injurious, opposed to.* (**in** + **amīcus**)

inīquitās, **-tātis**, f., *unevenness, irregularity; difficulty; unfairness, injustice, iniquity.* (**inīquus**)

inīquus, **-a**, **-um**, *uneven; unfair, unjust, iniquitous; unfavorable, disadvantageous; opposed to, adverse, hostile.* (**in** + **aequus**)

initiō (1), *initiate, consecrate.*

initium, **-ī**, n., *entrance; beginning, commencement.*

iniūria, **-ae**, f., *injustice, wrong, outrage, insult, violence.* **iniūriā**, *unjustly, wrongfully.* (**iniūrius**, from **in** + **iūs**)

iniūriōsē, adv., *unjustly, unfairly, unlawfully.* (**iniūriōsus**, *unfair*)

iniūstus, **-a**, **-um**, *unjust, unfair, unreasonable.* (**in** + **iūstus**)

inlecebra, **-ae**, f., *enticement, allurement, attraction, charm, inducement.*

inlūcēscō, **-ere**, **inlūxī**, —, *grow light, begin to shine, dawn.* (**in** + **lūcēscō**, *begin to shine*)

inlūstris, **-e**, *bright, brilliant, splendid; famous, distinguished, renowned, illustrious.* (LUC, *shine*)

inlūstrō, see **lūstrō**.

innocēns, **-entis**, *harmless, inoffensive; blameless, guiltless, innocent, upright.* (**in** + **nocēns**)

innocentia, **-ae**, f., *blamelessness, uprightness, integrity.* (**innocēns**)

innumerābilis, **-e**, *countless, numberless, innumerable.* (**in** + **nu-**

merābilis, *capable of being counted*)

inopia, **-ae**, f., *lack, scarcity, need, poverty, destitution.* (**inops**, *poor*)

inquam, **inquis**, **inquit** (defective verb; see grammars), *say.*

inrēpō, see **rēpō.**

inrētiō, **-īre**, **inrētīvī** (**-iī**), **inrētītus**, *ensnare, entrap, entangle, involve.* (**in** + **rēte**, *net*)

inrītō (1), *incite, instigate; provoke, irritate, exasperate.*

inrogō, see **rogō.**

inrumpō, see **rumpō.**

inruō, see **ruō.**

inruptiō, **-ōnis**, f., *invasion, incursion, attack, raid.* (**inrumpō**)

īnsānia, **-ae**, f., *madness, insanity; folly; excess, extravagance.* (**īnsānus**)

īnsāniō, **-īre**, **īnsānīvī**, —, *be mad, be crazy.* (**īnsānus**)

īnsānus, **-a**, **-um**, *mad, crazy, insane; violent, raging; excessive, extravagant.* (**in** + **sānus**)

īnscītia, **-ae**, f., *ignorance, stupidity, awkwardness.* (**īnscītus**, *ignorant*)

īnscrībō, see **scrībō.**

īnsepultus, **-a**, **-um**, *unburied.* (**in** + **sepultus**)

īnsequor, see **sequor.**

īnserviō, see **serviō.**

īnsideō, see **sedeō.**

īnsidiae, **-ārum**, f., *snare, trap, ambush, ambuscade; plot, device, treachery, deception.* (cf. **in** + **sedeō**)

īnsidiātor, **-ōris**, m., *waylayer, plotter, footpad.* (**īnsidior**)

īnsidior (1), *lie in ambush, lie in wait for, plot against.* (**īnsidiae**)

īnsidiōsē, adv., *treacherously, deceitfully.* (**īnsidiōsus**)

īnsidiōsus, **-a**, **-um**, *treacherous, deceitful, dangerous.* (**īnsidiae**)

īnsīgne, **-is**, n., *mark, sign, symbol, token; badge, decoration.* (**īnsīgnis**)

īnsīgnis, **-e**, *marked; remarkable, extraordinary.* (**in** + **sīgnum**)

īnsimulō, see **simulō.**

īnsolēns, **-entis**, *unwonted, unusual; immoderate, excessive; arrogant, haughty, insolent.* (**in** + **solēns**, *accustomed*)

īnsolenter, adv., *in an unusual manner; haughtily, arrogantly, insolently.* (**īnsolēns**)

īnsolentia, **-ae**, f., *unusualness, strangeness; haughtiness, arrogance, insolence.* (**īnsolēns**)

īnsolitus, **-a**, **-um**, *unwonted, unusual, unaccustomed.* (**in** + **solitus**)

īnspectō, see **spectō.**

īnspērāns, **-antis**, *not expecting; contrary to one's expectations.* (**in** + **spērāns**)

īnspērātus, **-a**, **-um**, *unlooked for, unexpected, unforeseen.* (**in** + **spērātus**)

īnstituō, see **statuō.**

īnstitūtum, **-ī**, n., *purpose, intention, design; practice, usage, custom, habit; ordinance, decree, regulation.* (**īnstituō**)

īnstō, see **stō.**

īnstrūmentum, **-ī**, n., *tool, implement; material, apparatus, stock in trade, equipment.* (**īnstruō**)

īnstruō, see **struō**.

īnsula, **-ae**, f., *an island.*

īnsultō (1), *leap upon, trample on, trample under foot; revile, abuse, insult, outrage.* (freq. of **īnsiliō**, *leap on*)

īnsum, see **sum**.

integer, **-gra**, **-grum**, *untouched, whole, unbroken, entire, complete; blameless, irreproachable, spotless, pure; undecided, undetermined; impartial, unbiased, unprejudiced; unexhausted, sound, fresh, vigorous; unimpeachable, loyal, upright.* (**in** + TAG, *touch*)

integrē, adv., *honestly, honorably, uprightly.* (**integer**)

integritās, **-tātis**, f., *integrity, honesty, uprightness, blamelessness.* (**integer**)

intellegō, see **legō**.

intendō, see **tendō**.

intentō (1), *stretch, direct, aim, wield, brandish; threaten.* (freq. of **intendō**)

inter, prep. with acc., *between, among.* In temporal expressions, *for, within, in the course of.* **inter sē** (takes the place of a reciprocal pronoun), *each other, one another.*

Interamna, **-ae**, f., a town in Umbria.

Interamnās, **-ātis**, *of Interamna.*

intercēdō, see **cēdō**.

intercessiō, **-ōnis**, f., *intervention, mediation, protest, veto.* (**intercēdō**)

interclūdō, see **claudō**.

interdum, adv., *sometimes, now and then, occasionally.* (**inter** + **dum**)

intereā, adv., *in the mean time, meanwhile.* (**inter** + **eā**)

intereō, see **eō**.

interfector, **-ōris**, m., *slayer, murderer.* (**interficiō**)

interficiō, see **faciō**.

interim, adv., *in the mean time, meanwhile.* (**inter** + **im**, an old acc. of **is**)

interimō, see **emō**.

interior, **interius**, *inner, in the inner part of;* superl. **intimus**, **-a**, **-um**, *inmost, innermost.* **intimus**, **-ī**, m., *an intimate friend.*

interitus, **-ūs**, m., *death, murder; destruction, ruin, overthrow.* (**intereō**)

intermortuus, **-a**, **-um**, *lifeless, half dead, faint, stifled.* (**inter** + **mortuus**)

interneciō, **-ōnis**, f., *slaughter, destruction, extermination.* (cf. **inter**, **nex**)

internecīvus, **-a**, **-um**, *destructive, murderous, of destruction, of annihilation.* (**interneciō**)

interpōnō, see **pōnō**.

interrogō, see **rogō**.

intersum, see **sum**.

intervāllum, **-ī**, n. (the space between two ramparts), *distance apart, intermediate distance, distance, space, time, interval.* (**inter** + **vāllum**)

interventus, **-ūs**, m., *coming between, intervention.* (cf. **interveniō**)

intestīnus, **-a**, **-um**, *inward, internal, intestine, within.* (**intus**)

intimus, **-a**, **-um**, the superlative of **interior**.

intrā, adv., and prep. with acc.
As adv., *on the inside, within.*
As prep. with the acc., *within, inside, inside of; in the course of, during.* (***interus**)

intrōdūcō, see **dūcō**.

introeō, see **eō**.

intueor, see **tueor**.

intus, adv., *within.* (**in** + **tus**)

inultus, **-a**, **-um**, *unpunished, unavenged.* (**in** + **ultus**)

inūrō, see **ūrō**.

inūsitātus, **-a**, **-um**, *unwonted, unusual, extraordinary.* (**in** + **ūsitātus**)

inūtilis, **-e**, *useless, unserviceable; unfavorable, hurtful, prejudicial.* (**in** + **ūtilis**)

invādō, see **vādō**.

inveniō, see **veniō**.

investīgō (1), *track, trace out, search into, investigate.* (**in** + **vestīgō**, *track*)

inveterāscō, **-ere**, **inveterāvī**, —, *grow old; become established, become fixed, become rooted; live long, remain long, drag along.* (**inveterō**)

invīctus, **-a**, **-um**, *unconquered; invincible.* (**in** + **vīctus**)

invideō, see **videō**.

invidia, **-ae**, f., *envy, jealousy; hatred, odium, unpopularity.* (**invidus**)

invidiōsē, adv., *hatefully; in a manner to arouse prejudice.* (**invidiōsus**)

invidiōsus, **-a**, **-um**, *causing odium, a source of unpopularity, a cause of prejudice.* (**invidia**)

invidus, **-a**, **-um**, *envious, jealous, ill-disposed, hostile, unfriendly.* (cf. **invideō**)

invigilō, see **vigilō**.

invīsus, **-a**, **-um**, *hated, odious, displeasing, detested.* (**invideō**)

invītō (1), *invite, ask, arouse, urge.*

invītus, **-a**, **-um**, *unwilling, reluctant.*

ipse, **ipsa**, **ipsum**, *self, of one's self, in person, very, precisely.*

īra, **-ae**, f., *anger, wrath, resentment.*

īrācundia, **-ae**, f., *wrath, anger, passion.* (**īrācundus**)

īrācundus, **-a**, **-um**, *easily angered, irascible, irritable; wrathful, resentful.* (**īra**)

īrāscor, **-ī**, **īrātus**, *be angry, get into a rage.* (**īra**)

is, **ea**, **id**, *this, that, these, those; such, such an one; he, she, it, they.*
eō, *for that reason, therefore.*

īsse, the perfect infinitive of **eō**.

iste, **ista**, **istud**, *that, that of yours, that near you; such, of such a kind;* contemptuous, *that fellow, that.* (**is** + **te**)

istīc, adv., *there, in that place.* (**istī** + **ce**)

ita, adv., *in this manner, so, in this way, thus, as follows; to such a degree, so far.*

Ītalia, **-ae**, f., *Italy.*

Ītalicus, **-a**, **-um**, *Italic, Italian, of Italy.*

itaque, adv., *and so, therefore, accordingly.* (**ita** + **que**)

item, adv., *likewise, also, too, as well.*

iter, itineris, n., *road, way; route, course; journey, march, passage, voyage.* (cf. **eō**, *go*)

iterum, adv., *again, a second time.* **iterum et saepius**, *again and again, repeatedly.*

iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iussus, *bid, order, command, direct.*

iūcunditās, -tātis, f., *pleasantness, charm, delight; enjoyment, pleasure.* (**iūcundus**)

iūcundus, -a, -um, *pleasant, agreeable, pleasing.*

iūdex, -icis, m., *juryman; judge, umpire, arbiter.* (**iūs** + DIC, *speak*)

iūdiciālis, -e, *of the courts, belonging to the court, judicial.* (**iūdicium**)

iūdicium, -ī, n., *trial, court; sentence, judgment, decision, decree.* (**iūdex**)

iūdicō (1), *pass judgment, judge, decide; think, consider, estimate, criticise.* (**iūdex**)

dī — dīiūdicō (1), *settle between, decide, settle, adjust.*

iugulō (1), *cut the throat of, murder, assassinate.* (**iugulum**)

iugulum, -ī, n., *collar bone; throat, neck.* (dim. of **iugum**, *yoke*)

Iugurtha, -ae, m., *Jugurtha*, a king of Numidia, captured and taken to Rome by Marius in 106 B.C. He perished in the Tullianum.

Iūlius, -ī, m., a gens name.

1. *C. Iūlius Caesar*, the great Dictator.

2. *L. Iūlius Caesar*, consul in 64 B.C.

3. *C. Iūlius Caesar Octāviānus*, the adopted son and heir of Julius Caesar; afterward called Augustus.

4. *L. Iūlius Caesar*, consul in 90 B.C. and censor the following year.

iungō, -ere, iūnxī, iūnctus, *join, unite, connect, bring together; associate, ally.*

ad — adiungō, -ere, adiūnxī, adiūnctus, *join to, unite to, attach, add.* **Q. Arriō adiūnctō**, *together with Quintus Arrius.*

com — coniungō, -ere, coniūnxī, coniūnctus, *bring together, unite closely, join.* **bellum coniungere**, *to unite in waging a war.*

dis — disiungō, -ere, disiūnxī, disiūnctus, *disunite, separate, sever, remove.*

sē — sēiungō, -ere, sēiūnxī, sēiūnctus, *disunite, part, sever, separate.*

Iūnius, -a, -um, *of June.*

Iūnius, -ī, m., a gens name.

1. *D. Iūnius Brūtus*, consul in 138 B.C., famous for victories in Spain.

2. *D. Iūnius Brūtus Albīnus*, a legate with Caesar, in the Gallic war and also in the Civil war, and later, one of the conspirators by whom Caesar was killed. After Caesar's death, Brutus attempted to control Gallia Cisalpina and was attacked in Mutina by Antony. Brutus lost his life in flight after the fall of Mutina.

Iuppiter, Iovis, m., *Jupiter, Jove.* The title Optimus Maximus is often

applied to him as the foremost among the gods. Jupiter is supposed to be a personification of the bright clear sky.

iūrō (1), *swear, take an oath.* (**iūs**)

com — coniūrō (1), *take an oath together, conspire, plot together.*

iūs, iūris, n., *right, law, justice, equity; privilege, prerogative.* **iūre**, *by right, rightfully, justly.* **praecipuō iūre**, *by an especial claim.* **optimō iūre**, *with perfect justice.*

iūs, iūris, n., *broth, soup.*

iūsiūrandum, iūrisiūrandī (both words declined), n., *oath.*

iussus, -ūs, m. (only in the abl. sing.), *order, command.* (**iubeō**)

iūstē, adv., *justly, rightly.* (**iūstus**)

iūstitia, -ae, f., *justice, sense of justice, uprightness, righteousness.* (**iūstus**),

iūstus, -a, -um, *just, upright, righteous; fair, reasonable, equitable; lawful, right, proper; perfect, complete, regular.* (**iūs**)

iuventūs, -tūtis, f., *youth; young men, young people, youth.* (**iuvenis**, *young*)

iuvō, -āre, iūvī, iūtus (future participle, **iuvātūrus**), *aid, assist, help; please, delight.*

ad — adiuvō, -āre, adiūvī, adiūtus, *give assistance, give help, support, sustain.*

K.

κακοστόμαχος, *dyspeptic.*

Kal., abbr. of **Kalendae.**

Kalendae, -ārum, f., *the Calends,* the first of each Roman month. (CAL, *call*)

Karthāginiēnsis, -e, *Carthaginian.* As subst., *the Carthaginians.*

Karthāgō, -inis, f., *Carthage.*

L.

L., abbr. of **Lūcius.**

labefaciō, -ere, labefēcī, labefactus, *cause to totter, shake, loosen.*

labefactō (1), *cause to totter, shake, disturb; weaken, undermine, overthrow, ruin, destroy.* (freq. of **labefaciō**)

lābēs, -is, f., *fall; ruin, destruction; blot, stain, disgrace, scandal.* (**lābor**)

Labiēnus, -ī, m., a family name. *T. Labiēnus*, one of Caesar's most trusted legates in the Gallic war. In the Civil war Labienus joined Pompey, but seems to have been quite unsuccessful. He fell at the battle of Munda.

lābor, -ī, lāpsus, *glide, slide, slip, fall, sink; make a slip, be imprudent, be mistaken; perish, go to destruction.*

dē — dēlābor, -ī, dēlāpsus, *glide down, sink down, fall, descend.*

dī — dīlābor, -ī, dīlāpsus, *glide apart, slip down, fall apart; scatter, disperse; go to pieces, go to ruin, perish.*

ē — ēlābor, -ī, ēlāpsus, *slide out, slip away, escape, fall out, be lost.*

labor, -ōris, m., *toil, effort, exer-*

tion, labor; hardship, suffering, pain.

labōriōsus, **-a**, **-um**, *toilsome, laborious, wearisome.* (**labor**)

labōrō (1), *toil, labor; suffer, be in trouble, be afflicted, be harassed; care for, be concerned, be anxious; busy one's self with, care for, strive for, attend to.* (**labor**)

ē — ēlabōrō (1), *work out, accomplish; take pains, elaborate.*

lacerō (1), *mangle, tear, rend, mutilate, lacerate.* (**lacer**, *torn*)

dī — dīlacerō (1), *tear to pieces.*

lacessō, **-ere**, **lacessīvī**, **lacessītus**, *provoke, irritate, exasperate; attack, assail, harass; arouse, stir, stimulate.* (***laciō**, *entice*)

lacrima, **-ae**, f., *a tear.*

lactēns, **-entis**, *taking milk, sucking, nursing.* (***lacteō**, *suck*)

lacus, **-ūs**, m., *lake, pond.*

Laeca, **-ae**, m., a family name. *M. Laeca*, a member of the Catilinarian conspiracy.

laedō, **-ere**, **laesī**, **laesus**, *hurt, wound, injure; annoy, afflict, grieve; break, violate, betray.*

Laelius, **-ī**, m., a gens name. *C. Laelius*, consul in 140 B.C., a soldier in the third Punic war. He is one of the principal characters in Cicero's *De Amicitia.*

Laenius, **-ī**, m., a gens name. *M. Laenius Flaccus*, a knight of Brundisium, friendly to Cicero in his exile.

laetitia, **-ae**, f., *joy, gladness, pleasure.* (**laetus**)

laetor (1), *rejoice, exult, delight.*

laetus, **-a**, **-um**, *glad, joyful, rejoicing.*

lāmentātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *wailing, weeping, lamentation.* (**lāmentor**)

lāmentor (1), *lament, bewail, weep for, sorrow for.* (**lāmentum**)

lāmentum, **-ī**, n., *weeping, lamentation.* (CAL, *call*)

langueō, **-ēre**, —, —, *be faint, be weary, be listless.*

languidus, **-a**, **-um**, *faint, weak; dull, languid, listless, spiritless, stupid.*

Lānuvīnus, **-a**, **-um**, *of Lanuvium.* As subst., *the people of Lanuvium.*

Lānuvium, **-ī**, n., a town of Latium, on the Appian Way.

lapis, **-idis**, m., *a stone.*

laqueus, **-ī**, m., *noose, snare.*

Lār, **Laris**, m., *household divinity.* **Lār familiāris**, *the guardian god of the family; home, hearth, fireside.*

largior, **-īrī**, **largītus**, *give freely, lavish, bestow; bribe.* (**largus**, *plentiful*)

largītiō, **-ōnis**, f., *lavish giving, generosity; bribery, corruption.* (**largior**)

largītor, **-ōris**, m., *liberal giver; spendthrift, prodigal; briber.* (**largior**)

lātē, adv., *widely, broadly, extensively.* **longē lātēque**, *far and wide.* (**lātus**)

latebra, **-ae**, f., *hiding-place, lurking-place, recess, retreat.* (cf. **lateō**)

lateō, **-ēre**, **latuī**, —, *lie hidden,*

be concealed, escape notice, be obscure.

Latiāris, **-e**, *of Latium.* **Iuppiter Latiāris**, *Jupiter* (as the divinity of the Latin League).

Latīniēnsis, **-is**, m., a Roman name. See **Caelius**.

Latīnus, **-a**, **-um**, *Latin.*

Latium, **-ī**, n., *Latium.*

lātor, **-ōris**, m., *bearer; proposer* (of a law), *mover.* (**ferō**)

latrō, **-ōnis**, m., *robber, highwayman, footpad, bandit.*

latrōcinium, **-ī**, n., *freebooting, robbery, brigandage; band of robbers.* (**latrōcinor**)

latrōcinor, **-ārī**, —, *be a robber, be a bandit.* **latrōcināns**, *as a robber.* (**latrō**)

latus, **-eris**, n., *side, flank, breast.*

lātus, **-a**, **-um**, *broad, wide, extensive.*

laudātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *praise, commendation, encomium; panegyric, eulogy, funeral oration.* (**laudō**)

laudō (1), *praise, commend, eulogize, applaud, approve, extol.* (**laus**)

laureātus, **-a**, **-um**, *covered with bay, crowned with bay leaves.* (**laurea**, *bay tree*)

laus, **laudis**, f., *praise, commendation; renown, glory, credit.*

lectulus, **-ī**, m., *little bed, couch.* (dim. of **lectus**)

lectus, **-ī**, m., *bed, couch.*

lēctus, **-a**, **-um**, *choice, excellent, superior.* (p. p. of **legō**)

lēgātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *office of a legate; embassy, legation.* **iūs lēgātiōnis**, *the rights of ambassadors.* (**lēgō**)

lēgātus, **-ī**, m., *ambassador, legate, lieutenant.* (**lēgō**)

legiō, **-ōnis**, f., *legion.* (cf. **legō**, *choose*)

lēgitimus, **-a**, **-um**, *legal, lawful, according to law, established by law, fixed by law.* (**lēx**)

legō, **-ere**, **lēgī**, **lēctus**, *gather, collect; pick out, select, choose; read, read of, peruse; elect, appoint.*

com — conligō, **-ere**, **conlēgī**, **conlēctus**, *bring together, gather, collect, acquire;* with reflexive, *recover one's self.*

dē — dēligō, **-ere**, **dēlēgī**, **dēlēctus**, *pick out, select, choose, elect.*

dī — dīligō, **-ere**, **dīlēxī**, **dīlēctus**, *single out, select; love, esteem, regard.*

ē — ēligō, **-ere**, **ēlēgī**, **ēlēctus**, *pick out, select, choose, elect.*

inter — intellegō, **-ere**, **intellēxī**, **intellēctus**, *distinguish between, discern, perceive, understand, know.*

nec — neglegō, **-ere**, **neglēxī**, **neglēctus**, *disregard, be indifferent to; despise; overlook, neglect.*

lēgō (1), *send as a legate, appoint as a legate, commission, despatch.*

ad — adlēgō (1), *commission, appoint, send.*

lēniō, **-īre**, **lēnīvī**, **lēnītus**, *soften, soothe, assuage, mitigate.* (**lēnis**)

dē — dēlēniō, **-īre**, **dēlēnīvī**, **dēlēnītus**, *soothe, pacify; captivate, win over.*

lēnis, **-e**, *soft, smooth; calm, kind, gentle.*

lēnitās, -tātis, f., *softness, smoothness; gentleness, tenderness.* (**lēnis**)

lēnō, -ōnis, m., *pimp, procurer, seducer; tool.*

Lentulus, -ī, m., a family name. See **Cornēlius.**

lentus, -a, -um, *pliant, flexible; sticky, tenacious; slow, sluggish.*

lepidus, -a, -um, *charming, graceful, elegant; effeminate.*

Lepidus, -ī, m., a family name. See **Aemilius.**

Lepta, -ae, m., a surname. *Q. Lepta*, Cicero's *praefectus fabrum* in Cilicia.

Leucas, -adis, f., name of an island and of a town off Acarnania.

levis, -e, *light, having little weight; slight, trivial, unimportant, worthless; capricious, inconstant, fickle; swift, nimble, rapid.*

levitās, -tātis, f., *lightness; inconstancy, fickleness, lack of principle, worthlessness, shallowness.* (**levis**)

leviter, adv., *lightly, slightly, easily.* **ut levissimē dīcam**, *to say the least.* (**levis**)

levō (1), *lift up, raise; lighten, relieve, alleviate; comfort, console.* **annōnam levāre**, *to relieve the market, lower the price of provisions.*

re — relevō (1), *lift up; relieve, ease; alleviate.*

lēx, lēgis, f., *law, enactment, statute; stipulation, condition, terms.*

libellus, -ī, m., *a little book, pamphlet, treatise.* (dim. of **liber**)

libēns, -entis, *willing, with pleasure, readily, gladly.* (pres. p. of **libet**)

libenter, adv., *gladly, willingly, with pleasure.* (**libēns**)

liber, -brī, m., *book.*

līber, -era, -erum, *free, unrestricted, unrestrained, unchecked.*

līberālis, -e, *of a freeman, befitting freedom; honorable, noble* (**studia**); *generous, liberal.* (**līber**)

līberālitās, -tātis, f., *nobility; generosity, liberality.* (**līberālis**)

līberāliter, adv., *as a freeman, nobly; generously, kindly.* (**līberālis**)

līberātiō, -ōnis, f., *release, setting free, liberation, acquittal.* (**līberō**)

līberātor, -ōris, m., *deliverer, liberator.* (**līberō**)

līberē, adv., *without restraint, freely; frankly, openly, boldly.* (**līber**)

līberī, -ōrum, m., *children* (of free parents).

līberō (1), *set free, liberate, release; extricate, relieve; acquit, absolve.* (**līber**)

lībertās, -tātis, f., *freedom, liberty, independence.* **ātrium Lībertātis**, *the temple of Liberty.* (**līber**)

lībertīnus, -ī, m., *a freedman.* (**lībertus**)

lībertus, -ī, m., *a freedman* (with reference to the master who freed him, *e.g.* **Cicerōnis lībertus Tīrō**, *Cicero's freedman, Tiro*). (**līber**)

libet, -ēre, libuit, —, *it pleases, is pleasing, is agreeable.*

libīdō, -inis, f., *desire; evil desire,*

lust, lawlessness, wantonness, lewdness, sensuality. (cf. **libet**)

librārium, **-ī**, n., *bookcase.* (**liber**)

licentia, **-ae**, f., *freedom, liberty; lawlessness, license.* (**licēns**)

licet, **-ēre**, **licuit** (**licitum est**), —, *it is permitted, it is allowed, one may.* **licet recōgnōscās**, *you may review.*

Licinius, **-ī**, m., a gens name.

1. *Aulus Licinius Archiās*, the poet whom Cicero defended. See page 338.

2. *L. Licinius Crassus*, a distinguished orator, born 140 B.C.

3. *P. Licinius Crassus*, censor in 89 B.C.

4. *L. Licinius Mūrēna*, a legate with Sulla in Asia. See page 317.

5. *Licinius*, mentioned as a keeper of an eating-house.

6. *L. Licinius Lūcullus*, an officer in Sulla's army and later commander of the forces sent against Mithridates.

Ligārius, **-ī**, m., a gens name.

1. *Q. Ligārius*, see page 389.

2. *T. Ligārius*, brother of Q. Ligarius.

līgnum, **-ī**, n., *wood, firewood, timber.*

līmen, **-inis**, n., *threshold, entrance.*

lingua, **-ae**, f., *tongue, language, speech.*

linquō, **-ere**, **līquī**, —, *leave, forsake, give up, abandon.*

dē + **re** — **dērelinquō**, **-ere**, **dērelīquī**, **dērelictus**, *abandon entirely, forsake utterly, give up altogether.*

re — **relinquō**, **-ere**, **relīquī**, **relictus**, *leave, leave behind; abandon, forsake, desert; pass over, give no heed to, disregard; leave undone, leave unattended to; dismiss, relinquish.*

linter, **-tris**, f., *boat, skiff, canoe.*

līnum, **-ī**, n., *flax; thread, cord.*

liquefaciō, **-ere**, **liquefēcī**, **liquefactus**, *make liquid, dissolve, melt.* (**liqueō**, *be fluid* + **faciō**)

līs, **lītis**, f., *strife, dissension, quarrel; suit, suit at law, action, litigation; dāmages.*

littera, **-ae**, f., *letter* (of the alphabet); pl., *a letter, epistle; letters, literature, books; learning, scholarship, liberal education.*

litterātus, **-a**, **-um**, *learned, liberally educated, cultivated, cultured.* (**littera**)

litūra, **-ae**, f., *erasure; correction.*

Livius, **-ī**, m., a gens name. *M. Livius Drūsus*, an aristocrat who supported some reforms in the interest of the people. He was murdered in 91 B.C., probably by his political opponents.

locō (1), *put, place, set, arrange; let by contract, contract for, let a contract for.* (**locus**)

com — **conlocō** (1), *place, put, arrange; set up, erect; engage, hire, employ; invest.*

Locrēnsis, **-e**, *of Locrī*, a Greek city in Southern Italy. As subst., *the Locrians, the people of Locri.*

locuplēs, **-ētis**, *rich, wealthy.* (**locus** + root of **plēnus**)

locuplētō (1), *make rich, enrich.* (**locuplēs**)

locus, **-ī**, m. (plural usually **loca**, **-ōrum**, n.), *a place, spot; post, station, position; degree, rank; topic, subject; chance, opportunity.*

longē, adv., *far, far away, distant.* (**longus**)

longinquitās, **-tātis**, f., *distance, remoteness.* (**longinquus**)

longinquus, **-a**, **-um**, *far away, distant, remote; long-continued, lasting, prolonged.* (**longus**)

longiusculus, **-a**, **-um**, *a little longer.* (dim. of **longius**)

longus, **-a**, **-um**, *long, extended; lasting, prolonged, tedious; distant, remote.* **nē longum sit**, *not to make the narrative tedious.*

loquor, **-ī**, **locūtus**, *speak, talk, say.*

com — conloquor, **-ī**, **conlocūtus**, *talk with, confer, converse, have an interview.*

lōrīca, **-ae**, f., *corselet* (made of thongs), *cuirass.* (**lōrum**, *thong*)

lūceō, **-ēre**, **lūxī**, —, *shine, glitter; be plain, be clear, be obvious.* (cf. **lūx**)

lūctuōsus, **-a**, **-um**, *full of sorrow, filled with sadness, sad, mournful, distressing.* (**lūctus**)

lūctus, **-ūs**, m., *grief, sorrow, distress.* (LUG, *mourn*)

Lūcullus, **-ī**, m., a family name. See **Licinius**.

lūcus, **-ī**, m., *open grove, sacred grove, park.*

lūdibundus, **-a**, **-um**, *playful, frolicsome.* (**lūdō**, *frolic*)

lūdus, **-ī**, m., *play, sport, game, diversion, pastime; school, training-school; public games, show, exhibition.* (LUD, *play*)

lūgeō, **-ēre**, **lūxī**, **lūctus**, *be in sorrow, mourn, lament.*

lūmen, **-inis**, n., *light; eye; distinguished person.* (LUC + **men**)

luō, **-ere**, **luī**, —, *loose, free; pay, suffer; atone for.* (LU, *loose*)

dī — dīluō, **-ere**, **dīluī**, **dīlūtus**, *wash away, dissolve; weaken, refute.*

por — polluō, **-ere**, **polluī**, **pollūtus**, *defile, pollute, desecrate.*

lupa, **-ae**, f., *she-wolf; prostitute.*

lupīnus, **-a**, **-um**, *of a wolf, of the wolf.* (**lupus**, *wolf*)

lūstrō (1), *make bright, illuminate; survey, examine; traverse, go over; review, consider; purify.*

in — inlūstrō (1), *make light, illuminate, make clear; make famous.*

Lutātius, **-ī**, m., a gens name.

1. *Q. Lutātius Catulus*, consul in 102 B.C.

2. *Q. Lutātius Catulus*, son of the preceding, consul in 78 B.C.

lutum, **-ī**, n., *mud, mire.*

lūx, **lūcis**, f., *light, brightness, daylight; help, succor; day.* **in lūcem prōferre**, *to bring into public view.* **lūcem adferre**, *to bring relief.* (LUC, *shine*)

lūxuria, **-ae**, f., *luxuriance, profusion; extravagance, riotous living, excess, debauchery.* (**lūxus**, *excess*)

Lysō, **-ōnis**, m., a native of Patrae, and a friend of Cicero. He cared for Tiro in his sickness.

M

M., abbr. of **Mārcus**.

M'., abbr. of **Mānius**.

Macedonia, **-ae**, f., *Macedonia*.

māchinātor, **-ōris**, m., *designer; contriver, manager*. (**māchinor**)

māchinor (1), *devise, design, invent; contrive, plot, scheme*. (**māchina**, *machine*)

mactō (1), *honor, extol; immolate, sacrifice; kill, slaughter, destroy; punish*. (**mactus**, *honored*)

macula, **-ae**, f., *spot, stain, blot, blemish, disgrace*.

maculō (1), *stain, defile, pollute*. (**macula**)

madefaciō, **-ere**, **madefēcī**, **madefactus**, *wet, moisten, soak, drench*. (**madeō**, *be wet* + **faciō**)

Maelius, **-ī**, m., a gens name. *Spurius Maelius*, see page 262.

maereō, **-ēre**, —, —, *be sad, mourn, grieve, lament*.

maeror, **-ōris**, m., *grief, sorrow, sadness*.

maestitia, **-ae**, f., *sadness, sorrow, grief*. (**maestus**, *sad*)

magis, adv., *more, rather;* superl. **māximē**, *most, especially*. (MAG, *big*)

magistrātus, **-ūs**, m., *office of a magistrate, magistracy; magistrate*. (**magister**, *master*)

māgnificē, adv., *magnificently, nobly, grandly; pompously, haughtily*. (**māgnificus**)

māgnificus, **-a**, **-um** (comp. **māgnificentior**), *noble, grand, magnificent, eminent, distinguished*. (**māgnus** + root of **faciō**)

māgnitūdō, **-inis**, f., *greatness, great size, great extent; abundance*. (**māgnus**)

māgnus, **-a**, **-um** (comp. **māior**, superl. **māximus**), *great, large* (in all senses); *noble, grand; important, momentous; stately, lofty, impressive; eminent, powerful*. **māior** (sc. **nātū**), *older*. **māgnī habēre**, *to value highly*. **id quod māximum est**, *the main point*.

Māgnus, **-ī**, m., a name given to Pompey.

māior, the comp. of **māgnus**. **māiōrēs** (sc. **nātū**), **-um**, m., *ancestors*.

māius, comp. of **māgnus**.

Māius, **-a**, **-um**, *of May, May*.

male (comp. **pēius**, superl. **pessimē**), adv., *badly, poorly, ill, hardly, maliciously, unfortunately, unsuccessfully*. (**malus**)

maledictum, **-ī**, n., *insulting words, abuse*. (**maledīcō**, *abuse*)

maleficium, **-ī**, n., *evil deed, harm, mischief, injury, wrong*. (**maleficus**, *vicious*)

malleolus, **-ī**, m., *fire-dart, firebrand*. (dim. of **malleus**, *hammer*)

mālō, **mālle**, **māluī**, —, *wish more, wish rather, choose, prefer*. (**magis** + **volō**)

malum, **-ī**, n., *evil; mischief; harm; misfortune, trouble*. (**malus**)

malus, **-a**, **-um** (comp. **pēior**, superl. **pessimus**), *bad* (in all senses); *wicked, depraved, criminal; injurious, harmful*.

mancus, **-a**, **-um**, *maimed, crippled, imperfect, defective.*

mandātum, **-ī**, n., *charge, commission, injunction, direction, order.* (**mandō**)

mandō (1), *put into one's hands, commit, consign, order.* (**manus** + **dō**)

com — commendō (1), *commit, entrust, confide.*

mānē, adv., *in the morning, early in the morning, early.*

maneō, **-ēre**, **mānsī**, **mānsus**, *stay, remain; continue, endure, persist; await, expect.*

per — permaneō, **-ēre**, **permānsī**, **permānsus**, *remain, stay; hold out, persist.*

re — remaneō, **-ēre**, **remānsī**, **remānsus**, *stay behind, remain; continue, be.*

manicātus, **-a**, **-um**, *with long sleeves.* (**manicae**, *long sleeves*)

manifēstō, adv., *clearly, evidently, manifestly.* (**manifēstus**)

manifēstus, **-a**, **-um**, *clear, plain, evident, apparent, manifest, overt, caught in the act.*

Mānīlius, **-ī**, m., a gens name. *C. Mānīlius*, a tribune of 66 B.C., who proposed the law to give Pompey control of the war against Mithridates.

Mānius, **-ī**, m., a praenomen.

Manliānus, **-a**, **-um**, *of Manlius.*

Manlius, **-ī**, m., a gens name.

(1) *C. Manlius*, a centurion in Sulla's army; later, the commander of Catiline's forces at Faesulae. He was killed with the rest of the band when attacked by the forces of the state.

(2) *L. Manlius Torquātus*, consul in 65 B.C.

mānō, **-āre**, **mānāvī**, —, *run, flow; spread, get abroad.*

mānsuētē, adv., *gently, kindly, mildly, calmly.* (**mānsuētus**)

mānsuētūdō, **-inis**, f., *mildness, gentleness, kindness, clemency.* (**mānsuētus**)

mānsuētus, **-a**, **-um**, *gentle, kind, quiet.* (**mānsuēscō**, *become accustomed to the hand*)

manubiae, **-ārum**, f., *booty, spoils, prize-money.*

manus, **-ūs**, f., *hand; handwriting, penmanship; band, company, troops.* **manū mittere**, *to set free, emancipate.*

Mārcellus, **-ī**, m., a family name. See **Claudius**.

Mārcius, **-ī**, m., a gens name. *L. Mārcius*, a knight.

Mārcus, **-ī**, m., a praenomen.

mare, **-is**, n., *sea, the sea.* **terrā marīque**, *on land and on sea.*

maritimus, **-a**, **-um**, *of the sea, on the sea, maritime, naval.* (**mare**)

marītus, **-ī**, m., *male, married man, husband.* (**mās**, *male*)

Marius, **-ī**, m., a gens name. *C. Marius*, the conqueror of the Teutones and the Cimbri, the leader of the popular party, and the man who was seven times consul.

marmor, **-is**, n., *marble.*

Mārs, **Mārtis**, m., *Mars, the god of war; war.*

Mārtius, -a, -um, *of Mars.* **legiō Mārtia**, the name of a legion often mentioned in the fourteenth Philippic.

Massilia, -ae, f., the ancient name of Marseilles.

Massiliēnsis, -e, *of Massilia.* As subst., *the people of Massilia.*

māter, -tris, f., *mother.*

māter familiās, see **familia.**

māteria, -ae, f., *material, matter, stuff, substance, timber; subject, topic, theme; occasion, cause, source.* (**māter**)

māteriēs, -ēī, f., same as **māteria.**

mātrimōnium, -ī, n., *wedlock, marriage, matrimony; matrimonial welfare.* (**māter**)

mātūrē, adv., *early, speedily, quickly.* (**mātūrus**)

mātūritās, -tātis, f., *ripeness, maturity, full development.* (**mātūrus**)

mātūrō (1), *hasten, quicken, hurry.* (**mātūrus**)

mātūrus, -a, -um, *ripe, mature; fit, suitable; early, speedy.*

mātūtīnus, -a, -um, *of the morning, early.* (**Mātūta**, *the goddess of the dawn*)

māximē, see **magis.**

māximus, see **māgnus.**

Māximus, -ī, m., a family name. See **Fabius.**

māxumus, see **māximus.**

Mēdēa, -ae, f., *Mēdēa*, a sorceress, the daughter of Aeëtes, the king of Colchis.

medeor, -ērī, —, *cure, heal, remedy, correct.*

medicīna, -ae, f., *the art of healing, medicine, surgery; a medicine, remedy.* (**medicus**, *healing*)

medicus, -ī, m., *physician, doctor.*

mediocris, -e, *medium, average, moderate, ordinary, mediocre; small, slight, insignificant.* (**medius**)

mediocriter, adv., *ordinarily, moderately, to some extent, somewhat.* (**mediocris**)

meditor (1), *dwell upon, reflect upon, meditate, think of; study, practice, rehearse.* **meditātus**, (with passive force), *practiced.*

medius, -a, -um, *middle, midway, half-way between, in the middle; in the middle of, in the midst of, in the center of.* **ex mediā morte**, *from the midst of death, from the jaws of death.*

melior, comp. of **bonus.**

membrum, -ī, n., *a part of the body, limb, member.*

meminī, -isse (defective), *remember, bear in mind.*

Memmius, -ī, m., a gens name. *C. Memmius*, see page 264.

memor, -is, *mindful, heedful, remembering.* (cf. **meminī**)

memoria, -ae, f., *memory, recollection, remembrance; tradition, record.* **memoriā tenēre**, *to remember.* **memoriae prōditum**, *handed down by tradition.* **post hominum memoriam**, *within the memory of men.*

mendācium, -ī, n., *falsehood, lie, untruth.* (**mendāx**, *lying*)

mendīcitās, -tātis, f., *beggary,*

poverty, indigence. (**mendīcus**, *indigent*)

mēns, mentis, f., *mind, intellect, soul; feeling, disposition; purpose, design.*

mēnsis, -is, m., *month.*

mentiō, -ōnis, f., *a calling to mind, mention.*

mentior, -īrī, mentītus, *lie, assert falsely.*

mercātor, -ōris, m., *trader, merchant.* (**mercor**, *trade*)

mercēnārius, -a, -um, *serving for pay, hired, paid, mercenary.* (**mercēs**)

mercēs, -ēdis, f., *pay, wages; reward, recompense.*

mereor, -ērī, meritus, *deserve, deserve well of, merit; win, gain, obtain.*

meritō, see **meritum.**

meritum, -ī, n., *desert, merit, worth; favor, kindness, good deed.* **meritō**, *deservedly.* (**mereor**)

merx, mercis, f., *goods, wares, merchandise.*

Mēscīnius, -ī, m., a gens name. *L. Mēscīnius Rūfus*, Cicero's quaestor in Cilicia.

Messāla, -ae, m., a family name. *M. Valerius Messāla*, consul in 61 B.C.

-met (a suffix added to personal pronouns), *self.*

mētātor, -ōris, m., *measurer, surveyor.* (**mētior**, *measure*)

Metellus, -ī, m., a family name. See **Caecilius.**

metuō, -ere, metuī, metūtus, *fear.*

metus, -ūs, m., *fear, anxiety, apprehension.* (**metuō**)

meus, -a, -um, *my, mine.*

mīles, -itis, m., *soldier.*

mīliēns, adv., *a thousand times, countless times.* (**mīlle**)

mīlitāris, -e, *of soldiers, of war, military.* **rēs mīlitāris**, *the art of war.* (**mīles**)

mīlitia, -ae, f., *military service, service in the army, warfare, war.* **domī mīlitiaeque**, *at home and abroad.* (**mīles**)

mīlle (indecl. in singular; in plural, **mīlia, -ium**, n.), *a thousand.* **mīlle passuum**, *a mile.*

Milō, -ōnis, m., a family name. See **Annius.**

minae, -ārum, f., *threats, menacing words.*

mināx, -ācis, *threatening, menacing.*

minimē, see **parum.**

minimus, -a, -um, see **parvus.**

minitor (1), *menace, threaten.* (freq. of **minor**)

minor (1), *threaten.* (**minae**)

minor, see **parvus.**

Minucius, -ī, m., a gens name. *Minucius*, one of the associates of Catiline.

miṇuō, -ere, minuī, minūtus, *lessen, diminish; weaken.*

dē — dēminuō, -ere, dēminuī, dēminūtus, *lessen, diminish; take from, take away, curtail, impair.*

in — imminuō, -ere, imminuī, imminūtus, *lessen, diminish; weaken, enfeeble; encroach upon, infringe upon, violate.*

minus, see **parvus** and **parum**.

mīrificē, adv., *wonderfully, marvelously.* (**mīrificus**)

mīrificus, -a, -um, *wonderful, marvelous, extraordinary.* **mīrus** + FAC)

mīror (1), *wonder at, marvel; be amazed, be astonished; regard, esteem, admire.* (**mīrus**)

ad — admīror (1), *wonder at; be surprised, be astonished; admire.*

mīrus, -a, -um, *wonderful, surprising, marvelous, strange.*

misceō, -ēre, miscuī, mixtus, *mix, mingle; compound, set on foot, concoct.*

com — commisceō, -ēre, commiscuī, commixtus, *mix, mingle together.*

misellus, -a, -um, *poor, unfortunate.* (dim. of **miser**)

Mīsēnum, -ī, n., a town and promontory in Campania.

miser, -era, -erum, *wretched, pitiable, poor, unfortunate; sad, distressing; worthless, vile.*

miserābilis, -ē, *pitiable, deplorable, wretched; sad, plaintive.* (**miseror**)

miserandus, -a, -um, *to be pitied, pitiable, wretched.* (**miseror**)

miserē, adv., *wretchedly.* (**miser**)

miseret, -ēre, miseruit, —, *feel pity.* **mē miseret tuī**, *I pity you.* (**miser**)

miseria, -ae, f., *wretchedness, misfortune, affliction, misery, distress.* (**miser**)

misericordia, -ae, f., *mercy, pity, compassion, sympathy.* (**misericors**)

misericors, -cordis, *tender-hearted, compassionate, merciful.*

miseror (1), *bewail, complain of, bewail the fate of.* (**miser**)

Mithridātēs, -is, m., *Mithridates the Great.* See page 315 ff.

Mithridāticus, -a, -um, *of Mithridates, Mithridatic.*

mītis, -e, *mellow, ripe, soft; gentle, kind.*

mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus, *cause to go, let go; send, despatch; release, set free; cast, throw, hurl.* **manū mittere**, *to set free, emancipate.*

ā — āmittō, -ere, āmīsī, āmissus, *let go; lose.*

ad — admittō, -ere, admīsī, admissus, *send to, let go; permit, allow; commit, perpetrate.* **in sē facinus admittere**, *to commit a crime.*

com — committō, -ere, commīsī, commissus, *bring together, combine, unite; trust, entrust; permit, allow; cause, commit, perpetrate; expose; carry on, do.* **proelium committere**, *to begin battle.*

dē — dēmittō, -ere, dēmīsī, dēmissus, *let down;* with reflexive, *descend.*

dī — dīmittō, -ere, dīmīsī, dīmissus, *send in different directions, send out, send away; dismiss, break up, adjourn; let go, let slip, leave, relinquish, lose, abandon.*

ē — ēmittō, -ere, ēmīsī, ēmissus, *send out; throw, hurl,*

discharge; set free, let go, let slip; utter, pronounce.

in — immittō, -ere, immīsī, immissus, *send in, let in, admit, insert; throw upon; send against, let loose against.*

ob — omittō, -ere, omīsī, omissus, *let go, abandon; lay aside, not to mention, pass over, leave unsaid, say nothing of.*

per — permittō, -ere, permīsī, permissus, *entrust, put into the hands of, put in charge of; grant, allow, permit.*

prae — praemittō, -ere, praemīsī, praemissus, *send forward, send ahead.*

praeter — praetermittō, -ere, praetermīsī, praetermissus, *let go by, omit, pass over.*

prō — prōmittō, -ere, prōmīsī, prōmissus, *promise, assure.*

re — remittō, -ere, remīsī, remissus, *send back, let go back; give back, return, restore; grant, pardon.*

trāns — trānsmittō, -ere, trānsmīsī, trānsmissus, *send across, carry over, transmit; pass over, traverse; entrust, devote.*

mixtus, -a, -um, *made up of different elements, heterogeneous, mixed, confused, mingled.* (p.p. of **misceō**)

moderātē, adv., *with self-control, with moderation, moderately.* (**moderātus**)

moderātiō, -ōnis, f., *guidance, control, regulation; self-control.*

moderātus, -a, -um, *self-controlled, well-balanced.* (p. p. of **moderor**)

moderor (1), *guide, control, regulate, restrain, govern.* (**modus**)

modestia, -ae, f., *moderation, discretion, self-control; obedience, subordination; unassuming conduct, modesty; honor, dignity, propriety.* (**modestus**)

modestus, -a, -um, *within due limits; self-controlled, sober, temperate, well-balanced, discreet.* (**modus**)

modicē, adv., *with moderation, discreetly.* (**modicus**, *moderate*)

modo, adv. and conj.

As adv., *only, merely, simply, just; just now, lately, recently, a short time ago.*

As conj., *if only, provided that, on condition that.*

modus, -ī, m., *measure; rhythm, melody; due measure, moderation; limit, bounds; way, manner, mode, fashion, style.* **quem ad modum**, *as; how?* **hūius modī**, *of this kind.* **ēius modī**, *of this sort, of that kind.*

moenia, -ium, n., *fortifications of a city, city walls.*

mōlēs, -is, f., *mass; massive structure, dike, pier, dam, mole, foundation; weight, greatness, size, strength, great quantity; difficulty, labor, trouble.*

molestē, adv., *heavily, severely; with difficulty; with vexation.* **molestē ferre**, *to take hard, to be displeased at, to be troubled.* (old case form of **molestus**)

molestia, -ae, f., *annoyance, trouble, vexation; distress, uneasiness.* (**molestus**)

molestus, -a, -um, *grievous, irksome, annoying, displeasing, unpleasant.* (**mōlēs**)

mōlior, -īrī, mōlītus, *endeavor, struggle, strive; make, construct; attempt, undertake, endeavor to accomplish.* (**mōlēs**)

mollis, -e, *tender, delicate, soft; sensitive; weak, feeble.*

moneō, -ēre, monuī, monitus, *remind, admonish, warn, advise, urge.*

ad — admoneō, -ēre, admonuī, admonitus, *remind, suggest; warn, admonish.*

monitum, -ī, n., *admonition, counsel, advice, warning.* (**moneō**)

mōns, montis, m., *mountain.* (MAN, *project*)

mōnstrum, -ī, n., *supernatural appearance, omen, portent, wonder; monstrosity, monster, abomination.*

monumentum, -ī, n., *memorial, monument, public work; tradition, chronicle, record.* (**moneō**)

mora, -ae, f., *hesitation, delay, postponement; cause of delay, hindrance, obstacle.*

mōrātus, -a, -um, *having morals, having institutions.* **bene mōrātus,** *having good morals, having good institutions.* (**mōs**)

morbus, -ī, m., *sickness, disease, malady.* (same root as **morior**)

morior, -ī, mortuus, (future part. **moritūrus**), *die.* **mortuus,** *dead.*

ē — ēmorior, -ī, ēmortuus, *die off, pass away.*

moror (1), *delay, tarry, wait.*

com — commoror (1), *linger, abide, stay.*

re — remoror (1), *delay, detain, hinder, keep waiting.*

mors, mortis, f., *death; dead body.*

mortālis, -e, *subject to death, mortal, of mortals.* As subst., *men.* (**mors**)

mortuus, p. p. of **morior.**

mōs, mōris, m., *custom, habit, manner, way;* pl., *manners, morals, character.*

mōtus, -ūs, m., *motion; commotion, disturbance, upheaval, uprising.* **terrae mōtus,** *earthquake.* (**moveō**)

moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *move, set in motion, disturb; stir, influence, affect, excite; drive away, dislodge.*

com — commoveō, -ēre, commōvī, commōtus, *move violently, shake thoroughly; move, influence, agitate, alarm.*

per — permoveō, -ēre, permōvī, permōtus, *move deeply, affect, influence; trouble, agitate.*

re — removeō, -ēre, remōvī, remōtus, *move back; remove, put out of the way.* **remōtō Catilīnā,** *with Catiline out of the way.*

mucrō, -ōnis, m., *point of a weapon; blade, sword.*

mulcō (1), *handle roughly, maltreat.*

muliebris, -e, *of a woman, womanly, feminine, of women, made up of women; effeminate, womanish.* (**mulier**)

mulier, -eris, f., *woman, wife.*

muliercula, -ae, f., *little woman* (as an affectionate, compassionate, or contemptuous expression). (dim. of **mulier**)

multa, -ae, f., *a fine, penalty.*

multitūdō, -**inis**, f., *large number, great numbers, throng, multitude.* (**multus**)

multō, see **multus.**

multō (1), *fine, punish.* (**multa**)

multum, see **multus.**

multus, -a, -um, (comp. **plūs**, superl. **plūrimus**), *much, large amount of;* pl., *many, numerous.* **multum**, *much, greatly, extensively.* **multō**, *by far, by much.* **plūs**, **plūris**, *more;* as subst., *more, many, several.* **plūrimus**, -a, -um, *most, very many, very much.* **quam plūrimī**, *as many as possible.* **plūrimum valēre**, *to have great weight.*

mūlus, -ī, m., *mule.*

Mulvius, -a, -um, *Mulvian.* **pōns Mulvius**, a bridge over the Tiber near Rome. It was constructed by M. Aemilius Scaurus in 109 B.C. It is now called Ponte Molle.

mūniceps, -**cipis**, m. and f., *inhabitant of a free town, citizen.* (**mūnia**, *duties,* + root of **capiō**)

mūnicipium, -ī, n., *free town, municipality.* The term is applied to towns which were subject to Rome, but retained the privilege of self-government. (**mūniceps**)

mūniō, -**īre**, **mūnīvī**, **mūnītus**, *protect with a wall; fortify, protect, defend; build, construct, make.* (**moenia**)

mūnītus, -a, -um, *well fortified, protected; safe, secure.* (**mūniō**)

mūnus, -**eris**, n., *service, office, function, duty, employment; service, favor, kindness; gift, contribution, present; show of gladiators, entertainment, exhibition.*

Mūrēna, -ae, m., a family name. See **Licinius.**

mūrus, -ī, m., *a wall.*

Mūsa, -ae, f., *Muse,* one of the nine Muses; pl., *the Muses.*

mūtātiō, -**ōnis**, f., *change, exchange.* (**mūtō**)

Mutina, -ae, f., a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now Modena.

mūtō (1), *move, remove; change, alter, transform.* (freq. of **moveō**)

com — commūtō (1), *change entirely; change, exchange, substitute.*

mūtus, -a, -um, *still, mute, dumb, speechless, silent.*

Mytilēnaeus, -a, -um, *of Mytilene,* a city of Lesbos.

N.

nam, *for, inasmuch as, since; now.*

nancīscor, -ī, **nactus** (**nanctus**), *obtain, get, secure; light upon, come across, find.*

nāscor, -ī, **nātus**, *be born, spring up, arise, start, begin, be innate.*

Nāsīca, -a, m., a family name. See **Cornēlius.**

nātiō, -**ōnis**, f., *birth, origin; stock, kind, species; nation, race, tribe, clan.* (**nāscor**)

nātūra, -ae, f., *birth; nature, nat-*

ural disposition, natural character, character, natural ability. (**nāscor**)

naufragium, **-ī**, n., *shipwreck; ruin, destruction.* (**nāvis** + FRAG, *break*)

naufragus, **-a**, **-um**, *shipwrecked, wrecked, ruined.* (**nāvis** + FRAG, *break*)

nausea, **-ae**, f., *sea-sickness.*

nauta, **-ae**, m., *sailor.* (for **nāvita** from **nāvis**)

nauticus, **-a**, **-um**, *of ships, of sailors, nautical, naval.*

nāvālis, **-e**, *of ships, nautical, naval.* (**nāvis**)

nāviculārius, **-ī**, m., *boat-owner, shipmaster.* (**nāvicula**, *a little boat*)

nāvigātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *sailing, voyage, traveling by sea.* (**nāvis** + AG, *drive*)

nāvigō (1), *sail, sail over the sea.* (**nāvis** + AG, *drive*)

nāvis, **-is**, f., *ship, boat.* (NA, *swim*)

nē, adv., *surely, truly, indeed.*

nē, adv. and conj.

As adv., *not.* **nē — quidem**, *not even, nor.*

As conj., *that . . . not, lest, for fear that.*

-ne, adv. and conj.

As adv., used simply as a sign of a question.

As conj., *whether.*

Neāpolis, **-is**, f., *Naples*, a city of Campania; now Napoli.

Neāpolitānus, **-a**, **-um**, *of Naples, Neapolitan;* **Neāpolitānī**, **-ōrum**, m., *the people of Naples, the Neapolitans.*

nec, see **neque**.

necessārius, **-a**, **-um**, *unavoidable, necessary, indispensable.* As subst., *relative, kinsman, friend.* **necessārIō**, *of necessity, unavoidably.* (**necesse**)

necesse (indecl.), *inevitable, necessary.*

necessitās, **-tātis**, f., *unavoidableness, necessity; force, constraint, compulsion; need, want; relationship, friendship.* (**necesse**)

necessitūdō, **-inis**, f., *necessity, compulsion; connection, intimacy, friendship, relationship.* (**necesse**)

necne (used in double indirect questions), adv., *or not.* (**nec** + **ne**)

necō (1), *put to death, kill, slay, murder.* (**nex**)

nefandus, **-a**, **-um**, *unspeakable, unutterable; infamous, heinous, abominable.* (**ne** + **fandus**, *to be uttered*)

nefāriē, adv., *wickedly, impiously, abominably.* (**nefārius**)

nefārius, **-a**, **-um**, *wicked, impious, criminal, infamous, abominable.* (**nefās**, *sin*)

nefās (indecl.), n., *sin, impiety, sacrilege.* (**ne** + **fās**)

neglegēns, **-entis**, *indifferent, heedless, careless, negligent.* (pres. p. of **neglegō**)

neglegenter, adv., *heedlessly, carelessly, negligently.* (**neglegēns**)

neglegō, see **legō**.

negō (1), *say no, deny, refuse.*

dē — dēnegō (1), *say no, reject, refuse.*

negōtior (1), *do business, trade, be a trader, be a banker.* (**negōtium**)

negōtium, -ī, n., *business, employment, occupation, undertaking; matter, affair, thing; difficulty, trouble.* **nihil negōtī**, *nothing of a task, a matter of no difficulty.* (**nec**, *not*, + **ōtium**)

nēmō (gen. and abl. sing. and all the plural supplied by **nūllus**), **-inis**, m. and f., *no one, nobody;* sometimes used as an adjective with the force of an emphatic *no.* **nēmō nōn**, *everybody.* **nōn nēmō**, *somebody.* (**ne**, *no*, + **homō**)

nempe, adv., *certainly, without doubt, of course, to be sure, assuredly, why!*

nemus, -oris, n., *grove, forest; sacred grove.*

nepōs, -ōtis, m., *grandson; spendthrift, prodigal.*

Nepōs, -ōtis, m., a family name. See **Caecilius.**

nēquam (indecl.), *worthless, shiftless, bad, vile.* Comp. **nēquior**, superl. **nēquissimus.**

nēquāquam, adv., *by no means, not at all, in no way.*

neque (or **nec**), *and not, nor.* **neque, neque**, *neither, nor.* (**ne** + **que**)

nēquior, comp. of **nēquam.**

nēquissimus, superl. of **nēquam.**

nequeō, see **queō.**

nēquitia, -ae, f., *worthlessness, shiftlessness, inefficiency; badness, vileness.* (**nēquam**)

nervus, -ī, m., *muscle, sinew, tendon; strength, power, vigor, force.*

nesciō, see **sciō.**

nēve (or **neu**), *and not, nor; that not, lest.* (**nē** + **ve**)

nex, necis, f., *death, murder, slaughter, assassination.* (NEC, *kill*)

nihil (indecl.), n., *nothing; not at all, in no respect.* (**nihilum**)

nihilum (or **nīlum**), -ī, n., *nothing; not at all.* **nihilō minus**, *none the less, nevertheless.* (**ne** + **hilum**, *trifle*)

Nīlus, -ī, m., *the Nile*, the Egyptian river.

nīmīrum, adv., *without doubt, unquestionably, certainly.* (**nī**, *not*, + **mīrum**)

nimis, adv., *beyond measure, too, too much, excessively.*

nimium, see **nimius.**

nimius, -a, -um, *beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much.* **nimium**, *too much, too.* (**nimis**)

nisi, *if not, unless, except.* **nisi sī**, *unless.* **nisi forte, nisi vērō**, *unless perhaps* (ironical). (**ne** + **sī**)

nīsus, -ūs, m., *exertion, effort; position, posture.*

niteō, -ēre, nituī, —, *shine, glitter, glisten.*

nitidus, -a, -um, *bright, shining, glittering; plump, sleek, spruce.* (cf. **niteō**)

nītor, -ī, nīsus (**nīxus**), *support one's self, lean upon; rest, rely, depend upon; strive, struggle, endeavor.*

ē — ēnītor, -ī, **ēnīsus** (**ēnīxus**), *struggle out, climb upward; struggle, strive.*

nix, nivis, f., *snow.*

nōbilis, -e, *well-known, famous, renowned; of high station, of noble birth; superior, excellent.*

nōbilitās, -tātis, f., *fame, renown, celebrity; high rank, noble birth, noble origin; aristocracy, nobles, nobility; excellence, superiority.* (**nōbilis**)

nocēns, -entis, *hurtful, harmful; guilty, criminal.* (pres. p. of **noceō**)

noceō, -ēre, nocuī, nocitūrus, *harm, hurt, injure.*

noctū, adv., *by night, in the night.* (abl. of ***noctus**)

nocturnus, -a, -um, *of the night, in the night, by night, nocturnal.* (**nox**)

nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, —, *wish not, not wish; not be willing, be unwilling.*

nōmen, -**inis**, n., *name, appellation; fame, renown, reputation; pretext, pretense, excuse; authority, responsibility.* **tuō nōmine**, *on your account.*

nōminātim, adv., *by name, expressly, particularly.* (**nōminō**)

nōminō (1), *call by name, name, mention.* (**nōmen**)

nōn, adv., *not.*

Nōn., abbr. of **Nōnae.**

Nōnae, -ārum, f., *the Nones,* i.e. the seventh of March, May, July, October, and the fifth of the other months. (**nōnus**, because the Nones came on the ninth day before the Ides)

nōndum, adv., *not yet.* (**nōn + dum**)

nōnne, adv., *not?* an indication that an affirmative answer is expected.

nōnus, -a, -um, *ninth.* (**novem**)

nōscō, -ere, nōvī, nōtus, *become acquainted with, learn;* in the perfect tenses, *be familiar with, know, understand, be acquainted with.*

ad — āgnōscō (for **adgnōsco**), -ere, **āgnōvī, āgnōtus**, *recognize, discern; acknowledge; understand.*

co — cōgnōscō, -ere, cōgnōvī, cōgnitus, *find out about, investigate, learn, examine; recognize, identify, acknowledge.*

in — īgnōscō, -ere, īgnōvī, īgnōtus, *pardon, forgive.*

re + co — recōgnōscō, -ere, recōgnōvī, recōgnitus, *recall, review.*

nōsmet, *we ourselves, us ourselves.* (**nōs + met**)

noster, -tra, -trum, *our, our own, ours, of us.* (**nōs**)

nota, -ae, f., *mark, sign; written character, letter; brand, reproach, disgrace.*

notō (1), *put a mark upon, stamp; stamp with disapproval, brand, stigmatize, censure, reproach.* (**nota**)

dē — dēnotō (1), *mark out, point out, designate, indicate.*

nōtus, -a, -um, *known, well-known, familiar; famous, notorious.* (**nōscō**)

novem (indecl.), *nine.*

Nov., abbr. of **November.**

November, -bris, -bre, *of November.* (**novem**)

nōvī, see **nōscō**.

novus, **-a**, **-um**, *new, fresh, recent; strange, unfamiliar; novel, unprecedented; latest, last.* **rēs novae**, *political revolution.* **tabulae novae**, *reduction* or *abolition of debts.*

nox, **noctis**, f., *night.*

nūbō, **-ere**, **nūpsī**, **nūptus**, *veil one's self; marry.*

nūdius (used only with an ordinal in expressions of time). **nūdius tertius**, *it is now the third day, day before yesterday.* (**nunc** + **diēs**)

nūdō (1), *lay bare, expose, uncover; strip, despoil, rob.* (**nūdus**)

nūdus, **-a**, **-um**, *naked, bare, uncovered; unprotected, exposed; lightly clad, without a toga; destitute of, without, deprived of; mere, bare, simple.*

nūgae, **-ārum**, f., *trifles, follies; stuff, nonsense; vain fellow, frivolous person.*

nūllus, **-a**, **-um**, *none, no, not any.* **nōn nūllus**, *some.* As subst., *some one, some persons.* **nūllus nōn**, *every one, all.*

num, adv., used in direct questions to indicate that a negative answer is expected, *e.g.*: **Num negāre audēs**, *you don't venture to make a denial, do you?* In indirect questions **num** = *whether, if.*

Numantia, **-ae**, f., *Numantia*, an important city of Spain, destroyed by Scipio.

nūmen, **-inis**, n., *nod; command, will, authority; divine will, power of the gods, divinity, majesty, god, goddess.* (**nuō**, *nod*)

numerō (1), *count, reckon; consider, regard.* (**numerus**)

numerus, **-ī**, m., *number; rank, position, classification, category.*

Numidicus, **-ī**, m., *Numidicus*, a name given to Q. Caecilius Metellus for his victories in Africa. See **Caecilius.**

nummus, **-ī**, m., *a coin, money; sestertius, sesterce.*

numquam, adv., *never.* **nōn numquam**, *sometimes.* (**ne** + **umquam**)

nunc, adv., *now; now, as it is, as things are.* **etiam nunc**, *even now, even then.* (**num** + **ce**)

nūndinum, **-ī**, n., *a market-day.* **trīnum nūndinum**, *three market-days, the third market-day.* (**novem** + **diēs**)

nūntiō (1), *report, make known, announce.* (**nūntius**)

dē — dēnūntiō (1), *announce, declare, proclaim; threaten, menace, warn.*

re — renūntiō (1), *bring back word, report; announce, proclaim.*

nūntius, **-ī**, m., *messenger; message.*

nūper, adv., *recently, lately, not long ago.*

nūptiae, **-ārum**, f., *marriage, wedding.* (cf. **nūbō**)

nūsquam, adv., *nowhere, in no place.* (**ne** + **ūsquam**)

nūtus, **-ūs**, m., *nod; assent, compliance; command, will.* (cf. **nuō**, *nod*)

nympha, **-ae**, f., *a nymph.*

O

Ō, *oh! O!*

ob, prep. with acc., *to, towards; on account of, by reason of, for.* **quam ob rem**, *wherefore, for this reason.*

obdūrēscō, **-ere**, **obdūruī**, —, *grow hard, become insensible.* (**ob** + **dūrēscō**, *harden*, from **dūrō**)

obeō, see **eō**.

obiciō, see **iaciō**.

oblectō (1), *delight, please.* (**ob** + **lactō**, *flatter*)

obligō (1), *bind; put under obligation, pledge, mortgage.* (**ob**+**ligō**, *bind*)

oblinō, **-ere**, **oblēvī**, **oblitus**, *besmear, bedaub.* (**ob** + **linō**, *daub*)

oblitus, see **oblinō**.

oblītus, **-a**, **-um**, *forgetful, unmindful.* (p. p. of **oblīvīscor**)

oblīviō, **-ōnis**, f., *forgetfulness, oblivion.* (cf. **oblīvīscor**)

oblīvīscor, **-ī**, **oblītus**, *forget; disregard, neglect.*

obmūtēscō, **-ere**, **obmūtuī**, —, *become still, be silent.* (**ob** + **mūtēscō**)

oboediō, see **audiō**.

oborior, see **orior**.

obruō, see **ruō**.

obscūrē, adv., *mysteriously, darkly, obscurely.* (**obscūrus**)

obscūritās, **-tātis**, f., *darkness, obscurity, indistinctness, uncertainty.* (**obscūrus**)

obscūrō (1), *darken, obscure; hide, conceal, veil.* (**obscūrus**)

obscūrus, **-a**, **-um**, *dark, obscure; disguised, hidden; indistinct, unintelligible; low, humble, obscure, unknown.* (**ob** + SCU, *cover*)

obsecrō, see **sacrō**.

obsecundō (1), *comply with, favor, assist.* (**ob** + **secundō**, *favor*)

obsequium, **-ī**, n., *compliance, obedience.* (**obsequor**)

obsequor, see **sequor**.

observō, see **servō**.

obses, **-idis**, m. and f., *hostage; pledge, security.*

obsideō, see **sedeō**.

obsidiō, **-ōnis**, f., *siege, blockade.* (**obsideō**)

obsīgnō, see **sīgnō**.

obsistō, see **sistō**.

obsolēscō, **-ere**, **obsolēvī**, **obsolētus**, *grow old, decay; get out of date, lose force.* (**obs** + **olēscō**, *grow*)

obstinātus, **-a**, **-um**, *resolute, determined; fixed, stubborn, obstinate.* (**obstinō**, *persist*)

obstō, see **stō**.

obstrepō, **-ere**, **obstrepuī**, —, *make a noise, resound, drown out, overwhelm.* (**ob** + **strepō**, *roar*)

obstupefaciō, **-ere**, **obstupefēcī**, **obstupefactus**, *astonish, amaze, daze, bewilder.* (**ob** + **stupefaciō**)

obstupēscō, **-ere**, **obstupuī**, —, *become stupefied, be bewildered, be amazed, be thunderstruck.* (**ob** + **stupēscō**)

obsum, see **sum**.

obtemperō, see **temperō**.

obtestor, see **testor**.

obtineō, see **teneō**.

obtingō, see **tangō**.

obtrectō, see **tractō**.

obviam, adv., *in the way, against, in face of.* **alicui obviam fierī**, *to meet.* **alicui obviam venīre**, *to go to meet any one.* (**ob** + **viam**)

obvius, **-a**, **-um**, *in the way.* **alicui obvius esse**, *to meet any one.* (**ob** + **via**)

occāsiō, **-ōnis**, f., *opportunity, suitable time, chance.* (**ob** + CAD)

occāsus, **-ūs**, m., *going down, setting; sunset, west; fall, ruin, destruction.* (**ob** + CAD)

occidēns, **-entis**, m., *sunset, west.* **ab occidente**, *in the west.* (pres. part. of **occidō**)

occīdiō, **-ōnis**, f., *extermination, annihilation.* (cf. **occīdō**)

occidō, see **cadō**.

occīdō, see **caedō**.

occlūdō, see **claudō**.

occultātor, **-ōris**, m., *concealer, secreter, harborer.* (**occultō**)

occultē, adv., *secretly, privately.* (**occultus**)

occultō (1), *conceal, secrete.* (freq. of **occulō**, *cover*)

occultus, **-a**, **-um**, *concealed, covered up, secret, hidden.* (p. p. of **occulō**, *cover*)

occupātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *taking possession, seizure; business, occupation, employment.* (**occupō**)

occupātus, **-a**, **-um**, *busy, engaged, occupied.* (p. p. of **occupō**)

occupō (1), *seize, take possession of; engross, take up, engage.* (**ob** + CAP)

occurrō, see **currō**.

occursātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *running to meet, demonstration, friendly expression.* (**occursō**, *run to meet*)

ōceanus, **-ī**, m., *ocean.*

Ocriculānus, **-a**, **-um**, *of Ocriculum*, an Umbrian town.

Oct., abbr. of **Octōber**.

Octāviānus, **-a**, **-um**, *of Octāvius.*

Octāviānus, **-ī**, m., *Octavian*, a name assumed by C. Octavius after his adoption by Julius Caesar.

Octāvius, **-ī**, m., a gens name.

1. *Cn. Octāvius*, consul in 87 B.C. See page 303.

2. *Cn. Octāvius*, the conqueror of Perseus.

octāvus, **-a**, **-um**, *eighth.* (**octō**)

octō (indecl.), *eight.*

Octōber, **-bris**, **-bre**, *of October.* (**octō**)

oculus, **-ī**, m., *the eye.*

ōdī, **ōdisse**, —, — (the perfect is used as a present, the pluperfect as an imperfect, and the future perfect as a future), *hate, detest, dislike.* (cf. **odium**)

odiōsus, **-a**, **-um**, *hateful, offensive, disagreeable.* (**odium**)

odium, **-ī**, n., *hatred, animosity, enmity; odium, detestation; nuisance, abomination.*

offendō, **-ere**, **offendī**, **offēnsus**, *strike against, stumble; stumble upon, light upon, find; make a mistake, blunder; do harm, injure, offend, hurt the feelings, vex, displease.* (**ob** + ***fendō**, *strike*)

offēnsiō, **-ōnis**, f., *stumbling; hatred, aversion, dislike; disaster, misfortune, defeat.* (**offendō**)

offēnsus, **-a**, **-um**, *displeased, vexed, offended; offensive, hateful, odious.* (p. p. of **offendō**)

offerō, see **ferō**.

officiōsus, **-a**, **-um**, *courteous, obliging, helpful; conscientious, loyal.* (**officium**)

officium, **-ī**, n., *a service, kindness, favor; duty, obligation; function, office, employment.*

offundō, see **fundō**.

ōlim, adv., *once, formerly, once upon a time; ever; some day, some time* (in the future), *hereafter.*

ōmen, **-inis**, n., *sign, token, omen, foreboding, harbinger.*

omittō, see **mittō**.

omnīnō, adv., *altogether, wholly, utterly, certainly; at all, in all, only, just.* (cf. **omnis**)

omnis, **-e**, *all, every, all kinds of.* **omnēs**, **-ium**, m., *all men.* **omnia**, **-ium**, n., *all things.*

onus, **-eris**, n., *load, burden, freight, cargo; trouble, difficulty.*

opera, **-ae**, f., *work, labor, toil, services.* **operam dare**, *to devote one's energies, to take pains, to try.*

operiō, see **pariō**.

Opīmius, **-ī**, m., a gens name. *L. Opīmius*, see page 264.

opīmus, **-a**, **-um**, *fat; rich, fertile, fruitful.*

opīniō, **-ōnis**, f., *belief, opinion, supposition, impression; idea, notion; esteem, reputation.* **praeter opīniōnem**, *contrary to expectation, beyond all expectation.* **lātius opīniōne**, *more widely than people think.* (**opīnor**)

opīnor (1), *think, suppose, believe; imagine, conjecture, fancy.*

opitulor (1), *aid, assist, succor.*

oportet, **-ēre**, **oportuit**, —, (impersonal), *ought, should.* **mē hōc facere oportet**, *I ought to do this.*

oppetō, see **petō**.

oppidō, adv., *very, exceedingly.* (**oppidum**?)

oppidum, **-ī**, n., *a town.*

oppōnō, see **pōnō**.

opportūnitās, **-tātis**, f., *timeliness, fitness, suitableness; chance, occasion, opportunity; convenience, advantage.* (**opportūnus**)

opportūnus, **-a**, **-um**, *timely, suitable, fit, seasonable; advantageous, useful, serviceable.*

oppositus, **-a**, **-um**, *placed in the way, in the way of, opposite; opposed, against.* (p. p. of **oppōnō**)

oppositus, **-ūs**, m., *setting against, opposition, intervention.* (**oppōnō**)

opprimō, see **premō**.

oppūgnātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *a storming, besieging, siege, assault, attack.* (**oppūgnō**)

oppūgnō, see **pūgnō**.

ops, **opis**, f., *help, aid, support, assistance, protection;* pl., *riches, means, resources, property.*

optābilis, **-e**, *to be wished for, desirable.* (**optō**)

optimās, **-ātis**, m., *a member of the aristocratic party;* pl., *the optimates,* i.e. the political party opposed to the people. (**optimus**)

optimē, superl. of **bene**.

optimus, -a, -um, superl. of **bonus.**

optō (1), *choose, select; wish, wish for, pray for.*

ex — exoptō (1), *wish earnestly, desire greatly, long for.*

opus, operis, n., *work, labor, toil; a work, structure, fortification; work of skill, fine workmanship; need, necessity.* **tantō opere,** *so greatly, so much.* **māgnō opere,** *very much, greatly; urgently.* **quantō opere,** *how much, how greatly.* **opus est,** *there is need, it is necessary.*

ōra, -ae, f., *border, margin, boundary; coast, sea-coast; region, country.*

ōrātiō, -ōnis, f., *words, speech, discourse; address, speech, harangue, oration; subject-matter, subject, theme; oratorical ability, eloquence.* (ōrō)

ōrātor, -ōris, m., *speaker, pleader, orator; ambassador, representative.* (ōrō)

orbis, -is, m., *circle, ring.* **orbis terrae, orbis terrārum,** *the world.*

orbitās, -tātis, f., *deprivation, bereavement; childlessness, orphanhood, orphanage, widowhood.* (orbus)

orbus, -a, -um, *deprived, bereft, destitute; childless, fatherless, widowed.*

ōrdior, -īrī, ōrsus, *begin, commence, start.*

ōrdō, -inis, m., *line, row, series, tier; grade, rank, order; class, body.*

oriēns, -entis, m., *the rising sun* (sc. **sōl**); *the east, Orient.* (pres. p. of **orior**)

orior, -īrī, ortus, *rise, arise; spring up, start, begin, originate; spring from, be born, be descended.*

ad — adorior, -īrī, adortus, *rise up against, attack, assail.*

ob — oborior, -īrī, obortus, *rise before, spring up, appear.*

ōrnāmentum, -ī, n., *apparatus, outfit, equipment, furniture; decoration, ornament, jewel, treasure.* (ōrnō)

ōrnātē, adv., *elegantly, ornately, elaborately, eloquently.* (ōrnātus)

ōrnātus, -ūs, m., *attire, apparel; equipment, apparatus; decoration, ornament.* (ōrnō)

ōrnātus, -a, -um, *furnished, equipped, provided; decorated, adorned; eminent, illustrious, distinguished, honorable.* (p. p. of ōrnō)

ōrnō (1), *equip, furnish, supply, prepare; decorate, adorn; honor.*

ad — adōrnō (1), *fit out, furnish, equip, provide; adorn, embellish.*

ex — exōrnō (1), *equip, furnish; adorn, decorate, embellish.*

ōrō (1), *speak; plead, beg, implore, beseech.* (ōs)

Orpheus, -ī, m., one of Cicero's freedmen.

ortus, -ūs, m., *rising; beginning, source.* **ortus sōlis,** *sunrise; the east.* (orior)

ōs, ōris, n., *mouth; face, features, expression.*

ōscitāns, -antis, *listless, sluggish.* (pres. p. of **ōscitō**, *yawn*)

ostendō, see **tendō**.

ostentō (1), *show, present to view; display, show off, parade; threaten, menace.* (freq. of **ostendō**)

Ōstiēnsis, -e, *of Ostia*, the port of Rome, at the mouth of the Tiber.

ōstium, -ī, n., *mouth; door, entrance.* **Ōceanī ōstium**, *the Straits of Gibraltar.* (cf. **ōs**)

ōtiōsus, -a, -um, *at leisure, disengaged, unemployed, idle; unconcerned, indifferent, neutral; calm, peaceful, peace-loving.* (**ōtium**)

ōtium, -ī, n., *leisure, idleness, ease, inactivity; quiet, repose, rest, peace, quiet mode of life.*

ovō, -āre, —, —, *exult, rejoice; have an ovation.*

P.

P., abbr. of **Pūblius**.

pācātus, -a, -um, *brought to submission, subdued; quiet, peaceful.* (p. p. of **pācō**)

pacīscō, -ere, —, —, *bargain, agree upon, arrange.*

pacīscor, -ī, pactus, *bargain, agree upon, arrange.*

pācō (1), *pacify, subdue, overcome.* (**pāx**)

Pacōnius, -ī, m., a gens name. *M. Pacōnius*, a knight.

pactum, -ī, n., *bargain, agreement, arrangement, compact; manner, way, means.* (cf. **pacīscor**)

pactus, -a, -um, *arranged, agreed upon, settled.* (p. p. of **pacīscor**)

paene, adv., *almost, nearly.*

paenitet, -ēre, paenituit, —, (impersonal), *repent, regret.* **mē factōrum numquam paenitēbit**, *I shall never regret the course which I have taken.*

paenula, -ae, f., *a traveling cloak.*

paenulātus, -a, -um, *wrapped in a paenula, cloaked.* (**paenula**)

pāgina, -ae, f., *a sheet, page.*

palam, adv., *openly, plainly.*

Palātium, -ī, n., *the Palatine*, the original site of the city of Rome. On this hill were the costly residences of Quintus Catulus, Marcus Cicero, Quintus Cicero, Clodius, Catiline, and many other prominent Romans. The palaces of the emperors were also built there. (**Palēs**, a goddess of shepherds)

Palladium, -ī, n., *the Palladium*, a small image of Pallas at Troy, upon the preservation of which depended the safety of the city; *a palladium.* (dim. of **Pallas**)

Pamphȳlia, -ae, f., a small country on the southern coast of Asia Minor.

Pānsa, -ae, m., a family name. *C. Vibius Pānsa*, one of the consuls of 43 B.C. He lost his life in an attack upon Antony at Mutina. See page 395 ff.

Papīrius, -ī, m., a gens name.

1. *C. Papīrius Carbō*, tribune in 89 B.C. and one of the proposers of the law by which citizenship was given to the inhabitants of allied towns in Italy.

2. *M. Papīrius Masō*, slain by Clodius in a quarrel.

Pāpius, **-a**, **-um**, *of Papius, Papian.* **lēx Pāpia**, the Papian law, a measure proposed by Gaius Papius in 65 B.C. The purpose of this law was to prevent the usurpation of the privileges of Roman citizenship by those who were not entitled to them; the provisions of the bill are not clearly understood.

pār, **paris**, *equal, like, similar; adequate, suitable; sufficient for, a match for.*

parātus, **-a**, **-um**, *prepared, ready; furnished, well equipped; skillful.* (p. p. of **parō**)

parcō, **-ere**, **pepercī**, **parsus**, *spare; be considerate of, have regard for; cease, stop.*

parēns, **-entis**, m. and f., *parent, ancestor.* (**pariō**)

pāreō, **-ēre**, **pāruī**, —, *be clear, be plain, be manifest, appear; obey, be obedient, submit.*

ad — appāreō, **-ēre**, **appāruī**, —, *be plain, appear.*

pariēs, **-ietis**, m., *a wall* (of a house or building).

Parīlia, **-ium**, n., *Parilia*, the feast of Pales, held annually on April 21. (**Palēs**, a divinity worshiped among the shepherds)

pariō, **-ere**, **peperī**, **partus** (fut. part. **paritūrus**), *bring forth, give birth to, bear; get, obtain, acquire, secure, procure.*

ob — operiō, **-īre**, **operuī**, **opertus**, *cover up, cover.*

re — reperiō, **-īre**, **repperī**, **repertus**, *find, find out, discover, learn.*

Parma, **-ae**, f., a town in Gallia Cisalpina.

Parmēnsis, **-e**, *of Parma;* **Parmēnsēs**, **-ium**, m., *the inhabitants of Parma.* (**Parma**)

parō (1), *make ready, prepare, furnish; arrange, plan, make preparations for; secure, obtain.*

ad — apparō (1), *prepare, make ready; make preparations for.*

com — comparō (1), *make ready, prepare; get together, collect.*

sē — sēparō (1), *part, divide; distinguish, set apart.*

parricīda, **-ae**, m. and f., *parricide, murderer.* (**pater**, **caedō**)

parricīdium, **-ī**, n., *parricide, murder.* (**parricīda**)

pars, **partis**, f., *part, portion, share; part, some, several; side, party, faction; part, rôle, character, function; way, manner; degree.* **māgnā ex parte**, *in large part.* **aliquā ex parte**, *in some measure.* **ex hāc parte**, *on this side.* **ex omnibus partibus**, *on all sides.* **in omnēs partēs**, *in all directions.* **in bonam partem**, *in good part.* **in utramque partem**, *in both directions.* **gravissimam reī pūblicae partem suscipere**, *to undertake a very important duty for the state.*

particeps, **-cipis**, *taking part, sharing, participating.* As subst., *participant, sharer, associate, colleague.* (**pars** + **capiō**)

partim, adv., *partly, in part.* **partim, partim**, *some, others.* **quī**

partim, partim, *some of whom, others.* **partim eōrum,** *some of them.* (acc. of **pars**)

partiō, -īre, partīvī, partītus, *divide, apportion.* (**pars**)

dis — dispertiō, -īre, dispertīvī, dispertītus, *divide, distribute.*

in — impertiō, -īre, impertīvī, impertītus, *give a part to, bestow, assign, give.*

parum, adv., *too little, not enough; not much, not very.* Comp. **minus,** *less, not.* **quō minus,** *that . . . not.* Superl. **minimē,** *least, in the slightest degree, very little, not at all, by no means, not in the least.* **minimē vērō,** *by no means indeed.*

parvulus, -a, -um, *very small, petty, insignificant.* (dim. of **parvus**)

parvus, -a, -um, *little, small; trifling, insignificant, unimportant.* Comp. **minor, minus,** *lesser, smaller.* Superl. **minimus, -a, -um,** *least, smallest; most insignificant.* **parvī animī,** *narrow minded, unaspiring.* **parvī dūcere,** *to consider as of little importance.*

pāscō, -ere, pāvī, pāstus, *feed, pasture, tend; feast, feed upon, satisfy.*

passus, -ūs, m., *step, pace* (of about five Roman feet). **mīlle passuum,** *a Roman mile.* (cf. **pandō**)

pāstiō, -ōnis, f., *pasturing, grazing; pasture-land.* (cf. **pāscō**)

pāstor, -ōris, m., *shepherd, herdsman.* (**pāscō**)

patefaciō, -ere, patefēcī, patefactus (pass. **patefīō**), *make open, open; reveal, disclose, make known, bring to light.* (**pateō** + **faciō**)

pateō, -ēre, patuī, —, *lie open, be open; be evident, plain; extend, reach.*

pater, -tris, m., *father;* pl., *ancestors.* **patrēs cōnscrīptī,** *senators.* **pater familiās,** *father of a family, head of a household.*

paternus, -a, -um, *of a father, fatherly, paternal.* (**pater**)

patiēns, -entis, *suffering, supporting, capable of enduring; patient, long-suffering.* (pres. p. of **patior**)

patientia, -ae, f., *patience, forbearance, long-suffering.* (**patiēns**)

Patina, -ae, m., a family name. *T. Patina,* mentioned as a friend of Clodius.

patior, -ī, passus, *suffer, bear, put up with, endure; permit, allow, tolerate.*

per — perpetior, -ī, perpessus, *bear to the end, suffer, endure.* **turpiter perpetī,** *to suffer dishonor.*

Patrae, -ārum, f., a very ancient city of Achaia, now Patras.

patria, -ae, f., *fatherland, native country.* (**patrius**)

patricius, -a, -um, *of a father; patrician, noble.* **patriciī, -ōrum,** m., *patricians, nobles.* (**pater**)

patrimōnium, -ī, n., *an inheritance from a father, inheritance, ancestral estate.* (**pater**)

patrius, -a, -um, *of a father, paternal, fatherly, ancestral.* (**pater**)

patrōnus, -ī, m., *protector, defender, patron, representative.* (**pater**)

patruus, -ī, m., *uncle* (on the father's side). (**pater**)

paucī, -ae, -a, *few, a few, little.* **paucī**, -ōrum, m., *few persons, a few.* **pauca**, -ōrum, n., *a few things, little, briefly.*

paulisper, adv., *a little while, for a short time.* (**paulis**, a case form of **paulus**, + **per**)

paululum, adv., *a very little.* (acc. of **paululus**, *very little*)

paulus, -a, -um, *little, small, slight, insignificant.* **paulum**, -ī, n., *a little, trifle.* **paulō ante**, *a short time ago.* **paulō post**, *a little while after.*

Paulus, -ī, m., a family name. See **Aemilius.**

paveō, -ēre, pāvī, —, *be in terror, be afraid, tremble with fear.*

pāx, pācis, f., *peace, harmony; tranquillity, rest.* **pāce tuā**, *with your permission.*

peccātum, -ī, n., *error, mistake, blunder; fault, transgression, sin.* (**peccō**)

peccō (1), *make a mistake, err; do wrong, transgress, sin.*

pectō, -ere, pēxī, **pexus**, *comb.* **pexō capillō**, *with hair nicely arranged.*

pectus, -oris, n., *breast; heart, soul; mind, understanding.*

pecuārius, -a, -um, *of cattle.* **pecuāria**, -ae, f., *stock-raising, care of cattle.* (**pecu**, *cattle*)

pecūnia, -ae, f., *money, wealth, a sum of money.* (**pecu**, *cattle*)

pecus, -udis, f., *beast, animal, brute.*

pedester, -tris, -tre, *on foot, pedestrian; on land, by land.* **pedestrēs cōpiae**, *infantry.* (**pēs**)

pēior, comp. of **malus.**

pēius, comp. of **male.**

pellō, -ere, pepulī, **pulsus**, *strike, beat; drive out, thrust away, banish, expel, discomfit.*

ad — appellō (1), *address, accost; name, call, entitle; entreat, request.*

com — compellō, -ere, **compulī**, **compulsus**, *drive together; force, compel.*

dē — dēpellō, -ere, **dēpulī**, **dēpulsus**, *drive off, drive away, expel; ward off, avert; throw down.*

ex — expellō, -ere, **expulī**, **expulsus**, *drive out, thrust forth, expel.*

in — impellō, -ere, **impulī**, **impulsus**, *strike against; move, persuade, urge, impel, instigate.*

re — repellō, -ere, **reppulī**, **repulsus**, *drive back, ward off; defend, protect.*

Penātēs, -ium, m., *household gods, Penates; home, fireside.*

pendeō, -ēre, **pependī**, —, *hang, be suspended, overhang; depend, rest; be in suspense, hesitate.*

in — impendeō, -ēre, —, —, *overhang; threaten, impend.*

pendō, -ere, **pependī**, **pēnsus**, *weigh, weigh out; pay, pay out;*

pay, suffer, undergo; weigh, ponder, consider.

dēpendō, -ere, dēpendī, dēpēnsus, *weigh out; pay, render.*

penes, prep. with acc., *in the power of, in the control of; with.*

penetrō (1), *enter, penetrate; reach, reach to.*

penitus, adv., *inwardly, within, deeply; through and through, wholly, completely, entirely.*

pēnsitō (1), *weigh out, pay; ponder, consider.* (freq. of **pēnsō,** freq. of **pendō**)

per, prep. with acc., *through, throughout, along, across, over, among; during, in the course of; through, by, by means of, through the agency of; under pretense of; in the name of, by.* **per sē,** *in itself.* **per nōs,** *by ourselves, by our own unaided efforts.* **per mē,** *for all I care.* **per deōs immortālēs,** *by the immortal gods!*

peradulēscēns, -entis, *very young.*

peragrō (1), *travel over, traverse, spread over.* (**per** + **ager**)

perbenevolus, -a, -um, *very kind, friendly.* (**per** + **benevolus**)

perbrevis, -e, *very short, very brief.* (**per** + **brevis**)

percallēscō, -ere, percalluī, —, *become hardened, become callous.* (inceptive from **per** + **calleō,** *be callous*)

percellō, -ere, perculī, perculsus, *knock down, strike down, smite, overthrow; discourage, dishearten.*

percipiō, see **capiō.**

percitus, -a, -um, *deeply moved, excited, aroused, incensed.*

perculsus, p. p. of **percellō.**

percutiō, -ere, percussī, percussus, *strike through, pierce, transfix; smite, slay.* **dē caelō percussus,** *struck by lightning.* (**per** + **quatiō,** *shake*)

perditus, -a, -um, *lost, ruined, desperate.* (p. p. of **perdō**)

perdō, see **dō.**

perdūcō, see **dūcō.**

perduelliō, -ōnis, f., *treason.* (**perduellis,** *an enemy*)

peregrīnor (1), *travel in foreign countries, travel, be abroad.* (**peregrīnus**)

peregrīnus, -a, -um, *foreign, alien; outlandish, provincial.* **peregrīnus, -ī,** m., *a foreigner.* (**peregre,** *abroad*)

perennis, -e, *perpetual, unfailing, eternal.* (**per** + **annus**)

pereō, see **eō.**

perfectiō, -ōnis, f., *finishing, completion, accomplishment.* (**perficiō**)

perfectus, -a, -um, *finished, complete; excellent, perfect.* (p. p. of **perficiō**)

perferō, see **ferō.**

perficiō, see **faciō.**

perfringō, see **frangō.**

perfruor, see **fruor.**

perfugiō, see **fugiō.**

perfugium, -ī, n., *place of refuge, refuge, asylum, shelter.* (**perfugiō**)

perfungor, see **fungor.**

pergō, see **regō.**

perhorrēscō, **-ere**, **perhorruī**, —, *become rough; shudder all over, quake with fear; shudder at, fear greatly, have a horror of.* (**per** + **horrēscō**, an inceptive from **horreō**, *be rough*)

perīclitor (1), *test, try, prove; risk, endanger, imperil; be in danger, be imperilled.* (**perīculum**)

perīculōsē, adv., *with peril, with risk.* (**perīculōsus**)

perīculōsus, **-a**, **-um**, *dangerous, perilous, hazardous.* (**perīculum**)

perīculum, **-ī**, n., *test, trial; danger, peril, risk; trial, suit, lawsuit.*

perinde, adv., *precisely, just, exactly.* **perinde ac**, *just as.* (**per** + **inde**)

perinīquus, **-a**, **-um**, *very unfair, very unjust.* (**per** + **inīquus**)

perītus, **-a**, **-um**, *having experience, skilled, trained, versed, of large experience.*

permāgnus, **-a**, **-um**, *very great, exceedingly large.* (**per** + **māgnus**)

permaneō, see **maneō**.

permittō, see **mittō**.

permodestus, **-a**, **-um**, *excessively modest, very shy, extremely timid, very retiring.* (**per** + **modestus**)

permoveō, see **moveō**.

permultus, **-a**, **-um**, *very much, very many, in large numbers.* (**per** + **multus**)

permūtātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *complete change, revolution; exchange, bill of exchange.* (**permūtō**, *change completely*)

perniciēs, **-ēī**, f., *destruction, ruin, overthrow; pest, plague, curse.*

perniciōsus, **-a**, **-um**, *destructive, ruinous, pernicious.* (**perniciēs**)

pernoctō (1), *pass the night, stay all night.* (**per** + **noctō**)

perpetior, see **patior**.

perpetuus, **-a**, **-um**, *continuous, continual, uninterrupted; lasting, permanent; whole, entire.* **in perpetuum** (sc. **tempus**), *forever.*

persaepe, adv., *very often.* (**per** + **saepe**)

persapienter, adv., *very wisely.* (**per** + **sapienter**)

perscrībō, see **scrībō**.

persequor, see **sequor**.

Persēs, **-ae**, m., *Perses* or *Perseus*, the last king of Macedonia, defeated by L. Aemilius Paulus at Pydna, 168 B.C.

persevērantia, **-ae**, f., *persistence, perseverance, steadfastness.* (**persevērō**, *persist*)

persolvō, see **solvō**.

persōna, **-ae**, f., *a mask; part, character, rôle; personage, a character.* (cf. **per** + **sonō**)

perspiciō, see **speciō**.

persuādeō, see **suādeō**.

pertenuis, **-e**, *very slight, very frail, very weak.* (**per** + **tenuis**)

perterreō, see **terreō**.

pertimēscō, **-ere**, **pertimuī**, —, *fear greatly, dread; be thoroughly alarmed.* (**per** + **timēscō**)

pertinācia, **-ae**, f., *obstinacy, stubbornness.* (**pertināx**)

pertināx, **-ācis**, *obstinate, stubborn.* (**per** + **tenāx**)

pertineō, see **teneō**.

perturbātus, -a, -um, *troubled, disturbed, agitated; confused, embarrassed.* (p. p. of **perturbō**)

perturbō (1), *confuse utterly, throw into disorder, disturb, trouble.* (**per** + **turbō**)

pervādō, see **vādō**.

pervagātus, -a, -um, *spread out, widely extended, well-known.* (p. p. of **pervagor**, *wander over*)

perveniō, see **veniō**.

pervulgō (1), *spread abroad, make common, make public.* (**per** + **vulgō**)

pēs, pedis, m., *foot.*

Pēscennius, -ī, m., one of Cicero's freedmen.

pessimē, superl. of **malē**.

pestifer, -era, -erum, *destructive, noxious, pestilent, pestilential.* (**pestis** + FER)

pestilentia, -ae, f., *plague, pestilence.* (**pestilēns**, *pestilential*)

pestis, -is, f., *plague, pestilence, pest; scourge, curse; destruction, ruin, overthrow.*

Petīlius, -ī, m., a gens name. *Q. Petīlius*, addressed by Cicero as one of the jury which tried Clodius.

petītiō, -ōnis, f., *thrust, blow, attack; candidacy, canvass; claim, suit, complaint.* (**petō**)

petō, -ere, petīvī (**-iī**), **petītus**, *aim at, strive for, try to get, seek; attack, assail, assault; beg, beseech, entreat, ask; demand, require; obtain, secure.*

ad — appetō, -ere, appetīvī (**-iī**), **appetītus**, *strive for, seek after; attack, assail; long for, desire.*

ex — expetō, -ere, expetīvī (**-iī**), **expetītus**, *strive for, seek after; long for, wish; ask, demand.*

ob — oppetō, -ere, oppetīvī (**-iī**), **oppetītus**, *meet, encounter.*

re — repetō, -ere, repetīvī, repetītus, *seek again, demand back, claim; repeat, renew; recall, recollect; inflict, wreak.*

sub — suppetō, -ere, suppetīvī (**-iī**), **suppetītus**, *be on hand, be in store; be sufficient, avail.*

Petrēius, -ī, m., a gens name. *M. Petrēius*, a legate with Antonius in the army that defeated Catiline. He and L. Afranius were Pompey's trusted legates in Spain and commanded his forces against Caesar. Petreius killed himself after the battle of Thapsus.

petulantia, -ae, f., *wantonness, impudence.* (**petulāns**, *saucy*)

Pharnacēs, -is, m., a son of Mithridates who succeeded him on the throne and was conquered by Caesar in 47 B.C.

Pharsālia, -ae, f., the region about *Pharsālus* in Thessaly. Here Caesar defeated Pompey in 48 B.C.

Pharsālicus, -a, -um, *of Pharsalia.*

Philhetaerus, -ī, m., see **Clōdius**.

Philippus, -ī, m., a proper name.

1. *Philippus V.*, the Macedonian monarch who was defeated by the Roman army at Cynoscephalae, 197 B.C.

2. *L. Philippus*, consul in 91 B.C.

Philogonus, **-ī**, m., a freedman of Q. Cicero.

philosophus, **-ī**, m., *a philosopher.*

Philotimus, **-ī**, m., a freedman of Cicero.

Pīcēnum, **-ī**, n., a district on the eastern coast of Italy.

Pīcēnus, **-a**, **-um**, *of Picenum.*

piē, adv., *conscientiously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately.* (**pius**)

pietās, **-tātis**, f., *faithfulness* (toward family, country, and the gods), *filial affection, patriotism, piety; duty, uprightness, loyalty, affection.* (**pius**)

pīgnerō (1), *pledge, claim as one's own.* (**pīgnus**)

pīgnus, **-oris**, n., *pledge, security; hostage.*

pigritia, **-ae**, f., *laziness, indolence.* (**piger**)

pila, **-ae**, f., *ball; ball playing.*

pīlum, **-ī**, n., *javelin*, a long heavy spear used by the infantry of the legion.

pingō, **-ere**, **pīnxī**, **pictus**, *paint; represent, delineate; adorn, decorate.*

pinguis, **-e**, *fat; rich, fertile; dull, stupid, coarse, awkward, heavy.*

Pisaurum, **-ī**, n., an old Umbrian town on the road to Ariminum; now Pesaro.

Pīsō, **-ōnis**, m., a family name. See **Calpurnius.**

Pius, **-ī.**, m., a name of Q. Metellus. See **Caecilius.**

pl., abbr. of **plēbs.**

placeō, **-ēre**, **placuī**, **placitus**, *please, be pleasing, suit, satisfy; it is thought best, it is determined, it is decided, it is voted.* **senātuī placuit**, *the senate decided.*

plācō (1), *quiet, soothe; appease, reconcile, conciliate, win.*

plaga, **-ae**, f., *blow, stroke, lash, thrust, wound; blow, misfortune, calamity, disaster.*

Plancius, **-ī**, m., a gens name. *Cn. Plancius*, quaestor of Macedonia. He entertained Cicero at Thessalonica. Cicero defended him against a charge of bribery (54 B.C.) in an oration that is extant.

plānē, adv., *clearly, plainly, distinctly; entirely, wholly, completely, quite.* (**plānus**, *even*)

Plautius, **-ī**, m., a gens name. *M. Plautius Silvānus*, tribune in 89 B.C.

plēbs, **plēbis**, f., and **plēbēs**, **-ēī** (**-ī**), f., *the common people, the plebeians, the populace; masses, throng, the lower classes.*

plēnus, **-a**, **-um**, *full, filled; whole, entire, complete.* (cf. **pleō**)

***pleō**, **-ēre**, **plēvī**, **plētus**, *fill.*

com — compleō, **-ēre**, **complēvī**, **complētus**, *fill up, fill full; complete, accomplish, finish.*

ex — expleō, **-ēre**, **explēvī**, **explētus**, *fill up, fill full; complete, accomplish, finish; satisfy, appease.*

in — impleō, **-ēre**, **implēvī**, **implētus**, *fill up, fill full; satisfy, appease; complete, finish, discharge.*

plērīque, **-aeque**, **-aque** (used only in the plural), *most, the larger part, the majority; very many, many.* (cf. **pleō**)

plērumque, adv., *generally, usually, for the most part, commonly, very often.* (**plērusque**)

plicō, plicāre, —, —, *fold, wind, coil.*

ad — applicō, -āre, applicāvī (**-uī**), **applicātus**, *join, connect, attach; direct, apply to.*

ex — explicō, -āre, explicāvī (**-uī**), **explicātus** (**-icitus**), *unfold, unroll; set free, release, extricate; set forth, explain.*

in — implicō, -āre, implicāvī (**-uī**), **implicātus** (**-icitus**), *enfold, envelop; entangle, involve, implicate.*

plōrō (1), *cry out; lament, bewail.*

dē — dēplōrō (1), *weep bitterly; lament, give up for lost, deplore.*

ex — explōrō (1), *search out, examine, investigate, test.*

in — implōrō (1), *beg, beseech, entreat, implore.*

Plōtius, -ī, m., a gens name. *L. Plōtius*, a teacher of rhetoric in Rome.

Plōtius, -a, -um, *of Plōtius.* **lēx Plōtia**, a law relating to cases of assault and violence.

plūrimus, -a, -um, the superl. of **multus**.

plūs, plūris, comp. of **multus**.

poena, -ae, f., *penalty; punishment.*

poeniō, see **pūniō**.

poenītor, -ōris, m., *punisher, avenger.* (**poeniō**)

Poenus, -a, -um, *Carthaginian;* **Poenī, -ōrum**, m., *the Carthaginians.*

poēta, -ae, m., *a poet.*

poliō, -īre, polīvī, polītus, *make smooth, polish; adorn, decorate, embellish.*

polliceor, -ērī, pollicitus, *offer, promise; propose, suggest.*

polluō, see **luō**.

pompa, -ae, f., *parade, procession; funeral procession.*

Pompēius, -ī, m., a gens name. *Cn. Pompēius Māgnus*, born 106 B.C. He fought with Sulla, defeating the Marian forces in Sicily, Africa, and Spain. He also crushed the pirates and overcame Mithridates. He was killed in Egypt after the battle of Pharsalia, 48 B.C.

Pompōnius, -ī, m., a gens name. *T. Pompōnius Atticus*, an intimate friend of Cicero, a successful publisher and man of business. His sister Pomponia was the wife of Quintus Cicero.

Pomptīnus, -ī, m., a family name. *C. Pomptīnus*, a praetor of 63 B.C.

pondus, -eris, n., *weight.*

pōnō, -ere, posuī, positus, *put, place, set, lay down; fix, station, lay; lay aside, take off, remove.*

ante — antepōnō, -ere, anteposuī, antepositus, *set before; value more highly, prefer, esteem above.*

dē — dēpōnō, -ere, dēposuī, dēpositus, *set down, place; lay aside, remove, put away; give up, resign, abandon.*

ex — expōnō, -ere, exposuī, expositus, *set out, expose; set*

ashore, disembark; set forth, relate, state, declare.

in — impōnō, -ere, imposuī, impositus, *place upon, set upon; thrust upon, impose.*

inter — interpōnō, -ere, interposuī, interpositus, *put between, place among; insert, interpose; assert, allege, put forward; let pass, permit to elapse;* pass., *pass, elapse.* **tribus diēbus interpositīs,** *after three days had elapsed.* **sē interpōnere,** *to act as go-between.*

ob — oppōnō, -ere, opposuī, oppositus, *place opposite, oppose.*

prae — praepōnō, -ere, praeposuī, praepositus, *place in front, set before; put in command of, place in charge of.*

prō — prōpōnō, -ere, prōposuī, prōpositus, *put forth, set forth; determine upon, resolve, propose; threaten, denounce.*

re — repōnō, -ere, reposuī, repositus, *put back, restore; lay aside, keep.*

pōns, pontis, m., *a bridge.*

pontifex, -icis, m., *priest, pontiff, pontifex.* **pontifex māximus,** *the chief priest.*

Pontus, -ī, m., *Pontus,* a district in Asia Minor, south of the Pontus Euxinus.

popa, -ae, m., *a priest's assistant, an under priest.*

popīna, -ae, f., *tavern, eating house.*

populāris, -e, *of the people; devoted to the interests of the people, democratic; pleasing to the people, popular; belonging to the party of the people.* As subst., *a member of the popular party.* (**populus**)

populāriter, adv., *commonly, vulgarly; in a manner to please the people.* (**populāris**)

populor (1), *lay waste, ravage, devastate.*

dē — dēpopulor (1), *waste, ravage, plunder.*

populus, -ī, m., *a people, a nation, a tribe; the people, the state; the common people, the masses.* **populus Rōmānus,** *the Roman people,* i.e. *all the citizens of Rome.* **dē populō,** *of the throng, obscure, unknown.*

Porcius, -ī, m., a gens name.

1. *M. Porcius Catō* (also called *Cēnsōrius, Prīscus,* and *Māior,* to distinguish him from the Cato mentioned below), born at Tusculum in 234 B.C. His ability in war, statecraft, and oratory was greatly admired, especially by the Romans of later times.

2. *M. Porcius Catō Uticēnsis,* great-grandson of Cato the Cēnsor. His character won high regard among the Romans. He fought with Pompey, and afterward killed himself at Utica.

porrigō, see **regō.**

porrō, adv., *forward, onward; henceforth, hereafter; then, next, further, moreover.*

porta, -ae, f., *gate.*

portentum, -ī, n., *sign, omen, portent; monster, monstrosity, demon.* (**portendō,** *reveal*)

portō (1), *bear, carry, take, bring.*

abs — asportō (1), *carry off, carry away, remove.*

dē — dēportō (1), *carry away, take down; bring off, bring home.*

ex — exportō (1), *carry out, send out, export.*

re — reportō (1), *carry back, bring back.*

portus, -**ūs**, m., *harbor, haven, port.* **ex portū vectīgālia**, *revenue from port duties.*

poscō, -**ere**, **poposcī**, —, *ask, demand, request.*

dē — dēposcō, -**ere**, **dēpoposcī**, —, *request earnestly, demand.*

ex — exposcō, -**ere**, **expoposcī**, —, *ask earnestly, implore, beg.*

possessiō, -**ōnis**, f., *seizure; possession, occupation;* pl., *property, possessions, estates.* (cf. **possideō**)

possideō, see **sedeō**.

possum, **posse**, **potuī**, —, *to be able, can.*

post, adv., and prep. with acc.

As adv., *behind, back; afterwards, after, later.* **paulō post**, *a little later.* **post quam**, *after, after that.*

As prep., *after, behind; after, since.* **post memoriam hominum**, *within the memory of men.* **post hominēs nātōs**, *since men were created.*

posteā, adv., *afterwards, later, hereafter.* **posteā quam**, *after, after that.* (**post** + **eā**)

posteāquam, see **posteā**.

posteritās, -**tātis**, f., *future ages, the future, generations to come, posterity.* **in posteritātem**, *for the future.* (**posterus**)

posterus, -**a**, -**um**, *next, later, coming after, subsequent, future.* **posterī**, -**ōrum**, m., *later generations, descendants, posterity.* **in posterum**, *for the future.* Comp., **posterior**, -**ius**, *later, following, next; inferior, worse.* Superl., **postrēmus**, -**a**, -**um**, *last; lowest, basest, vilest, worst.*

posthāc, adv., *hereafter, henceforth.* (**post** + **hāc**)

postquam, *after.* See **post**.

postrēmō, adv., *lastly, finally, at last.* (**postrēmus**)

postrēmus, -**a**, -**um**, superl. of **posterus**.

postrīdiē, adv., *on the following day, the next day.* (cf. **posterus** and **diēs**)

postulātiō, -**ōnis**, f., *demand, request.* (**postulō**)

postulō (1), *ask, request; demand, require, claim.*

potēns, -**entis**, *powerful, influential.* (pres. p. of **possum**)

potentia, -**ae**, f., *power, authority, influence.* (**potēns**)

potestās, -**tātis**, f., *power, authority; ability, capacity; permission; chance, opportunity.* (**potis**)

potior, -**īrī**, **potītus**, *take possession of, acquire, obtain; be master of, control, hold.* **rērum potīrī**, *get control of affairs.* (**potis**)

potis, -**e**, *able, capable.* Comp., **potior**, -**ius**, *better, preferable.* Su-

perl., **potissimus, -a, -um**, *chief, principal, foremost.*

potissimum, adv., *chiefly, principally, above all others, rather than any one else, especially.* (superl. of **pote**)

potius, adv., *rather, more.* (comp. of **pote**)

pōtus, -a, -um, *having drunken, intoxicated.*

pr., abbr. of **prīdiē.**

prae, prep. with abl., *before, in front of, in comparison with; for, on account of, because of.*

praebeō, see **habeō.**

praeceps, -cipitis, *headlong, in haste, head foremost; rash, inconsiderate, hasty, thoughtless, driven headlong.* (**prae** + **caput**)

praeceptum, -ī, n., *order, injunction, command; teaching, instruction, direction.* (**praecipiō**)

praecipiō, see **capiō.**

praecipuē, adv., *especially, particularly, chiefly.* (**praecipuus**)

praecipuus, -a, -um, *special, particular, peculiar; superior, beyond all others, extraordinary.* (**prae** + CAP, *take*)

praeclārē, adv., *very clearly, very plainly; nobly, grandly, admirably, gloriously.* (**praeclārus**)

praeclārus, -a, -um, *very bright, very brilliant; admirable, remarkable, excellent; very renowned, famous, distinguished, illustrious.* (**prae** + **clārus**)

praecō, -ōnis, m., *crier, herald; eulogist.* (cf. **prae** and **vocō**)

praecōnium, -ī, n., *heralding, proclaiming, publishing; celebration, eulogy.* (**praecōnius**, *of a herald*)

praecurrō, see **currō.**

praeda, -ae, f., *spoil, booty, plunder.*

praedātor, -ōris, m., *plunderer, robber.* (**praedor**, *spoil*)

praedicātiō, -ōnis, f., *proclamation; praise, commendation.* (**praedicō**)

praedicō, see **dicō.**

praedīcō, see **dīcō.**

praeditus, -a, -um, *having, possessing, enjoying; gifted, endowed, possessed, furnished.* (**prae** + **datus**)

praedium, -ī, n., *farm, estate.*

praedō, -ōnis, m., *robber, pirate.* (**praeda**)

praeeō, see **eō.**

praefectūra, -ae, f., *office of a prefect; district governed by a prefect, prefecture.* (**praefectus**)

praefectus, -ī, m., *cavalry captain; governor, prefect.* (**praeficiō**)

praeferō, see **ferō.**

praeficiō, see **faciō.**

praemittō, see **mittō.**

praemium, -ī, n., *advantage; reward, prize.*

Praeneste, -is, n., a strongly fortified city of Latium, about twenty miles from Rome; now Palestrina.

praepōnō, see **pōnō.**

praeripiō, see **rapiō.**

praescrībō, see **scrībō.**

praesēns, -entis, *present, in person; immediate, impending; powerful, influential; favoring, helping, propitious; direct, straight from; prompt, resolute.* (pres. p. of **praesum**)

praesentia, **-ae**, f., *presence; present time, present circumstances.* (**praesēns**)

praesentiō, see **sentiō**.

praesertim, adv., *especially, particularly.*

praesideō, see **sedeō**.

praesidium, **-ī**, n., *defense, protection; help, aid, assistance; body of troops, armed force, guard, garrison; fortification, stronghold.* (cf. **praesideō**)

praestābilis, **-e**, *excellent, desirable; preferable.*

praestāns, **-antis**, *excellent, superior, surpassing, remarkable.* (pres. p. of **praestō**)

praestō, see **stō**.

praestō, adv., *at hand, ready.*

praestōlor (1), *wait for, await.*

praesum, see **sum**.

praeter, prep. with acc., *before, in front of; besides, in addition to; besides, except; contrary to, against; above, beyond, more than.* (comp. of **prae**?)

praetereā, adv., *further, besides, in addition, and besides.* (**praeter** + **eā**)

praetereō, see **eō**.

praeteritus, **-a**, **-um**, *past.* **praeterita**, **-ōrum**, n., *the past, bygones.* (**praetereō**)

praetermittō, see **mittō**.

praeterquam, adv., *except, besides, further than.* (**praeter** + **quam**)

praetextātus, **-a**, **-um**, *wearing the toga praetexta, in childhood.* (**praetexta**)

praetextus, **-a**, **-um**, *bordered, edged.* **toga praetexta**, *the toga edged with purple, worn by children and magistrates.* **in praetextā** (sc. **togā**), *in childhood.* (p. p. of **praetexō**, *border*)

praetor, **-ōris**, m., *leader, commander; praetor.* See page 27.

praetōrius, **-a**, **-um**, *of a praetor* or *commander.* **cohors praetōria**, *body-guard.* (**praetor**)

praetūra, **-ae**, f., *office of a praetor, praetorship.* (**prae** + I, GO)

prandeō, **-ēre**, **prandī**, **prānsus**, *take breakfast, lunch.*

prānsus, **-a**, **-um**, *having eaten, filled, satiated.* (p. p. of **prandeō**)

prāvitās, **-tātis**, f., *crookedness, deformity; wickedness, viciousness, depravity.* (**prāvus**)

prāvus, **-a**, **-um**, *crooked; wicked, vicious, depraved, perverse.*

Preciānus, **-a**, **-um**, *of Precius.*

Precius, **-ī**, m., a Roman who made Cicero his heir.

precor (1), *pray, supplicate, beseech, entreat, beg; call upon, invoke.*

dē — deprecor (1), *avert by prayer, remove by entreaty, plead to have removed, protest against, deprecate.*

prehendō, **-ere**, **prehendī**, **prehēnsus**, *seize, grasp, hold.*

com — comprehendō, **-ere**, **comprehendī**, **comprehēnsus**, *take hold of, seize; arrest, capture; detect, find out, discover; perceive, grasp, comprehend.*

dē — dēprehendō, **-ere**, **dēprehendī**, **dēprehēnsus**, *capture,*

seize, grasp; catch in the act, come upon, surprise, detect; find out, discover; comprehend, understand.

re — reprehendō, -ere, reprehendī, reprehēnsus, *hold back, seize; censure, reprove, rebuke.*

premō, -ere, pressī, pressus, *press; press hard, pursue closely; weigh down, burden, overwhelm, crush; check, restrain.*

com — comprimō, -ere, compressī, compressus, *press together; put down, crush; curb, restrain, check.*

dē — dēprimō, -ere, dēpressī, dēpressus, *press down; sink, overwhelm.*

ex — exprimō, -ere, expressī, expressus, *press out; elicit, extort; form, model, portray, represent, delineate.*

in — imprimō, -ere, impressī, impressus, *press upon; stamp, imprint, engrave, mark, impress.*

ob — opprimō, -ere, oppressī, oppressus, *press against; overwhelm, overthrow, crush, sink.*

re — reprimō, -ere, repressī, repressus, *press back; restrain, curb, check.*

pretium, -ī, n., *price, money, value, worth.* **operae pretium est,** *it is worth while.*

***prex, *precis** (used only in the plural), f., *a prayer, entreaty.*

prīd., abbr. of **prīdiē.**

prīdem, adv., *for a long time.* **iam prīdem,** *now for a long time, this long time.*

prīdiē, adv., *the day before.* **prīdiē Kalendās,** *the day before the Calends.*

Prīlius, -ī, m. (sc. **lacus**), a name of an Etruscan lake, probably Lago di Castiglione.

prīmō, adv., *at first, first.* (**prīmus**)

prīmus, -a, -um, superl. of **prior.**

prīnceps, -cipis, *first, foremost, leading.* As subst., *chief, leader, leading man.*

prīncipātus, -ūs, m., *position of leader, leadership, control.* (**prīnceps**)

prīncipium, -ī, n., *beginning, commencement.* **prīncipiō,** *in the first place, to begin.* (**prīnceps**)

prior, prius (comp. of a positive not in use), *former, previous, earlier, before.* Superl. **prīmus, -a, -um,** *first, foremost; eminent, distinguished, noble, excellent.* **in prīmīs** (sometimes written **imprīmīs**), *among the first, especially, particularly, chiefly.*

prīstinus, -a, -um, *former, early, old-time.*

prius, adv., *sooner, before.* **prius quam,** *before.* Superl. **prīmum,** *in the first place, first, the first time.* **cum prīmum,** *as soon as.* **ut prīmum,** *as soon as.* **quam prīmum,** *as soon as possible.*

prius, adv.; also neuter of **prior.**

prīvātus, -a, -um, *personal, individual, private.* **prīvātus, -ī,** m., *a private citizen, a person in private life.* (p. p. of **prīvō**).

prīvīgnus, -ī, m., *a stepson.*

prīvō (1), *deprive, rob; release.*

prō, prep. with abl., *before, in front of; for, in behalf of, for the benefit of; in the place of, for, in return for; in view of, considering; in comparison with, alongside of; because of, on account of; in view of, according to, in the place of, as.* **prō eō ac,** *according as.* **prō nihilō,** *as nothing.* **prō cōnsule,** *acting for the consul, proconsul.*

prō, *O! Ah!*

proavus, -ī, m., *great-grandfather, ancestor.* (**prō** + **avus**)

probitās, -tātis, f., *uprightness, honesty, integrity, worth, probity.* (**probus**)

probō (1), *approve, accept; inspect, test; esteem highly; make clear, prove, demonstrate.* (**probus**)

ad — approbō (1), *approve, favor, indorse, sanction.*

com — comprobō (1), *approve, sanction; prove, establish.*

in — improbō (1), *disapprove, reject; blame, censure.*

probus, -a, -um, *superior, excellent; upright, honest, honorable.*

prōcēdō, see **cēdō.**

procella, -ae, f., *storm, hurricane, tempest; violence, commotion.*

prōcessiō, -ōnis, f., *advance.* (**prōcēdō**)

prōcōnsul, -is, m., *proconsul, governor.* (**prō** + **cōnsul**)

prōcreō, see **creō.**

procul, adv., *at a distance, far away, afar off, from afar.*

prōcūrātiō, -ōnis, f., *management, superintendence.* (**prōcūrō**)

prōdeō, see **eō.**

prōdigium, -ī, n., *sign, omen, portent; prodigy, monster.*

prōdigus, -a, -um, *wasteful, lavish.*

prōditor, -ōris, m., *betrayer, traitor.* (**prōdō**)

prōdō, see **dō.**

prōdūcō, see **dūcō.**

proelium, -ī, n., *battle, combat, fight.*

profectiō, -ōnis, f., *a going away, departure.* (**proficīscor**)

profectō, adv., *for a fact, actually, really, indeed.* (**prō** + **factō**)

prōferō, see **ferō.**

professiō, -ōnis, f., *declaration, avowal, public acknowledgment; registration.* (**profiteor**)

prōficiō, see **faciō.**

proficīscor, -ī, profectus, *set out, start, go, depart; arise, proceed; begin, commence.* (**prōficiō**)

profiteor, see **fateor.**

prōflīgātus, -a, -um, *vile, corrupt.* (p. p. of **prōflīgō**)

prōflīgō, see **flīgō.**

profugiō, see **fugiō.**

profundō, see **fundō.**

profundum, -ī, n., *a depth, abyss.*

profundus, -a, -um, *deep, bottomless.* (**prō** + **fundus**)

profūsus, -a, -um, *lavish, extravagant; profuse, excessive.* (p. p. of **profundō**)

prōgredior, see **gradior.**

prohibeō, see **habeō.**

prōiciō, see **iaciō.**

proinde, adv., *hence, therefore, accordingly; just, exactly, precisely, in like manner.* (**prō** + **inde**)

prōlātō, -āre, —, —, *extend, enlarge; put off, defer, delay, post*

pone. (**prōlātus**, p. p. of **prōferō**)

prōmissum, **-ī**, n., *a promise.* (**prōmittō**)

prōmittō, see **mittō**.

prōmō, **-ere**, **prōmpsī**, **prōmptus**, *bring forward, produce.* (**prō** + **emō**)

dē — dēprōmō, **-ere**, **dēprōmpsī**, **dēprōmptus**, *draw forth, bring out; appropriate.*

ex — exprōmō, **-ere**, **exprōmpsī**, **exprōmptus**, *bring out, exhibit, display; express.*

prōmptus, **-a**, **-um**, *brought forward; disclosed, exposed; ready, quick, prompt.* (**prōmō**)

prōmulgō (1), *bring forward, propose; propose a bill.*

prōpāgō (1), *enlarge; generate, propagate, rear; extend, prolong.*

prope, adv., *near, nigh; nearly, almost.* Comp. **proprius**, superl. **proximē**. Often **prope** has the force of a preposition and is used with the acc., e.g. **proximē deōs**, *nearest to the gods.* **prope diem**, *soon, presently.*

properō (1), *hurry, hasten; quicken.* (**properus**, *quick*)

ad — adproperō (1), *hasten, quicken, accelerate.*

propinquus, **-a**, **-um**, *near, neighboring; related, kindred.* **propinquus**, **-ī**, m., *relative, kinsman.* (**prope**)

propior, **-ius**, *nearer, closer.* Superl. **proximus**, **-a**, **-um**, *very near, nearest, next; latest, last; following, ensuing.* **proximī**, **-ōrum**, m., *relatives, kindred.* (cf. **prope**)

propius, see **prope**.

prōpōnō, see **pōnō**.

prōpraetor, **-ōris**, m., *a propraetor*, one who governs a province in the year following his praetorship. (**prō** + **praetor**)

proprius, **-a**, **-um**, *one's own, individual, special, particular, peculiar; characteristic, appropriate; permanent, lasting, enduring.* **propriae imperātōrum**, *belonging only to generals.*

propter, adv., and prep. with acc.

As adv., *near, close by, at hand.*

As prep., *near, next to; on account of, for, for the sake of, because of.*

propterea, adv., *on this account, therefore, for this reason.* **propterea quod**, *because.* (**propter** + **eā**)

propudium, **-ī**, n., *shameful conduct, disgrace, scandal; vile wretch.*

prōpūgnāculum, **-ī**, n., *bulwark, tower, fortress, rampart; defense, protection.* **prōpūgnācula imperī**, *the defenses of the state*, i.e. *the army and navy.* (**prōpūgnō**)

prōpūgnātor, **-ōris**, m., *defender, champion.* (**prōpūgnō**)

prōpulsō, **-āre**, —, **prōpulsātus**, *ward off, repulse, avert.* (freq. of **prōpellō**)

prōscrīptiō, **-ōnis**, f., *advertisement of sale of goods; proscription, confiscation.* (**prōscrībō**)

prōsequor, see **sequor**.

prōsperē, adv., *according to hope,*

favorably, successfully, prosperously. (**prōsperus**, *fortunate*)

prōspiciō, see **speciō**.

prōsternō, see **sternō**.

prōsum, see **sum**.

prōtinus, adv., *at once, forthwith, immediately.* (**prō** + **tenus**)

prōvidentia, **-ae**, f., *foresight; forethought, precaution; providence.* (**prōvideō**)

prōvideō, see **videō**.

prōvincia, **-ae**, f., *office, duty, charge; province*, i.e. the territory governed by a magistrate from Rome; *government of a province, provincial government.*

prōvinciālis, **-e**, *of a province, provincial.* (**prōvincia**)

prōvocō, see **vocō**.

proximē, see **prope**.

proximus, see **propior**.

prūdēns, **-entis**, *foreseeing, foreknowing; with full knowledge, deliberate; wise, discreet, prudent.* (for **prōvidēns**)

prūdentia, **-ae**, f., *foresight; practical wisdom, prudence, good sense, discretion.* (**prūdēns**)

pruīna, **-ae**, f., *frost.*

pūbēs, **-eris**, *grown up, adult.*

pūbēs, **-is**, f., *men grown, young men.*

pūblicānus, **-a**, **-um**, *of the revenue.* As subst., *a tax collector, farmer of the revenue.* (**pūblicus**)

pūblicātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *confiscation.* (**pūblicō**)

pūblicē, adv., *in the name of the state, officially, as a state; generally, in general.* (**pūblicus**)

Pūblicius, **-ī**, m., *Publicius*, mentioned by Cicero as a dissolute idler.

pūblicō (1), *seize for public use, confiscate.* (**pūblicus**)

pūblicus, **-a**, **-um**, *of the people, of the state, belonging to the state, public, official; common, general.* **rēs pūblica**, **reī pūblicae**, f., *the matters of the state, the interests of the state; the state, the commonwealth.* **iūdicium pūblicum**, *a trial conducted by the state.* **in pūblicum**, *in public, out into the streets.* (for **populicus**)

Pūblius, **-ī**, m., a praenomen.

pudet, **-ēre**, **puduit** (**puditum est**), —, *be ashamed.* **mē pudet factōrum**, *I am ashamed of my deeds.*

pudīcitia, **-ae**, f., *chastity, honor, virtue, modesty.* (**pudīcus**, *modest*)

pudor, **-ōris**, m., *sense of shame; sense of right, sense of honor, conscientiousness; sense of propriety, modesty.*

puer, **-erī**, m., *boy, lad; slave;* pl., *children.* **ex puerīs**, *from childhood.*

puerīlis, **-e**, *of a child, of childhood, youthful.* (**puer**)

pueritia, **-ae**, f., *boyhood, childhood, youth.* (**puer**)

pūgna, **-ae**, f., *fight, encounter, quarrel.*

pūgnō (1), *fight, contend, struggle.* (**pūgna**)

ex — expūgnō (1), *take by assault, take by storm, capture.*

re — repūgnō (1), *oppose, resist.*

pulcher, -chra, -chrum, *handsome, attractive, beautiful; glorious, noble, illustrious.*

Pulcher, -chrī, m., a surname. See **Clōdius.**

pulchrē, adv., *nobly, excellently, honorably; successfully.* (**pulcher**)

pulsus, p. p. of **pellō.**

pulvīnar, -āris, n., *couch of the gods* (for the feasting of the gods on especial occasions); *shrine, temple.* (**pulvīnus,** *cushion*)

pūnctum, -ī, n., *a prick, point.*

pūnctum temporis, *a point of time, instant.* (**pungō**)

pungō, -ere, pupugī, pūnctus, *prick, puncture, pierce; sting, trouble, mortify, annoy, distress.*

Pūnicus, -a, -um, *Carthaginian, Punic.*

pūniō, -īre, pūnīvī, pūnītus, *punish.* (**poena**)

pūrgō (1), *cleanse, purify; exonerate, exculpate, free from blame.*

purpura, -ae, f., *purple color, purple; purple clothing, garments of purple.* The color meant is really a dark red.

purpurātus, -a, -um, *clothed in purple.* As subst., *courtier, royal attendant.* (**purpura**)

pūrus, -a, -um, *clean, pure, unstained, unsullied, unspotted.*

putō (1), *clean, cleanse, clear up; reckon, estimate, regard; think, judge, consider, believe, suppose.* (**putus,** *pure*)

dis — disputō (1), *examine, investigate; discuss, argue, maintain.*

Q.

Q., abbr. of **Quīntus.**

quā, adv., *where.* (abl. of **quī**)

quadrīduum, -ī, n., *period of four days, four days' time.*

quaerō, -ere, quaesīvī, quaesītus, *search for, seek, look for; find, get, obtain; ask, inquire, inquire about, demand; investigate, conduct an investigation, be president of a commission of investigation.*

ad — adquīrō, -ere, adquīsīvī, adquīsītus, *acquire, gain, add.*

ex — exquīrō, -ere, exquīsīvī, exquīsītus, *search out, investigate, inquire into.*

re — requīrō, -ere, requīsīvī, requīsītus, *seek again; ask, demand; miss, lack.*

quaesītor, -ōris, m., *investigator, one who conducts an investigation, president of a commission of investigation.* (**quaerō**)

quaesō, *I beg, pray, tell me.* (the original form of **quaerō,** before rhotacism occurred)

quaestiō, -ōnis, f., *examination, investigation; examination by torture; commission, court, trial; subject of investigation, question, case, cause.* (cf. **quaerō**)

quaestor, -ōris, m., *quaestor.* See page 28.

quaestōrius, -a, -um, *of a quaestor.* (**quaestor**)

quaestus, -ūs, m., *acquisition, gain, profit, advantage; business, employment.* **pecūniam in quaestū relinquere,** *to leave funds profitably invested.* (**quaerō**)

quālis, -e, interrog., *of what sort? of what kind? what kind of?* rel., *such as, as.* **tālis, quālis,** *such, as.* **tālis** is often unexpressed, when **quālis** = *such as.*

quam, adv., *how? how much? as, than.* It is used to strengthen superlatives, *e.g.* **quam plūrimī,** *as many as possible.* **quam diū?** *how long?* **quam diū,** *as long as.* **tam, quam,** *so, as; so much, as.* **tam** is often unexpressed, when **quam** = *as, as much as.*

quamquam, in dependent clauses, *although, though;* in independent clauses, *and yet, however, yet after all.* (**quam** + **quam**)

quamvīs, adv. and conj., *as you will, as much as you will; however, however much, although.* (**quam** + **vīs,** from **volō**)

quandō, adv., interrog., *when?* rel., *when, since, because;* indef., *at any time, ever.* **sī quandō,** *if ever, whenever.*

quantum, adv., interrog., *how much? how far?* rel., *so much as, as far as.* (**quantus**)

quantus, -a, -um, interrog., *how great? how much?* rel., *as.* **tantus, quantus,** *as great, as; as much, as.* **tantus** is often unexpressed, when **quantus** = *as great as, as much as.* **tantō, quantō** (with comparatives), *the, the.* **quantī,** *of what value, how highly;* **quantī facerētis mē,** *how highly you regarded me.*

quantuscumque, -tacumque, -tumcumque, *of whatsoever size; however insignificant, however small.* (**quantus** + **cumque**)

quāpropter, adv., interrog., *wherefore, for what reason?* rel., *wherefore, for that reason, therefore.* (**quā** + **propter**)

quartānus, -a, -um, *of the fourth;* **quartāna** (sc. **febris**), **-ae,** f., *quartan fever,* an ague occurring every fourth day. (**quartus**)

quartus, -a, -um, *fourth.* **quartus decimus,** *fourteenth.* (**quattuor**)

quasi, adv., *as if, just as if; as it were, so to speak; a kind of, like.* **quasi vērō,** *as if indeed.*

quassō (1), *shake violently, wave; shiver, shatter, dash to pieces, destroy.* (freq. of **quatiō,** *shake*)

quātenus, adv., *to what point? how far? how long?* (**quā** + **tenus,** *up to*)

quattuor (indecl.), *four.*

-que (always enclitic), *and.*

queō, -īre, quīvī, quītus, *be able, can.*

ne — nequeō, -īre, nequīvī, —, *be not able, be unable, can not.*

querella (**querēla**), **-ae,** f., *complaint, lament; occasion for complaint.* (**queror**)

querimōnia, -ae, f., *complaint, lament; accusation, reproach.* (**queror**)

queror, -ī, questus, *complain,*

lament; find fault with, complain of.

quī, quae, quod, *who, which, that; whoever, whatever.* **eō, quō** (with comparatives), *the, the.*

quī, adv., interrog., *in what way? how?* rel., *in which way, how.* (old case form of **quī**)

quia, *since, because, inasmuch as.* (old case form of **quī**)

quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, *whoever, whatever, every one who, everything which, all that.* (**quī** + **cumque**)

quīdam, quaedam, quiddam (as adj., **quoddam**), *a certain one, a certain thing; some one, one, a man, something, a thing; a kind of,* often best rendered by *as one might say, what might be called.* (**quī** + **dam**)

quidem, adv., *certainly, indeed, in fact, assuredly; at least, at any rate;* concessive, *to be sure, doubtless, no doubt;* often used to make a single word prominent, when it may be best rendered by *as for* or by accenting the word emphasized. **nē . . . quidem,** *not even.* (**quī** + **dem**)

quiēs, -ētis, f., *rest, quiet, sleep, repose.*

quiēscō, -ere, quiēvī, quiētus, *become still, go to rest, sleep; be at rest, be quiet, be silent.*

com — conquiēscō, -ere, conquiēvī, conquiētus, *rest, repose; stop, cease, be at a standstill.*

quiētus, -a, -um, *at rest, at peace, undisturbed, untroubled.* (p. p. of **quiēscō**)

quīn, in direct questions, *why not?* in dependent clauses, *but that, that not, that, who not.* **quīn etiam,** *nay even, nay more, in fact.* (old case form of **quī** + **ne**)

quīnam, see **quisnam.**

quīnquāgintā (indecl.), *fifty.*

quīnque (indecl.), *five.*

quīntus, -a, -um, *fifth.* (**quīnque**)

Quīntus, -ī, m., a praenomen.

quippe, adv., *of course, as you see, obviously, plainly, certainly;* often ironical, *surely, indeed, doubtless.*

Quirītēs, -ium, m., *citizens of Rome, fellow-citizens.*

quis (**quī**), **quae, quid,** as subst., *who? which? what?* as adj., *what? what sort of?* **quid est quod,** *why is it that?* **quid multa,** *why speak further?* **Quid?** *Again.* **quid ergō,** *what then?*

quis, qua, quid (used as an indef. pron. with **sī, nisi, nē,** and **num**), *any one, any, anything.*

quisnam (**quīnam**), **quaenam, quidnam,** *who in the world? what, pray.* The **-nam** adds insistence, usually indicated in English by the tone of voice. (**quis** + **nam**)

quispiam, quaepiam, quidpiam (**quodpiam,** as adj.), as subst., *any one, some one, anything, something;* as adj., *some, any.* (**quis** + **piam**)

quisquam, quaequam, quidquam (also **quicquam**), as subst., *any one at all, anything whatsoever;* as adj., *any at all, any whatsoever, any.* (**quis** + **quam**)

quisque, quaeque, quidque (as adj., **quodque**), as subst., *each one, every one, anything;* as adj., *each, every.* **nōbilissimus quisque**, *all the noblest men.* **quisque ūnus**, *each one.* (**quis** + **que**)

quisquis, —, **quidquid** or **quicquid** (as adj., **quodquod**), as subst., *whoever, every one who, whatever;* as adj., *whatever, whatsoever.* (**quis** + **quis**)

quīvīs, quaevīs, quidvīs (as adj., **quodvīs**), as subst., *whoever you wish, any one you will, any one whatever;* as adj., *any possible, any at all.* (**quī** + **vīs**)

quō, adv., *wherefore, because; in order that, that.* **quō minus**, *that not.* (case form of **quī**)

quō, adv., interrog., *whither? to what place? which way? at what?* as rel., *whither, where.* **quō ūsque**, *how far?*

quoad, adv., *as far as, as long as, until.* **quoad longissimē**, *just as far back as.* (**quō** + **ad**)

quōcumque, adv., *whithersoever, in whatsoever direction, to whatever place.* (**quō** + **cumque**)

quod, *that, in that, as for the fact that, the fact that; because, inasmuch as, since; as far as.* **quod sī**, *and if, but if.*

quondam, adv., *once, formerly; at times, sometimes; some day* (in the future).

quoniam, *since, as, whereas.* (**quom** + **iam**)

quoque, *also, as well, too, even.*

quot (indecl.), interrog., *how many?* rel., *as many as.* **quot annīs**, *each year, yearly.*

quotiēns, adv., *how often? how many times? as often as, repeatedly.*

quotiēnscumque, adv., *just as often as, every time that.* (**quotiēns** + **cumque**)

quotus, -a, -um, *which in order?* **quotus quisque**, *how many?*

R.

rādīx, -īcis, f., *root; foot, base.*

raeda, -ae, f., *a four-wheeled carriage.*

raedārius, -ī, m., *driver, coachman.* (**raeda**)

rapīna, -ae, f., *robbery, pillage, plundering; booty, spoil, plunder.* (**rapiō**)

rapiō, -ere, rapuī, raptus, *seize, carry off, drag away; rob, plunder, pillage; hurry along, hasten, drag onward.*

ab — abripiō, -ere, abripuī, abreptus, *snatch away, tear away, remove forcibly.*

ad — adripiō, -ere, adripuī, adreptus, *grasp, seize, lay hold on; take, appropriate.*

dī — dīripiō, -ere, dīripuī, dīreptus, *tear asunder, tear in pieces; ravage, pillage.*

ē — ēripiō, -ere, ēripuī, ēreptus, *tear out, snatch away; rescue, save, deliver;* with reflexive, *break away, rush away, escape.*

prae — praeripiō, -ere, praeripuī, praereptus, *carry off, snatch away; forestall, anticipate.*
sub — surripiō, -ere, surripuī, surreptus, *snatch away; steal.*

ratiō, -ōnis, f., *a reckoning, computation, calculation, account; business, business interests, business relations; matter, affair; respect, consideration, relation, regard; plan, design, purpose; manner, method, style; reason, judgment, understanding; theory, theoretical knowledge, science, art; principles, plan, system.* **omnī ratiōne,** *in every way.* **ratiō pecūniārum,** *system of exchange.* **vītae ratiōnēs,** *plans of life.* **ratiō studiōrum,** *a course of studies.* **in dissimilī ratiōne,** *in a different direction.*

ratiōcinor (1), *reckon, calculate; reason, argue.* (**ratiō**)

rea, -ae, f., *defendant, the accused.* (fem. of **reus**)

Reātīnus, -a, -um, *of Reāte,* a Sabine town.

recēns, -entis, *fresh, recent, late, new.*

recēnsiō, -ōnis, f., *enumeration, census; the censor's records.* (**recēnseō,** *count*)

receptor, -ōris, m., *a harborer, concealer; haunt.* (**recipiō**)

recessus, -ūs, m., *withdrawal; place of retreat, retired spot, retreat, nook, corner.* (**recēdō,** *retire*)

recipiō, see **capiō.**

recitō (1), *read aloud, recite.* (**re** + **citō,** *call*)

reclāmō, see **clāmō.**

recōgnōscō, see **nōscō.**

recolō, see **colō.**

reconciliātiō, -ōnis, f., *restoration, renewal; reconciliation.* (**reconciliō**)

reconciliō, see **conciliō.**

recondō, see **dō.**

reconditus, -a, -um, *concealed, hidden, retired; profound, abstruse, recondite.* (p. p. of **recondō**)

recordātiō, -ōnis, f., *recollection, remembrance.* (**recordor**)

recordor (1), *recall, recollect, remember.* (**re** + **cor**)

recreō, see **creō.**

rēctā, adv. (sc. **viā**), *straightway, directly, at once, immediately.* (**rēctus**)

rēctē, adv., *in a straight line; rightly, correctly, properly; well, appropriately.* (**rēctus**)

rēctus, -a, -um, *straight; right, proper, upright; appropriate, befitting.* (p. p. of **regō**)

recuperō (1), *get back, recover, regain; reëstablish, restore.*

recurrō, see **currō.**

recūsātiō, -ōnis, f., *refusal, objection, protest.* (**recūsō**)

recūsō (1), *raise objections against, shrink from, decline, refuse.* **recūsāre quōminus sit,** *refuse to be.* (**re** + **causa**)

redāctus, p. p. of **redigō.**

redarguō, see **arguō.**

reddō, see **dō.**

redeō, see **eō.**

redimiō, -īre, —, redimītus, *wreathe, encircle.*

redimō, see **emō.**

reditus, -ūs, m., *going back, return.* (**redeō**)

redūcō, see **dūcō.**

redundō (1), *overflow; run, swim; remain, be left.* (cf. **unda,** *wave*)

redux, -cis, *leading back; brought back, restored.* (**re** + **dux**)

refellō, see **fallō.**

referō, see **ferō.**

rēfert, rēferre, rētulit, —, *it concerns, it matters, it is of importance, it makes a difference, it is of value.* **illud parvī rēfert,** *that is of little value.* (a case form of **rēs** + **ferō**)

refertus, -a, -um, *crowded, filled full.* (p. p. of **referciō**)

reficiō, see **faciō.**

reformīdō (1), *dread, shrink from, shudder at.* (**re** + **formīdō,** *fear*)

refugiō, see **fugiō.**

refūtō (1), *drive back, check; rebut, refute, confute, disprove.*

rēgālis, -e, *of a king, kingly, royal.* **nōmen rēgāle,** *the name of king.* (**rēx**)

rēgia, -ae (sc. **domus**), f., *the Regia,* the name of the house of Numa which was kept for the use of priests. (**rēgius**)

rēgiē, adv., *after the manner of a king, despotically, tyrannically.* (**rēgius**)

Rēgīnī, -ōrum, m., *the Rēgīnī,* the people of Regium.

regiō, -ōnis, f., *direction; line, boundary, limit; region, district, place; country, territory.* (REG, *stretch, guide*)

Rēgium, -ī, n., *Regium,* a city in the southwestern part of Italy; now Reggio.

rēgius, -a, -um, *of a king, kingly, royal, regal.* (**rēx**)

rēgnō (1), *be a king, reign, rule as a king.* (**rēgnum**)

rēgnum, -ī, n., *kingship, royalty; dominion, rule, sway; kingdom, realm.* (REG, *guide*)

regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctus, *keep straight; direct, guide, lead; manage, control, govern.* (REG, *guide*)

com — corrigō, -ere, corrēxī, corrēctus, *make straight; improve, correct, reform.*

ē — ērigō, -ere, ērēxī, ērēctus, *raise up, lift up, elevate, erect; animate, arouse, cheer, encourage.*

per — pergō, -ere, perrēxī, perrēctus, *go on, proceed; hasten.*

por — porrigō, -ere, porrēxī, porrēctus, *stretch forth, hold out, extend.*

sub — surgō, -ere, surrēxī, —, *rise, arise.*

rēiciō, see **iaciō.**

relaxō (1), *widen; open, loosen; lighten, ease, relieve; unbend, relax, let down.* (**re** + **laxō,** *make wide*)

relevō, see **levō.**

religiō, -ōnis, f., *sense of obligation to do right, conscientiousness; religious scruple, sacred obligation; piety, reverence; worship of the gods, religion, faith; sanctity, sacredness, holiness; sacred place, sacred object.*

religiōsus, -a, -um, *conscientious, scrupulous, pious; sacred, holy, revered, venerable.* (**religiō**)

relinquō, see **linquō**.

reliquiae, -ārum, f., *remnants, remains, fragments; the rest, the remainder.* (**relinquō**)

reliquus, -a, -um, *left, remaining, the rest of; the other, other; subsequent, future, intervening.* **quod reliquum est**, *as for the future.* **reliquum est**, *it remains, it is left.* **nihil reliquī**, *nothing left.* **nihil reliquī ad celeritātem mihi fēcī**, *I left nothing undone in the way of speed.* (cf. **relinquō**)

remaneō, see **maneō**.

remānsiō, -ōnis, f., *a remaining, staying behind.* (**remaneō**)

rēmex, -igis, m., *oarsman.* (**rēmus**, *oar*, + AG, *drive*)

reminīscor, -ī, —, *remember, keep in mind.*

remissiō, -ōnis, f., *a sending back, releasing; a letting down, lowering, relaxing; relaxation, recreation, form of relaxation.* (**remittō**)

remissus, -a, -um, *relaxed; negligent, careless, remiss.* (p. p. of **remittō**)

remittō, see **mittō**.

remoror, see **moror**.

removeō, see **moveō**.

Rēmus, -ī, m., *Remus*, the brother of Romulus.

renovō (1), *renew, restore.* (**re** + **novō**, *make new*)

renūntiō, see **nūntiō**.

repellō, see **pellō**.

repente, adv., *suddenly, unexpectedly.* (**repēns**, *sudden*)

repentīnus, -a, -um, *sudden, unexpected, unlooked for.* (**repēns**, *sudden*)

reperiō, see **pariō**.

repetō, see **petō**.

rēpō, -ere, rēpsī, rēptus, *creep, crawl.* (REP, *creep*)

in — inrēpō, -ere, **inrēpsī**, —, *creep in, steal in, be inserted stealthily.*

repōnō, see **pōnō**.

reportō, see **portō**.

reprehendō, see **prehendō**.

reprehēnsiō, -ōnis, f., *reproof, censure, criticism.* (**reprehendō**)

reprimō, see **premō**.

repudiō (1), *cast off, put away; reject, refuse, scorn, disdain, repudiate; disbelieve, scout.* (**repudium**, *putting away*)

repūgnō, see **pūgnō**.

requiēs, -ētis, f., *rest, quiet, repose.* (**re** + **quiēs**)

requīrō, see **quaerō**.

rēs, reī, f., *a thing, matter, affair, business; property, money, possessions, estate; profit, interest, advantage; condition, state, circumstances; fact, reality, actuality; event, occurrence, case; lawsuit, suit; cause, reason, ground; science, art.* **rēs pūblica**, *the interests of the state, government, state.* **novae rēs**, *change of government, revolution.* **rēs gestae**, *exploits, achievements.* **rēs mīlitāris**, *the art of war, warfare.* **rēs obīre**, *to transact busi-*

ness. **ad rem pūblicam adīre**, *to engage in public life.* **rēs maritimae**, *power on the sea.* **rēs secundae**, *prosperity.* **quā rē**, *why? wherefore? wherefore, for that reason.* **quam ob rem**, *wherefore, on that account.* **rē vērā**, *in very truth, in fact.* **rē**, *by actual experience, indeed, in fact; by later developments.* **rērum potīrī**, *to obtain sovereignty, control the government, become master.*

rescindō, see **scindō**.

rescrībō, see **scrībō**.

resecō, see **secō**.

reservō, see **servō**.

resideō, see **sedeō**.

resīgnō, see **sīgnō**.

resistō, see **sistō**.

respiciō, see **speciō**.

respīrō, see **spīrō**.

respondeō, see **spondeō**.

respōnsum, **-ī**, n., *reply, answer, response.* (**respondeō**)

restinguō, see **stinguō**.

restituō, see **statuō**.

restitūtor, **-ōris**, m., *a restorer.* (**restituō**)

restō, see **stō**.

retardō, see **tardō**.

reticentia, **-ae**, f., *silence, reticence.* (**reticeō**)

reticeō, see **taceō**.

retineō, see **teneō**.

retorqueō, see **torqueō**.

retractātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *shrinking, hesitation, refusal.* (**retractō**, *withdraw*)

retundō, see **tundō**.

reus, **-ī**, m., *defendant, prisoner, the accused.* (**rēs**)

revertō, see **vertō**.

revincō, see **vincō**.

revīvīscō, **-ere**, **revīxī**, —, *come to life again, live again; revive, recover.* (**re** + **vīvō**)

revocō, see **vocō**.

rēx, **rēgis**, m., *king, monarch, despot.* (REG, *guide*)

Rhēnus, **-ī**, m., *the Rhine.*

Rhodius, **-a**, **-um**, *of Rhodes.* **Rhodiī**, **-ōrum**, m., *the Rhodians.*

Rhodus, **-ī**, f., *Rhodes*, an island in the Aegean.

rīdiculus, **-a**, **-um**, *laughable, droll, absurd, ridiculous.* (**rīdeō**, *laugh*)

rīpa, **-ae**, f., *a river bank.*

rōbur, **-oris**, n., *oak; power, vigor, strength.*

rōbustus, **-a**, **-um**, *powerful, strong, vigorous.* (**rōbur**)

rogātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *question; entreaty, request; proposed law, bill, resolution.* (**rogō**)

rogātus, **-ūs**, m. (used only in the abl. sing.), *entreaty, request.* (**rogō**)

rogitō (1), *keep asking; ask eagerly, inquire persistently.* (freq. of **rogō**)

rogō (1), *ask, inquire; request, beg;* (of proposed laws) *propose, submit, introduce, move; vote, pass.* **sententiam rogāre**, *to ask one's opinion, to call upon one to vote.*

ab — abrogō (1), *repeal, annul.*

in — inrogō (1), *propose.*

inter — interrogō (1), *ask, inquire of.*

Rōma, **-ae**, f., *Rome.*

Rōmānus, **-a**, **-um**, *Roman.* **Rōmānus**, **-ī**, m., *a Roman.* (**Rōma**)

Romulus, **-ī**, m., *Romulus*, the founder of Rome. (**Rōma**?)

Rōscius, **-ī**, m., a family name. *Q. Rōscius Gallus*, a distinguished actor, who was defended by Cicero in an oration that has been preserved.

rōstrum, **-ī**, n., *beak, bill, mouth; beak, prow, ram;* pl., *the rostra*, a platform in the Forum from which speakers addressed the people. It was ornamented with the prows of captured vessels. (**rōdō**, *gnaw*)

Rudiae, **-ārum**, f., *Rudiae*, a town in Calabria, the birthplace of Ennius.

Rudīnus, **-a**, **-um**, *of Rudiae.*

rudis, **-e**, *rough, raw; rough, coarse, uncultivated, uneducated, ignorant.*

Rūfiō, **-ōnis**, m., a common name of slaves.

ruīna, **-ae**, f., *falling down; downfall, ruin, destruction, overthrow.* (**ruō**)

rūmor, **-ōris**, m., *report, rumor, common talk, hearsay; reputation.*

rumpō, **-ere**, **rūpī**, **ruptus**, *break, break open, break through, burst.* (RUP, *break*)

ab — abrumpō, **-ere**, **abrūpī**, **abruptus**, *break off, break away; sever, interrupt.*

com — corrumpō, **-ere**, **corrūpī**, **corruptus**, *destroy, spoil; tamper with, falsify, pervert.*

ē — ērumpō, **-ere**, **ērūpī**, **ēruptus**, *burst out, break away, rush away; send out, hurl forth.*

in — inrumpō, **-ere**, **inrūpī**, **inruptus**, *burst in, break in upon.*

ruō, **-ere**, **ruī**, **rutus** (fut. part. **rutūrus**), *fall, tumble down, fall in ruins; go to ruin; hasten to destruction; hurry, rush along, dash.* (RU, *fall*)

com — conruō, **-ere**, **conruī**, —, *fall together; fall down, fall in ruins; destroy, overthrow.*

in — inruō, **-ere**, **inruī**, —, *rush into, rush upon, attack.*

ob — obruō, **-ere**, **obruī**, **obrutus**, *tear down, bury in ruins, overwhelm, overthrow, destroy.*

rūrsus, adv., *on the contrary, on the other hand; again, back, anew, once more.* (for **reversus**)

rūsticor (1), *go into the country, have a holiday, enjoy a vacation.* (**rūsticus**)

rūsticus, **-a**, **-um**, *of the country, rural, rustic; rough, coarse, boorish; plain, simple.* **rūsticus**, **-ī**, m., *peasant, countryman.* (**rūs**, *country*)

S.

S. D., abbr. of **salūtem dīcit**, *sends greeting.*

S. P. D., abbr. of **salūtem plūrimam dīcit**, *sends most cordial greeting.*

Sabīnus, **-a**, **-um**, *Sabine.* **Sabīnī**, **-ōrum**, m., *the Sabines.*

sacer, **-cra**, **-crum**, *consecrated, sacred.*

sacerdōs, **-dōtis**, m. and f., *priest, priestess.*

sacrāmentum, -ī, n., *a sum deposited as security for a possible judgment in a suit; an oath, the oath of allegiance; a lawsuit.* (**sacrō**, *consecrate*)

sacrārium, -ī, n., *shrine, sanctuary, chapel.* (**sacrum**)

sacrificium, -ī, n., *sacrifice.* (**sacrificus**, *of sacrifice*)

sacrō (1), *consecrate, make sacred.*

com — cōnsecrō (1), *dedicate, consecrate; hallow, hold in reverence.*

ob — obsecrō (1), *beseech, implore.*

sacrōsānctus, -a, -um, *hallowed by sacred rites, inviolable; regarded as sacred, revered as sacred.* (**sacer** + **sānctus**)

sacrum, -ī, n., *sacred thing, sacred place, sacred rite.* (**sacer**)

saeculum, -ī, n., *generation, age; race, people.*

saepe, adv. (superl. **saepissimē**), *often, frequently.* **saepius**, *repeatedly.* **iterum et saepius**, *again and again.*

saepiō, -īre, saepsī, saeptus, *hedge around, enclose, protect, guard.* (**saepēs**, *hedge*)

saeptum, -ī, n, *enclosure, railing;* pl., *polls, voting booths.* (**saepiō**)

sagātus, -a, -um, *clothed in the sagum, in arms.* (**sagum**)

sagāx, -ācis, *keen-scented, quick, sagacious, shrewd.*

sagum, -ī, n., *military cloak, wardress.* **ad saga īre**, *to assume the garb of war.*

Sal., abbr. of **salūtem.**

Salamīniī, -ōrum, m., *Salaminians, the people of Salamis.*

saliō, -īre, **saluī**, **saltus**, *leap, bound, spring, jump.*

dē — dēsiliō, -īre, **dēsiluī**, **dēsultus**, *leap down.*

Sallustius, -ī, m., a gens name. *Cn. Sallustius*, one of Cicero's freedmen or slaves.

saltem, adv., *at least, at all events.*

saltō (1), *dance.* (freq. of **saliō**)

saltus, -ūs, m., *woodland, pasture land.*

salūs, -ūtis, f., *health, welfare, safety; preservation, deliverance, restoration, acquittal; greeting, salutation.* (**salvus**)

salūtāris, -e, *healthful, wholesome, beneficial, useful, salutary; saving, preserving.* **littera salūtāris**, *the letter A*, an abbr. of **absolvō**, used by jurors in voting for acquittal. (**salūs**)

salūtō (1), *greet, salute; visit, call upon, pay one's respects to.* (**salūs**)

salveō, -ēre, —, —, *be in good health, be well.* **salvē**, **salvēte**, *farewell, adieu.* (**salvus**)

salvus, -a, -um, *safe, sound, secure, unharmed, uninjured.*

Samos, -ī, f., *Samos*, an island in the Aegean sea.

sanciō, -īre, **sānxī**, **sānctus**, *consecrate; enact, ordain, decree.*

sānctē, adv., *conscientiously; reverently, piously, religiously, purely.* (**sānctus**)

sānctitās, -tātis, f., *sacredness, uprightness, integrity, purity, virtue.* (**sānctus**)

sānctus, -a, -um, *sacred, holy, upright, pure, conscientious, just.* (**sanciō**)

sānē, adv., *soundly, soberly, reasonably; doubtless, truly, certainly; if you like, for all I care; pretty, quite; by all means.* (**sānus**)

sanguis, -inis, m., *blood; bloodshed, murder.*

sānitās, -tātis, f., *soundness, health; sound mind, reason, sanity.* (**sānus**)

sānō (1), *make sound, cure, heal, restore to health; repair, restore.* (**sānus**)

sānus, -a, -um, *sound, healthy, well; sober, rational, sensible, sane.*

sapiēns, -entis, *wise, prudent.* As subst., *philosopher.* (**sapiō**)

sapienter, adv., *wisely.* (**sapiēns**)

sapientia, -ae, f., *wisdom, prudence; philosophy.* (**sapiēns**)

sapiō, -ere, sapīvī, —, *taste; be wise, have intelligence, have the power of discernment.*

Sardinia, -ae, f., *Sardinia.*

satelles, -itis, m. and f., *accomplice, tool, minion.*

satietās, -tātis, f., *abundance, fullness, satiety; loathing, disgust.* (**satis**)

satiō (1), *satisfy, appease; glut, satiate, feast.* (**satis**)

satis,

As subst., *enough, plenty.*

As adj., *enough, sufficient.*

As adv., *enough, sufficiently, adequately; fully, quite; somewhat, pretty.* **satis facere**, *to do enough, satisfy, recompense.*

Sāturnālia, -ium, n., *the Sāturnālia*, the feast of Saturn held late in December after the harvest and vintage. It was a season of unrestrained merriment and jollification. The feast commenced on the 17th of December.

Sāturnīnus, -ī, m., a family name. *L. Sāturnīnus*, see page 264.

saucius, -a, -um, *wounded, injured, smitten.*

Saxa, -ae, m., a family name. *Decidius Saxa*, a friend of Antony.

saxum, -ī, n., *a large stone, rock.*

scaena, -ae, f., *a stage, scene.*

scaenicus, -a, -um, *of the stage, theatrical.* (**scaena**)

scalae, -ārum, f., *stairs, steps.*

scandō, -ere, —, —, *rise, climb.*

ad — ascendō, -ere, ascendī, ascēnsus, *go up, mount, ascend.*

dē — dēscendō, -ere, dēscendī, dēscēnsus, *go down, descend; resort to, stoop.*

ē — ēscendō, -ere, ēscendī, ēscēnsus, *climb up, mount.*

trāns — trānscendō, -ere, trānscendī, —, *climb over, surmount; go beyond, transcend.*

Scantia, -ae, f., the name of a woman who had suffered in some way at the hands of Clodius.

Scaurus, -ī, m., a family name. See **Aemilius.**

scelerātē, adv., *wickedly, criminally.* (**scelerātus**)

scelerātus, -a, -um, *polluted, defiled; wicked, impious, villainous, accursed.* As subst., *scoundrel, villain.* (p. p. of **scelerō**, *defile*)

scelestus, -a, -um, *wicked, accursed, knavish; outrageous, shameful, abominable.* As subst., *scoundrel, miscreant.* (**scelus**)

scelus, -eris, n., *wickedness, crime, wicked deed.*

scēnicus, see **scaenicus**.

Schola, -ae, m., see **Causinius**.

sciēns, -entis, *knowing, having knowledge, skilled, expert;* often best rendered by an adverb, *knowingly, intentionally, purposely.* (pres. p. of **sciō**)

scientia, -ae, f., *knowledge, acquaintance, skill.* (**sciēns**)

scīlicet, adv., *you may know, plainly, certainly, of course; no doubt, quite likely.* (**scī-**, *from* **scīre**, + **licet**)

scindō, -ere, scidī, scissus, *cut, split, cleave.*

ex — exscindō, -ere, exscidī, exscissus, *cut down, destroy, annihilate.*

re — rescindō, -ere, rescidī, rescissus, *cut down, tear down; rescind, annul.*

sciō, -īre, scīvī, scītus, *know, understand, be aware.*

ne — nesciō, -īre, nescīvī (-iī), nescītus, *not know.*

Scīpiō, -ōnis, m., a family name. See **Cornēlius**. (**scīpiō**, *staff*)

scīscitor (1), *ask, question, make inquiries.* (from **scīscō**, from **sciō**)

scortum, -ī, n., *harlot, prostitute.*

scrība, -ae, m., *clerk, secretary.* (cf. **scrībō**)

scrībō, -ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus, *write, write about, compose.*

ad — ascrībō, -ere, ascrīpsī, ascrīptus, *enroll, add; appoint, assign.*

circum — circumscrībō, -ere, circumscrīpsī, circumscrīptus, *encircle, limit, restrain, circumscribe; cheat, defraud.*

com — cōnscrībō, -ere, cōnscrīpsī, cōnscrīptus, *write together; enroll, enlist, levy.*

dē — dēscrībō, -ere, dēscrīpsī, dēscrīptus, *draw, describe; fix, appoint.*

dī — dīscrībō, -ere, dīscrīpsī, dīscrīptus, *assign, apportion.*

in — īnscrībō, -ere, īnscrīpsī, īnscrīptus, *write upon, inscribe; assign, attribute.*

per — perscrībō, -ere, perscrīpsī, perscrīptus, *write in full, write out in detail, describe fully, recount, narrate; register, record.*

prae — praescrībō, -ere, praescrīpsī, praescrīptus, *write before; enjoin, order, charge, impress upon.*

re — rescrībō, -ere, rescrīpsī, rescrīptus, *write back, answer, reply.*

Scrībōnius, -ī, m., a gens name.

C. Scrībōnius Curiō, an active supporter of Caesar. He was slain in Africa in the Civil war.

scrīptor, -ōris, m., *author, writer.* (**scrībō**)

scrīptūra, -ae, f., *writing; tax on pasture land, pasture tax.* (**scrībō**)

scūtum, -ī, n., *a shield,* made of wood.

sēcēdō, see **cēdō**.

sēcernō, see **cernō**.

sēcessiō, **-ōnis**, f., *withdrawal, retirement; insurrection, secession.* (**sēcēdō**)

sēcius, see **secus**.

secō, **-āre**, **secuī**, **sectus**, *cut.*

re — resecō, **-āre**, **resecuī**, **resectus**, *cut loose, cut off; cut back, curtail, check.*

secundum, prep. with acc., *following, after; according to, in accordance with.* (**secundus**)

secundus, **-a**, **-um**, *following; second; favorable, successful, propitious.* **rēs secundae**, *prosperity.* (**sequor**)

secūris, **-is**, f., *axe;* especially the axes carried by the lictors as a symbol of power. **duodecim secūrēs**, *twelve lictors*, i.e. *two praetors.* (SEC, *cut*)

secus (comp. **sēcius**), adv., *otherwise, differently; less.* **nihilō sēcius**, *none the less.* **nōn multō secus**, *not far from that time.*

sed, *but, on the contrary; however, yet.* **nōn modo, sed etiam**, *not only, but also.*

sedeō, **-ēre**, **sēdī**, **sessus**, *sit, be seated.*

circum — circumsedeō, **-ēre**, **circumsēdī**, **circumsessus**, *sit around; invest, besiege, surround, beset.*

dis — dissideō, **-ēre**, **dissēdī**, —, *sit apart; be at variance, disagree, differ.*

in — īnsideō, **-ēre**, **īnsēdī**, —, *sit upon; settle into, cling to, remain.*

ob — obsideō, **-ēre**, **obsēdī**, **obsessus**, *beset, besiege, blockade; watch for, look out for.*

por — possideō, **-ēre**, **possēdī**, **possessus**, *hold, have, possess.*

prae — praesideō, **-ēre**, **praesēdī**, —, *sit before; guard, protect; preside over, direct, superintend, manage.*

re — resideō, **-ēre**, **resēdī**, —, *sit back; be left, remain, stay.*

sēdēs, **-is**, f., *seat; abode, dwelling-place, habitation, residence.*

sēditiō, **-ōnis**, f., *separation; discord, dissension, strife; insurrection, uprising, riot, treason.* **per sēditiōnem**, *unconstitutionally.*

sēditiōsē, adv., *treasonably, with treasonable purpose.* (**sēditiōsus**, *treasonable*)

sēdō (1), *quiet, stop, check; appease, allay.* (cf. **sedeō**)

sēdulitās, **-tātis**, f., *persistency, activity, zeal, enterprise.* (**sēdulus**, *persistent*)

seges, **-etis**, f., *grain crop, crop; field, ground, soil.*

sēgniter, adv., *slowly, lazily, sluggishly.* **nihilō sēgnius**, *no less actively.* (**sēgnis**, *active*)

sēgregō, see **gregō**.

sēiungō, see **iungō**.

sella, **-ae**, f., *seat, chair, work-stool.* **sella curūlis**, a folding stool made of ivory and gold, used by curule magistrates as a symbol of authority.

semel, adv., *once, a single time, but once.* **nōn semel**, *not once only.*

sēmen, **-inis**, n., *seed.* (cf. **serō**, *sow*)

sēmināriu̇m, **-ī**, n., *nursery; hot-bed.* (**sēmen**)

sēmiūstilātus, **-a**, **-um**, *half-burned, scorched, stifled.* (**sēmi** + **ūstulō**, *burn*)

semper, adv., *always, at all times.*

sempiternus, **-a**, **-um**, *everlasting, eternal, imperishable.* (**semper**)

Semprōnius, **-ī**, m., a gens name.

1. *Tiberius Semprōnius Gracchus*, see page 262.

2. *Gāius Semprōnius Gracchus*, see page 263.

senātor, **-ōris**, m., *senator.* (cf. **senex**)

senātōrius, **-a**, **-um**, *of the senators, of a senator, of the senate.* (**senātor**)

senātus, **-ūs**, m., *the senate.* (cf. **senex**)

senectūs, **-tūtis**, f., *old age.* (**senex**)

senex (comp. **senior**), **senis**, *old, aged.* As subst., *old man.*

senium, **-ī**, n., *old age, senility; grief, sorrow, affliction, gloom.* (**senex**)

sēnsus, **-ūs**, m., *feeling, perception, sense, consciousness; sensation, emotion, sentiment; taste, view, opinion; meaning, significance.* (**sentiō**)

sententia, **-ae**, f., *opinion, thought, purpose, sentiment; judgment, resolution, decision, ballot, vote, verdict; meaning, signification.* **in eandem sententiam**, *of the same significance.* (cf. **sentiō**)

sentīna, **-ae**, f., *bilge-water; off-scourings, dregs, filth, sewage.*

sentiō, **-īre**, **sēnsī**, **sēnsus**, *feel, perceive, hear, see; think, believe, have an opinion.*

ad — adsentiō, **-īre**, **adsēnsī**, **adsēnsus**, *agree with, assent, defer to, yield.*

com — cōnsentiō, **-īre**, **cōnsēnsī**, **cōnsēnsus**, *agree, unite, be in harmony; conspire, plot together.*

dis — dissentiō, **-īre**, **dissēnsī**, **dissēnsus**, *differ in feeling, disagree, dissent, differ.*

prae — praesentiō, **-īre**, **praesēnsī**, **praesēnsus**, *feel in advance, divine, look forward to.*

sēparō, see **parō**.

sepeliō, **-īre**, **sepelīvī** (**-iī**), **sepultus**, *bury; ruin, destroy.*

septem (indecl.), *seven.*

septimus, **-a**, **-um**, *the seventh.* (cf. **septem**)

sepulcrum, **-ī**, n., *place of burial, tomb, grave, sepulcher.* (cf. **sepeliō**)

sepultūra, **-ae**, f., *burial; funeral ceremonies, burial rites.* (cf. **sepeliō**)

sepultus, p. p. of **sepeliō**.

sequor, **-ī**, **secūtus**, *follow, come after, come next; attend, accompany; comply with, follow, adopt; aim at, seek.* **illud sequitur**, *the next point is.*

ad — adsequor, **-ī**, **adsecūtus**, *follow up, overtake; accomplish, effect.*

com — cōnsequor, **-ī**, **cōnse-**

cūtus, *follow after, pursue; reach, overtake; obtain, attain, get, accomplish, secure; ensue, result, follow.*

in — īnsequor, -ī, īnsecūtus, *follow up; attack, assail; ensue.*

ob — obsequor, -ī, obsecūtus, *yield to, submit to, gratify, humor.*

per — persequor, -ī, persecūtus, *follow up, pursue; avenge, revenge; follow out, perform, accomplish.*

prō — prōsequor, -ī, prōsecūtus, *accompany, attend, escort, honor; follow up, pursue.*

serēnus, **-a**, **-um**, *clear, fair, bright.*

Sergius, **-ī**, m., a gens name.

1. *L. Sergius Catilīna*, see page 257 ff.

2. *T. Sergius Gallus*, mentioned as having property near Bovillae.

sermō, **-ōnis**, m., *conversation, talk, intercourse; report, account, rumor; speech, language.* (**serō ?**)

sērō, adv., *late.* Comp. **sērius**, *later, too late.* (**sērus**)

serpō, **-ere**, **serpsī**, —, *creep, crawl; proceed stealthily, wind its way.*

Sertōriānus, **-a**, **-um**, *of Sertōrius.*

Sertōrius, **-ī**, m., a gens name.

Q. Sertōrius, a brave soldier with Marius. He continued the war in Spain and successfully withstood Pompey and Metellus until assassinated in 72 B.C.

sertum, **-ī**, n., *garland, wreath.* (**serō**, *entwine*)

sērus, **-a**, **-um**, *long delayed, late, too late.*

servīlis, **-e**, *of slaves, servile.* (**servus**)

Servīlius, **-ī**, m., a gens name.

1. *C. Servīlius Ahāla*, see page 262.

2. *C. Servīlius Glaucia*, see page 264.

3. *P. Servīlius Vatia*, proconsul of Cilicia in 78 B.C., when he proceeded against the pirates with some success.

4. *P. Servīlius Vatia*, son of the preceding, consul with Caesar in 48 B.C.

5. *Q. Servīlius Caepiō*, of whom very little is known.

serviō, **-īre**, **servīvī**, **servītus**, *be a slave, be serfs, be subjects; serve, obey, be a slave to; devote one's self to, give attention to; cater to, pander to; aim at, labor for.* (**servus**)

in — īnserviō, **-īre**, **īnservīvī** (**-īī**), —, *be a slave to, yield to; consult, have regard for.*

servitium, **-ī**, n., *slavery, servitude; body of slaves, slaves.* (**servus**)

servitūs, **-tūtis**, f., *slavery, servitude.* (**servus**)

Servius, **-ī**, m., a praenomen.

servō (1), *watch, guard; save, preserve; keep, maintain; lay up, preserve; give heed to, observe.*

ad — adservō (1), *watch over, guard, keep.*

com — cōnservō (1), *save, preserve, keep safe; observe, regard, keep.*

ob — observō (1), *watch, guard; keep, maintain; heed, ob-*

serve, give attention to; watch for, lie in wait for.

re — reservō (1), *keep, preserve; keep back, reserve.*

servus, -ī, m., *a slave.*

Sestius, -ī, m., a gens name. *P. Sestius*, tribune of the plebs in 57 B.C., when he committed many acts of violence. He was brought to trial the following year, was defended by Cicero in a speech still extant, and was acquitted.

seu, see **sīve**.

sevērē, adv., *strictly, rigidly; harshly, severely.* (**sevērus**)

sevēritās, -**tātis**, f., *strictness; harshness, severity; gravity, seriousness.* (**sevērus**)

sevērus, -**a**, -**um**, *stern, uncompromising, strict, severe.*

sex (indecl.), *six.*

sexāgintā (indecl.), *sixty.*

sextus, -**a**, -**um**, *sixth.* (**sex**)

Sextus, -**ī**, m., a proper name. (**sextus**)

sī, *if, in case that, on condition that; whether.* **sī quidem**, *yes if, if as is claimed.* **etiam sī**, *even if.* **sī quandō**, *if ever, whenever.*

Sibyllīnus, -**a**, -**um**, *of the Sibyl, Sibylline.* **fāta Sibyllīna**, see page 296.

sīc, adv., *in such a manner, in this manner, so.* **ut, sīc**, *while, yet.* (**sī** + **cē**)

sīca, -**ae**, f., *dagger.* (**secō** ?)

Sīca, -**ae**, m., an intimate friend of Cicero, who lived near Vibo.

sīcārius, -**ī**, m., *assassin, cutthroat, thug.* (**sīca**)

Sicilia, -**ae**, f., *Sicily.*

siccus, -**a**, -**um**, *dry; thirsty.*

sīcut (also **sīcutī**), adv., *just as, just as if.* (**sīc** + **ut** and **utī**)

Sīgēum, -**ī**, n., a promontory near Troy.

sīgnifer, -**erī**, m., *standard-bearer; chief, leader.* (**sīgnum** + **ferō**)

sīgnificātiō, -**ōnis**, f., *sign, signal; token, indication, expression; intimation, warning; expression of appreciation, applause.* (**sīgnificō**)

sīgnificō (1), *make signs, indicate; intimate, warn, hint at, show.* (**sīgnum** + **faciō**)

sīgnō (1), *mark, stamp, imprint, seal; point out, indicate, designate.* (**sīgnum**)

dē — dēsīgnō (1), *mark out, designate; choose, elect, appoint.* **cōnsul dēsīgnātus**, *consul elect.*

ob — obsīgnō (1), *seal, seal up; sign as a witness.*

re — resīgnō (1), *unseal, open; annul, destroy.*

sīgnum, -**ī**, n., *sign, token, indication, proof; seal* (of letters); *figure, statue; constellation, heavenly body; ensign, standard.* **sīgnīs conlātīs**, *in actual conflict.*

Sīlānus, -**ī**, m., a family name. *D. Iūnius Sīlānus*, consul in 62 B.C.

silentium, -**ī**, n., *silence, quiet.* **silentiō**, *quietly.* (**silēns**)

sileō, -**ēre**, **siluī**, —, *be silent, keep silence, say nothing; pass over in silence.*

silva, -**ae**, f., *forest, woods.*

Silvānus, **-ī**, m., a family name. See **Plautius**.

silvester, **-tris**, **-tre**, *covered with trees, wooded.* (**silva**)

similis (superl. **simillimus**) **-e**, *like, similar.*

similiter, adv., *in like manner, likewise, in the same way.* (**similis**)

similitūdō, **-inis**, f., *likeness, resemblance, similarity.* (**similis**)

simpliciter, adv., *simply, plainly, in a straightforward way; openly, plainly, frankly.* (**simplex**, *simple*)

simul, adv., *at the same time, together.* **simul atque** (or **ac**), *as soon as.*

simulācrum, **-ī**, n., *likeness, image, form; pretense, show, guise, semblance; form, appearance, phantom, shadow.* (**simulō**)

simulātiō, **-ōnis**, m., *pretense, show, hypocrisy.* (**simulō**)

simulātor, **-ōris**, m., *pretender.* (**simulō**)

simulō (1), *pretend, feign, simulate.* (**similis**)

dis — dissimulō (1), *disguise, conceal; pretend, pretend not to see, shut the eyes to.*

in — īnsimulō (1), *charge, accuse.*

simultās, **-tātis**, f., *enmity, hatred, grudge, hostility.*

sīn, *but if.* (**sī** + **ne**)

sine, prep. with abl., *without.*

singulāris, **-e**, *single, solitary; unique, peculiar; extraordinary, unparalleled, remarkable, marvelous.* (**singulī**)

singulī, **-ae**, **-a**, *one at a time, one by one; each, singly, individually.* **in diēs singulōs**, *day by day.*

sinō, **-ere**, **sīvī**, **situs**, *place, lay; permit, let, allow, suffer.* **quantum est situm in nōbīs**, *as far as lies in my power.*

dē — dēsinō, **-ere**, **dēsiī**, **dēsitus**, *cease, desist, forbear, stop.*

Sinōpē, **-ēs**, f., an important commercial city on the Euxine. It was the birthplace and residence of Mithridates the Great.

sinus, **-ūs**, m., *hollow, fold; bosom; bay, inlet.*

sīs, *if you please, will you.* (**sī vīs**)

sistō, **-ere**, **sistī**, **status**, *cause to stand, place, put, set; arrest, stop, check, stay.*

com — cōnsistō, **-ere**, **cōnstitī**, **cōnstitus**, *stand still; stay, remain; exist; consist of.*

dē — desistō, **-ere**, **dēstitī**, **dēstitus**, *stop, cease, give up, abandon.*

ex — exsistō, **-ere**, **exstitī**, **exstitus**, *stand out, come forth, appear; arise, spring up, become; be done, be committed; be, exist.*

ob — obsistō, **-ere**, **obstitī**, **obstitus**, *stand in the way, resist, oppose.*

re — resistō, **-ere**, **restitī**, —, *remain, survive, be left; oppose, withstand, resist.*

sitis, **-is**, f., *thirst.*

situs, **-a**, **-um**, *placed, situated, lying.* (p. p. of **sinō**)

sīve (or **seu**), *or if, or.* **sīve, sīve**, *either, or; whether, or.* (**sī** + **ve**)

Smyrnaeus, **-a**, **-um**, *of Smyrna;* pl., *the people of Smyrna.*

sōbrius, **-a**, **-um**, *sober.* (**sē** + **ēbrius**)

socia, **-ae**, f., *associate, companion.* (fem. of **socius**)

societās, **-tātis**, f., *fellowship, association; a league, alliance, company, organization.* (**socius**)

socius, **-a**, **-um**, *connected with, united with, allied, sharing.* (same root as in **sequor**)

socius, **-ī**, m., *associate, comrade, companion, partner, ally, helper.* (**socius**)

sodālis, **-is**, m., *comrade, crony, boon companion.*

sōl, **sōlis**, m., *the sun.*

sōlācium, **-ī**, n., *comfort, consolation.*

soleō, **-ēre**, **solitus sum**, *be accustomed, be wont, have the habit of.*

sōlitūdō, **-inis**, f., *loneliness, solitude, seclusion; wilderness, lonely place.* (**sōlus**)

sollemnis, **-e**, *annual, yearly; stated, appointed; regular, customary, ordinary; sacred, religious, solemn.*

sollicitātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *vexing, troubling; stirring up, instigation, solicitation.* (**sollicitō**)

sollicitō (1), *stir up, rouse, move; vex, harass, trouble; urge, incite, approach, make overtures to.* (**sollicitus**)

sollicitūdō, **-inis**, f., *anxiety, concern, apprehension, solicitude.* (**sollicitus**)

sollicitus, **-a**, **-um**, *agitated, troubled, distressed, anxious, worried.* (**sollus**, *altogether*, + **citus**, *stirred up*)

solum, **-ī**, n., *bottom, foundation, base; ground, soil.*

sōlum, adv., *only, merely.* **nōn sōlum**, *not only.* (**sōlus**)

sōlus, **-a**, **-um**, *alone, only, the only; lonely, solitary.*

solūtiō, **-ōnis**, f., *loosing, setting free; payment.* (**solvō**)

solūtus, **-a**, **-um**, *set free, unrestrained, free; lax, careless, negligent.* (p. p. of **solvō**)

solvō, **-ere**, **solvī**, **solūtus**, *set free, release, loose; pay, pay off; take apart, separate; acquit, absolve; cancel, annul; accomplish, perform; weigh anchor, set sail.* (**sē** + **luō**)

ab — absolvō, **-ere**, **absolvī**, **absolūtus**, *release, discharge, acquit; complete, finish.*

dis — dissolvō, **-ere**, **dissolvī**, **dissolūtus**, *loose, separate, dissolve, destroy; abolish, annul; release, free from debt.*

ex — exsolvō, **-ere**, **exsolvī**, **exsolūtus**, *release, free; acquit, absolve; pay, discharge.*

per — persolvō, **-ere**, **persolvī**, **persolūtus**, *pay in full, pay; offer, render; pay, suffer.*

somnus, **-ī**, m., *sleep, slumber, sleepiness.*

sonō, **-āre**, **sonuī**, **sonitus**, *sound, have a sound of.* **pingue quiddam sonantibus atque peregrīnum**, *having a coarse and provincial sound.*

sonus, -ī, m., *a sound, noise.*

sordēs, -is, f., *filth, uncleanness; sorrow, mourning; vileness, baseness.*

soror, -ōris, f., *sister.*

sors, sortis, f., *a lot: casting lots, drawing by lot, selection by lot, allotment; fortune, destiny.*

sortītus, -ūs, m., *casting lots, assignment by lot.* (**sortior**, *cast lots*)

Sp., abbr. of **Spurius.**

spargō, -ere, **sparsī**, **sparsus**, *sow, scatter; spread, disseminate.*

dī — dīspergō, -ere, **dīspersī**, **dīspersus**, *spread abroad, scatter; disperse.*

spatium, -ī, n., *space, extent, distance, interval; time, period of time, moment of time.*

speciēs, -ēī, f., *sight, appearance, show; semblance, pretext, show.* (**speciō**)

speciō, -ere, **spēxī**, —, *look, see.*

ad — aspiciō, -ere, **aspēxī**, **aspectus**, *look upon, look at, behold.*

circum — circumspiciō, -ere, **circumspēxī**, **circumspectus**, *look over, look around upon, survey; ponder, consider, think over.*

com — cōnspiciō, -ere, **cōnspēxī**, **cōnspectus**, *look upon, observe, behold, gaze upon; catch a glimpse of, catch sight of, descry.*

dē — dēspiciō, -ere, **dēspēxī**, **dēspectus**, *look down, look down upon; despise, disdain.*

dī — dīspiciō, -ere, **dīspēxī**, **dīspectus**, *distinguish, see, discern, detect.*

per — perspiciō, -ere, **perspēxī**, **perspectus**, *see through, see thoroughly; inspect, examine; see plainly, understand; find out, discover, learn.*

prō — prōspiciō, -ere, **prōspēxī**, **prōspectus**, *look forward, foresee; look out for, provide for, care for.*

re — respiciō, -ere, **respēxī**, **respectus**, *look back, look behind; look back upon, review; look out for, consider.*

sub — suspiciō, -ere, **suspēxī**, **suspectus**, *look up to; admire; mistrust, suspect.*

spectāculum, -ī, n., *a sight, spectacle; entertainment, show.* (**spectō**)

spectō (1), *look at, regard, behold, gaze at; tend, incline, look toward; try, test, prove.* **ad arma rēs spectat**, *the situation looks like war.* **rēs eō spectat**, *this is the meaning of the case.* (freq. of **speciō**)

ex — exspectō (1), *wait for, await, wait to see; long for, desire; anticipate, expect; dread, apprehend.*

in — īnspectō (1), *look on, behold.* **praetōre īnspectante**, *before the eyes of a praetor.*

speculātor, -ōris, m., *examiner, explorer; scout, spy.* (**speculō**)

speculor (1), *watch, examine, reconnoiter, spy out.*

spērō (1), *hope, hope for; look for, expect; trust.* (**spēs**)

dē — dēspērō (1), *lose hope, cease to hope, despair.*

spēs, -eī, f., *hope, expectation, anticipation.*

spīritus, -ūs, m., *breath; air, atmosphere; spirit; inspiration; arrogance, haughtiness.* (**spīrō**)

spīrō (1), *breathe; breathe forth, exhale.*

com — cōnspīrō (1), *harmonize, accord; unite, combine; plot, conspire.*

re — respīrō (1), *breathe again, recover breath, revive; abate, diminish.*

splendidus, -a, -um, *bright, shining; illustrious, distinguished, brilliant, conspicuous, prominent.* (cf. **splendeō**, *shine*)

splendor, -ōris, m., *brightness, brilliancy; splendor, magnificence; merit, excellence.* (cf. **splendeō**, *shine*)

spoliō (1), *strip, rob, despoil, plunder, deprive, impoverish.* (**spolium**)

dē — dēspoliō (1), *plunder, despoil.*

spolium, -ī, n., *skin, hide; spoil, booty.*

spondeō, -ēre, spopondī, spōnsus, *promise, vow, bind one's self.*

re — respondeō, -ēre, respondī, respōnsus, *reply, answer; be a match for.*

spōns, -ontis, f. (used only in the abl. sing.), *free will.* **meā sponte**, *of my own accord, voluntarily.*

Spurius, -ī, m., a praenomen.

squāleō, -ēre, squāluī, —, *be filthy; be in mourning, be in sorrow.*

squālor, -ōris, m., *squalor; wretched raiment, neglected garments, tokens of sorrow.* (cf. **squāleō**)

stabiliō, -īre, stabilīvī (-iī), **stabilītus**, *make firm, establish, secure.* (**stabilis**)

stabilis, -e, *fixed, stable; firm, enduring; steady, consistent, unwavering.* (STA, *stand*)

stabilitās, -tātis, f., *firmness, steadiness; durability, security, stability.* (**stabilis**)

stadium, -ī, n., *a stadium* (a measure of 625 Roman feet); *race-course, course.*

Statilius, -ī, m., a gens name. *L. Statilius*, one of Catiline's companions in the conspiracy.

statim, adv., *straightway, at once, forthwith, immediately.*

stator, -ōris, m., *stay, protector. Iuppiter Stator*, so named because of the miraculous checking of the flight of the Roman troops in the battle with the Sabines. (cf. **stō**)

statua, -ae, f., *image, statue.* (cf. **stō**)

statuō, -ere, statuī, statūtus, *set up, erect, construct; settle, establish, fix, determine, define; resolve, decide, make up one's mind.* (**status**)

com — cōnstituō, -ere, cōnstituī, cōnstitūtus, *place, erect, set up; station, draw up, arrange; appoint, determine, fix upon; decide, determine, resolve.*

dē — dēstituō, -ere, dēstituī, dēstitūtus, *abandon, forsake, betray.*

in — īnstituō, -ere, **īnstituī, īnstitūtus**, *put in place, found, establish; appoint, institute, ordain; resolve, determine; undertake, begin; provide, procure; teach, train, instruct.*

re — restituō, -ere, **restituī, restitūtus**, *set up again, replace; restore, reinstate.*

status, -ūs, m., *standing, position, attitude; condition, state, situation.* (**stō**)

sternō, -ere, **strāvī, strātus**, *scatter, strew; overthrow, smite.*

prō — prōsternō, -ere, **prōstrāvī, prōstrātus**, *overwhelm, overthrow, prostrate, destroy.*

stimulus, -ī, m., *goad, spur; incentive, incitement, encouragement.*

stinguō, -ere, —, —, *put out, extinguish.*

ex — exstinguō, -ere, **exstīnxī, exstīnctus**, *put out; destroy.*

re — restinguō, -ere, **restīnxī, restīnctus**, *put out, extinguish; exterminate, destroy.*

stīpendium, -ī, n., *tribute, tax; income, salary, pay; military service.* (**stips**, *gift*)

stīpō (1), *crowd, surround.*

stirps, stirpis, f. and m., *stem, stock, root; stock, race, family; offspring, descendants; source, origin, cause.*

stō, -āre, **stetī, status**, *stand; abide, continue; delay, linger; be determined.*

ad — astō, -āre, **astitī**, —, *stand near, stand by.*

circum — circumstō, -āre, **circumstetī**, —, *stand around, surround.*

com — cōnstō, -āre, **cōnstitī, cōnstātus**, *stand together, agree, be consistent; consist, be composed; be dependent, depend.* **cōnstat**, *it is plain, it is agreed, it is evident.*

ex — exstō, -āre, —, —, *stand out, appear; exist, be.*

in — īnstō, -āre, **īnstitī, īnstātus**, *stand upon, be close at hand, approach; press closely, menace, threaten.*

ob — obstō, -āre, **obstitī, obstātus**, *stand before; withstand, oppose, thwart.*

prae — praestō, -āre, **praestitī, praestātus** (-stitus), *stand before; be at the head, be superior, excel; vouch for, insure, guarantee; show, evince, manifest; assert, claim, maintain.* **praestat**, *it is better.*

re — restō, -āre, **restitī**, —, *resist, oppose; be left, remain.* **restat**, *it remains.*

strenuē, adv., *quickly, promptly, strenuously.* (**strenuus**, *quick*)

strepitus, -ūs, m., *noise, murmur, din.* (**strepō**, *rumble*)

stringō, -ere, **strinxī, strictus**, *fasten tightly, bind; strip off, lay bare; unsheathe, draw.*

com — cōnstringō, -ere, **cōnstrinxī, cōnstrictus**, *bind, fetter, shackle; curb, check, restrain.*

dē — dēstringō, -ere, **dēstrinxī, dēstrictus**, *strip off; draw, unsheathe.*

dī — dīstringō, -ere, dīstrinxī, dīstrictus, *draw asunder, stretch apart; distract.*

struō, -ere, strūxī, strūctus, *heap up, set in order, arrange; make, build, construct; devise, contrive.*

ex — exstruō, -ere, exstrūxī, exstrūctus, *heap up, build, construct.*

in — īnstruō, -ere, īnstrūxī, īnstrūctus, *draw up, array, marshal; provide, furnish, equip.*

studeō, -ēre, studuī, —, *be eager, desire; devote one's self, pursue; favor, support.*

studiōsē, adv., *eagerly, zealously, carefully.* (**studiōsus**)

studiōsus, -a, -um, *eager, zealous, devoted, attached, friendly, favorable.* (**studium**)

studium, -ī, n., *eagerness, zeal, enthusiasm, desire; devotion, loyalty, attachment; occupation, profession, calling; research, study; loyalty to party, partisanship, party.*

stultē, adv., *foolishly, stupidly.* (**stultus**)

stultitia, -ae, f., *folly, stupidity.* (**stultus**)

stultus, -a, -um, *foolish, stupid.*

stuprum, -ī, n., *defilement, lewdness, debauchery.*

suādeō, -ēre, suāsī, suāsus, *advise, recommend; urge, exhort, persuade; favor, support, indorse.*

per — persuādeō, -ēre, persuāsī, persuāsus, *convince, prevail upon, induce, persuade.*

suāsor, -ōris, m., *adviser; advocate.* (**suādeō**)

suāvis, -e, *sweet, pleasant, agreeable, attractive.*

suāvitās, -tātis, f., *sweetness, pleasantness, attractiveness, agreeableness.* (**suāvis**)

suāviter, adv., *sweetly, pleasantly, delightfully.* (**suāvis**)

sub, prep. with acc. and abl.

With the acc., *under, below, close by, up to; until, about, toward; after.*

With the abl., *under, below, near, at the foot of; during, within, at, at the time of.*

subeō, see **eō**.

subiciō, see **iaciō**.

subiector, -ōris, m., *a forger.* (**subiciō**, *counterfeit*)

subigō, see **agō**.

subitō, adv., *suddenly, unexpectedly.* (**subitus**, *sudden*)

sublātus, p. p. of **tollō**.

sublevō, see **levō**.

subolēs, -is, f., *offspring, progeny, posterity.*

subsellium, -ī, n., *low seat, bench.* (**sub** + **sella**)

subsidium, -ī, n., *help, relief, assistance, support; means, resources.* (**sub** + **sedeō**)

subsīdō, -ere, subsēdī, subsessus, *sit down, remain, wait, stop.* (**sub** + **sīdō**, *sit*)

substrūctiō, -ōnis, f., *foundation.* (**substruō**, *build under*)

subsum, see **sum**.

subveniō, see **veniō**.

succēdō, see **cēdō**.

succurrō, see **currō**.

sufferō, see **ferō**.

suffrāgātiō, -ōnis, f., *support, recommendation.* (**suffrāgor,** *vote for*)

suffrāgātor, -ōris, m., *supporter, partisan.* (**suffrāgor,** *vote for*)

suffrāgium, -ī, n., *vote, ballot; right of voting, franchise.*

suī, sibi, etc., *himself, herself, itself, themselves.* **inter sē,** *each other, one another.*

Sulla, -ae, m., a family name. See **Cornēlius.**

Sulpicius, -ī, m., a gens name.

1. *C. Sulpicius Galba,* praetor in 63 B.C.

2. *P. Sulpicius Rūfus,* tribune of the people in 88 B.C.

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus, *be, exist;* with the gen., *belong to, be the duty of, be the part of, be valued at;* with the dative, *have.* **quid mihi cum eīs,** *what have I to do with them?* **est cīvium,** *consists of citizens.* **māgnī est,** *is of great value.* **mihi est aliquid,** *I have something.*

ab — absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus, *be away, be absent, be away from, be far from the truth.* **tantum abest ut videar, ut . . . ,** *so far am I from appearing, that . . . .*

ad — adsum, adesse, adfuī, adfutūrus, *be near, be at hand; be at one's post, stand by, assist; be near, impend.* **adeste animīs,** *be of good courage* (also, *be attentive*).

dē — dēsum, deesse, dēfuī, dēfutūrus, *be away, be absent; be lacking, be missing; be found wanting, fail in one's duty, be unfaithful, be neglectful, be at fault.*

in — īnsum, inesse, īnfuī, īnfutūrus, *be in, be on; be present, belong to.*

inter — intersum, interesse, interfuī, interfutūrus, *be between, be among; intervene, elapse; be concerned in, be engaged in, be present; be of interest, be of importance, concern; make a difference, be a difference, be different.* **cūius interfuit,** *whose interest it was.* **hōc interest,** *there is this difference.* **quid meā interest,** *what is for my interest?*

ob — obsum, obesse, obfuī, —, *be against, harm, injure.*

prae — praesum, praeesse, praefuī, praefutūrus, *be at the front, be at the head of; command, preside over, have charge of.*

prō — prōsum, prōdesse, prōfuī, prōfutūrus, *be of advantage, profit, help, serve.*

sub — subsum, subesse, —, —, *be under, be behind; be close at hand, be near, impend; be at the bottom, lie concealed.*

super — supersum, superesse, superfuī, superfutūrus, *be over, be left, remain; survive, be left alive.*

summa, -ae, f., *the highest point, the top; chief place, leadership, precedence; chief point, main issue; sum, total, aggregate, whole, chief thing, main thing.* (fem. of **summus**)

summus, see **superus**.

sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus, *take; take on, assume; take up, begin, enter upon; take hold of, get, obtain, acquire.* **supplicium dē aliquō sūmere**, *to inflict punishment on any one.* (**sub** + **emō**)

com — cōnsūmō, -ere, cōnsūmpsī, cōnsūmptus, *use up, consume; weaken, exhaust, destroy; pass, spend.*

sūmptuōsē, adv., *extravagantly, expensively, sumptuously.* (**sūmptuōsus**)

sūmptuōsus, -a, -um, *extravagant, expensive, costly.* (**sūmptus**)

sūmptus, -ūs, m., *outlay, expense, expenditure, cost; lavish outlay, extravagance.* **sūmptum in mīlitem facere**, *to make contributions to the soldiers.* (**sūmō**)

superbē, adv., *haughtily, arrogantly, insolently.* (**superbus**)

superbia, -ae, f., *haughtiness, arrogance, insolence.* (**superbus**)

superbus, -a, -um, *haughty, arrogant, insolent, overbearing.* (**super**)

superior, comp. of **superus**.

superō (1), *rise above, overtop, go beyond, be superior to, outstrip, excel; overcome, conquer, defeat; survive.* (**superus**)

superstes, -stitis, *outliving, surviving.* (**super** + STA, *stand*)

supersum, see **sum**.

superus, -a, -um, *above, on high.* Comp. **superior, -ius**, *upper, higher; former, preceding, past; former, older; better, superior.* Superl. **suprēmus, -a, -um**, *highest, topmost; last, final.* Superl. **summus, -a, -um**, *highest, topmost; the highest part of, the top of; greatest, most important, highest; best, most perfect.* **summā hieme**, *in the depth of winter.* **quattuor aut summum quīnque**, *four or at most five.* **summa rēs pūblica**, *the highest welfare of the state, the best interests of the state.* (**super**)

suppeditō (1), *furnish, supply, provide.*

suppetō, see **petō**.

supplex, -icis, *suppliant, begging, entreating.*

supplicātiō, -ōnis, f., *supplication; public thanksgiving.* (**supplicō**, *pray*)

supplicium, -ī, n., *kneeling, supplication; punishment, torture.* (**supplex**)

suprā, adv., and prep. with acc. (**superus**)

As adv., *above, over, more.* **ut nihil suprā possit**, *that nothing could be added.*

As prep., *above, beyond, more than.*

suprēmus, superl. of **superus**.

surgō, see **regō**.

surripiō, see **rapiō**.

suscēnseō, -ēre, suscēnsuī, —, *be angry, be offended.*

suscipiō, see **capiō**.

suspiciō, see **speciō**.

suspīciō, -ōnis, f., *distrust, suspicion.* (**suspiciō**)

suspicor (1), *mistrust, suspect;*

surmise, conjecture. (**sub** + **speciō**)

sustentō (1), *hold up, support; maintain, sustain, keep up; put up with, forbear.* (freq. of **sustineō**)

sustineō, see **teneō**.

suus, -a, -um, *his, her, its, their; his own, her own, its own, their own.* **suī, -ōrum**, m., *his* (etc.) *friends, countrymen.* **sua, -ōrum**, n., *his* (etc.) *possessions.* (cf. **suī**)

symphōnia, -ae, f., *harmony; a musicale.*

symphōniacus, -a, -um, *of music, musical.* **puerī symphōniacī**, *musicians.*

Syria, -ae, f., *Syria.*

T.

T., abbr. of **Titus.**

tabella, -ae, f., *tablet; document, letter, dispatch; vote, ballot.* (dim. of **tabula**)

tabellārius, -ī, m., *messenger, courier.* (**tabella**)

taberna, -ae, f., *booth, shop; inn, tavern.*

tābēscō, -ere, tābuī, —, *pine away, waste away.* (**tābeō**, *waste*)

tabula, -ae, f., *board; writing-tablet, document; list, register, record, account; picture, painting.* **tabulae pūblicae**, *public records.* **novae tabulae**, *reduction* (or *abolition*) *of debts.* **duodecim tabulae**, *the Twelve Tables*, a collection of early laws.

tabulārium, -ī, n., *office of record, archives.* (**tabulārius**)

taceō, -ēre, tacuī, tacitus, *be silent, keep silence; pass over in silence, leave unsaid, say nothing about.*

re — reticeō, -ēre, reticuī, —, *keep silent, say nothing.*

tacitē, adv., *silently, in silence.* (**tacitus**)

taciturnitās, -tātis, f., *silence.* (**taciturnus**, *silent*)

tacitus, -a, -um, *unmentioned; done in silence, secret, hidden; still, noiseless.* (p. p. of **taceō**)

taeter, -tra, -trum, *foul, loathsome, repulsive, disgusting, abominable, shameful.*

tālāris, -e, *of the ankles, reaching the ankles.* **tunica tālāris**, *a tunic reaching to the ankles.* (**tālus**, *ankle*)

tālis, -e, *such, of such a sort.* **tālis, quālis**, *such, as.*

tam, adv., *to such a degree, so much, so.* **tam, quam**, *as much, as; so, as.*

tamen, adv., *nevertheless, notwithstanding, however, still, yet.*

tametsī, *and yet, after all.* (**tamen** ? + **etsī**)

tamquam, adv., *as much as; as, just as, like; as if, just as if.* (**tam** + **quam**)

tandem, adv., *at last, finally;* in questions, *pray, tell me, in the world,* but often best rendered by stress of voice. (**tam** + **dem**)

tangō, -ere, tetigī, tāctus, *touch; border on, adjoin, be close to;*

come to; reach, arrive at; move, affect, impress; strike. **tāctus dē caelō**, *struck by lightning.* (TAG, *touch*)

ad — attingō, -ere, attigī, attāctus, *touch; reach, attain to.*

com — contingō, -ere, contigī, contāctus, *touch; happen, occur, come to pass.*

ob — obtingō, -ere, obtigī, —, *happen, befall, occur.*

tantō opere, see **opus**.

tantum, adv., *so much, to such a degree; only so much, only, merely.* **tantum modo**, *only, merely.* (**tantus**)

tantundem, adv., *just as much, to the same extent.* (**tantum** + **dem**)

tantus, -a, -um, *of such size, so great, so large, such; so important, of so much importance; of only so much weight, so trivial, so unimportant.* **tantī est**, *it is worth while.* **tantum cīvium**, *only so many citizens.* **tantō melior**, *so much the better.*

tardē, adv., *slowly, late.* (**tardus**, *slow*)

tarditās, -tātis, f., *slowness, delay.* (**tardus**, *slow*)

tardō (1), *check, hinder, delay.* (**tardus**, *slow*)

re — retardō (1), *hinder, impede, check.*

Tarentīnī, -ōrum, m., *the Tarentines*, the people of Tarentum.

tēctum, -ī, n., *roof, shelter; house, dwelling.* (**tegō**)

tegō, -ere, tēxī, tēctus, *cover; hide, conceal; — shelter, protect.* (TEG, *cover*)

com — contegō, -ere, contēxī, contēctus, *cover up, bury; hide, conceal.*

tēlum, -ī, n., *a weapon; spear, javelin, dagger, arrow.* **esse cum tēlō**, *to go armed.*

temerē, adv., *rashly, blindly, thoughtlessly, recklessly.*

temeritās, -tātis, f., *rashness, thoughtlessness, heedlessness, indiscretion, foolhardiness.* (**temerē**)

temperantia, -ae, f., *moderation, self-control, sobriety, temperance.* (**temperāns**)

temperō (1), *control one's self; rule, regulate, restrain.* **vīctōriam temperāre**, *to exercise self-control in the time of victory.* (cf. **tempus**)

ob — obtemperō, (1), *comply, obey.*

tempestās, -tātis, f., *time, season; weather, bad weather, storm, tempest; calamity, misfortune.* (**tempus**)

tempestīvus, -a, -um, *seasonable, timely, opportune; appropriate, fitting; early.* **convīvium tempestīvum**, *protracted banquet*, i.e. one that begins early and ends late. (**tempestās**)

templum, -ī, n., *consecrated place, temple, shrine.* (TEM, *cut*)

temptō (1), *test, try, sound; attack, assail; attempt, essay.* (cf. **tendō**)

tempus, -oris, n., *time; a particular time, occasion, opportunity; a critical time, crisis, emergency, exi-*

gency; a time of need, need, necessity, trouble; condition, times, circumstances. **id temporis**, *at that time.* **ex tempore**, *offhand.* (TEM, *cut*)

tendō, **-ere**, **tetendī**, **tēnsus** (**tentus**), *stretch, extend; direct one's course, go; strive, endeavor.*

ad — attendō, **-ere**, **attendī**, **attentus**, *direct toward; notice, perceive; give heed, listen, pay attention.*

com — contendō, **-ere**, **contendī**, **contentus**, *stretch, strain; endeavor, struggle, strive, try; vie, contend, fight; go hurriedly, hasten; contrast, compare; maintain, affirm, contend.*

in — intendō, **-ere**, **intendī**, **intentus**, *stretch out toward, extend; aim, direct; purpose, intend.*

obs — ostendō, **-ere**, **ostendī**, **ostentus**, *stretch out before, show, declare, make known; exhibit, display;* pass., *show itself, appear.*

tenebrae, **-ārum**, f., *darkness, gloom, obscurity.*

Tenedos, **-ī**, f., an island in the Aegean.

teneō, **-ēre**, **tenuī**, **tentus**, *hold, keep; have, possess, occupy; bind, fasten, keep bound; understand, comprehend; seize, arrest, hold in custody.* **culpā tenērī**, *to be convicted of a fault.*

ad — attineō, **-ēre**, **attinuī**, —, *hold out, reach, touch; relate to, belong to, concern, make a difference.* **quod ad sūmptum attinet**, *as far as expense is concerned.* **nihil attinet**, *is not at all in point.*

com — contineō, **-ēre**, **continuī**, **contentus**, *hold together, keep in, curb, restrain; bound, inclose, contain;* pass., *be confined to, depend upon.*

ob — obtineō, **-ēre**, **obtinuī**, **obtentus**, *hold; assert, maintain.*

per — pertineō, **-ēre**, **pertinuī**, —, *reach, extend; reach to, lead to, conduce; concern, have to do with, pertain.* **ad tē nōn pertinēre**, *to have no concern for you.*

re — retineō, **-ēre**, **retinuī**, **retentus**, *hold back, restrain, check, repress, detain; keep, preserve, maintain, uphold, observe.*

sub — sustineō, **-ēre**, **sustinuī**, **sustentus**, *hold up, support, sustain; endure, undergo.*

tener, **-era**, **-erum**, *soft, tender, delicate, sensitive; young, youthful.*

tenuis, **-e**, *thin, slight; delicate, feeble; poor, lowly; scanty, insignificant.*

tenuō (1), *make small, lessen, reduce.* (**tenuis**)

ad — attenuō (1), *make thin; lessen; make less formidable.*

ex — extenuō (1), *make thin; lessen; disparage, belittle.*

ter, adv., *three times.* (cf. **trēs**)

Terentia, **-ae**, f., the wife of Cicero.

tergiversātiō, **-ōnis**, f., *subterfuge, pretense.* (**tergiversor**, *turn the back*)

tergum, **-ī**, n., *the back.* **ā tergō**, *in the rear, behind.*

terminō (1), *bound, limit. circum-*

scribe; end, finish, terminate. (**terminus**)

ex — exterminō (1), *drive out, expel, banish.*

terminus, -ī, m., *boundary, limit.*

terra, -ae, f., *land; region, country.*

orbis terrae (or **terrārum**), *the world.*

terreō, -ēre, terruī, territus, *frighten, alarm, terrify, dismay.*

dē — dēterreō, -ēre, dēterruī, dēterritus, *frighten off, hinder, deter, prevent.*

per — perterreō, -ēre, perterruī, perterritus, *frighten thoroughly, terrify.*

terror, -ōris, m., *fright, alarm, terror, panic.*

tertius, -a, -um, *the third.* (cf. **trēs**)

testāmentum, -ī, n., *will.* (**testor**)

testimōnium, -ī, n., *proof, evidence, testimony.* (**testis**)

testis, -is, m. and f., *witness.*

testor (1), *call to witness, invoke, appeal to; assert, declare.* (**testis**)

am — antestor (1), *call to witness, invoke.*

dē — dētestor (1), *call upon the gods to avert, pray to turn aside.*

ob — obtestor (1), *protest; beseech, implore.*

tetrarchēs, -ae, m., *tetrarch, prince.*

Teutonēs, -um, m., *the Teutones.*

Themistoclēs, -is (or **-ī**), m., *Themistocles,* a distinguished Athenian general.

Theophanēs, -is, m., a literary friend and companion of Pompey.

Thessalonīca, -ae, f., *Thessalonica.*

Thrēx, -cis, m., *a Thracian.*

Thūriī, -ōrum, m., a Greek city in Lucania.

Ti., abbr. of **Tiberius.**

Tiberīnus, -a, -um, *of the Tiber.*

Tiberis, -is, m., *the Tiber.*

Tiberius, -ī, m., a praenomen.

Tigrānēs, -is, m., an Armenian king.

timeō, -ēre, timuī, —, *be fearful, be apprehensive; fear, dread.*

timidē, adv., *with fear, timidly.* (**timidus**)

timiditās, -tātis, f., *apprehension, timidity; cowardice;* pl., *acts of cowardice.* (**timidus**)

timidus, -a, -um, *apprehensive, fearful, cowardly.* (**timeō**)

timor, -ōris, m., *fear, alarm, apprehension, dread.* (cf. **timeō**)

tīrō, -ōnis, m., *young soldier, raw recruit; beginner, tyro.*

Tīrō, -ōnis, m., Cicero's faithful secretary.

Titus, -ī, m., a praenomen.

toga, -ae, f., *toga,* the outer garment worn by the Romans; *peace.* **toga virīlis,** *the white toga worn by men.* **toga praetexta,** *the bordered toga worn by boys.* **ad togās redīre,** *to return to the garments of peace,* i.e. *to have peace.* (**tegō**)

togātus, -a, -um, *clad in the toga, in civil life, as a civilian.* (**toga**)

tolerābilis, -e, *endurable, tolerable, bearable.* (**tolerō**)

tolerō (1), *bear, suffer, endure, hold out.*

tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātus,

raise, lift up, elevate; exalt, praise, extol; take away, remove, banish, put out of the way.

ex — extollō, -ere, —, —, *lift up, raise.*

Tongilius, -ī, m., an unknown character.

tormentum, -ī, n., *instrument of torture, rack; anguish, suffering.* (torqueō)

Torquātus, -ī, m., a family name. See **Manlius.**

torqueō, -ēre, torsī, tortus, *turn, twist, bend; torment, torture.*

ex — extorqueō, -ēre, extorsī, extortus, *twist out of, wrest from, force from, extort.*

re — retorqueō, -ēre, retorsī, retortus, *hurl back, turn back.*

tortor, -ōris, m., *torturer.* (torqueō)

tot (indecl.), *so many.*

totiēns, adv., *so many times, so often, as often.* (tot)

tōtus, -a, -um, *the whole, the whole of, entire, all; altogether, wholly.*

tr. pl., abbr. of **tribūnus plēbis.**

trāctō (1), *drag, draw; manage, handle, conduct; act, represent, put on the stage; treat, investigate, discuss.* (freq. of **trahō**)

ob — obtrectō (1), *belittle, disparage; make opposition to.*

trādō, see **dō.**

trāferō, see **trānsferō.**

tragoedia, -ae, f., *tragedy; commotion, disturbance.* (τραγῳδία)

trahō, -ere, trāxī, trāctus, *drag, draw; drag on, delay, retard, protract; influence, attract, allure, captivate.*

abs — abstrahō, -ere, abstrāxī, abstrāctus, *take away, carry away, remove.*

com — contrahō, -ere, contrāxī, contrāctus, *draw together; contract, diminish, lessen; bring together, collect.* **aes aliēnum contrahere,** *to contract debts.* **amplius mihi negōtī contrahitur,** *more of a task is thrown upon me.*

dē — dētrahō, -ere, dētrāxī, dētrāctus, *take away, remove, withdraw; deprive, rob; disparage.*

dis — distrahō, -ere, distrāxī, distrāctus, *tear asunder, separate; divert, distract.*

tranquillitās, -tātis, f., *quietness, calmness, serenity, tranquillity.* (tranquillus)

tranquillus, -a, -um, *calm, peaceful, quiet, undisturbed.*

trāns, prep. with acc., *across, over, on the other side.*

Trānsalpīnus, -a, -um, *across the Alps, Transalpine.* (trāns + Alpēs)

trānscendō, see **scandō.**

trānsferō (trāferō), see **ferō.**

trānsigō, see **agō.**

trānsmarīnus, -a, -um, *across the sea, foreign.* (trāns + mare)

trānsmittō, see **mittō.**

Trānspadānus, -a, -um, *across the Po.* As subst., *dwellers beyond the Po.* (trāns + Padus)

tremō, -ere, tremuī, —, *quiver, tremble, quake.*

trepidō (1), *be agitated, be disturbed; tremble, waver.*

trēs, tria, *three.*

tribūnal, -ālis, n., *place occupied by a tribune, tribunal, judgment-seat.* (**tribūnus**)

tribūnātus, -ūs, m., *office of a tribune, tribuneship.* (**tribūnus**)

tribūnus, -ī, m., *head of a tribe, tribune.* **tribūnus mīlitum,** *a military tribune.* **tribūnus plēbis,** *tribune of the people.* **tribūnus aerārius,** *dean of a tribe, tribunus aerarius.* (**tribus**)

tribuō, -ere, tribuī, tribūtus, *give to the tribes; distribute, assign; confer, bestow, render, grant, allow; ascribe, assign; devote, spend.* (**tribus**)

ad — attribuō, -ere, attribuī, attribūtus, *assign, allot; ascribe, attribute.*

dis — distribuō, -ere, distribuī, distribūtus, *apportion, assign; distribute, divide.*

tribus, -ūs, f., *a tribe.*

trīduum, -ī, n., *period of three days, three days.* (**trēs** + **diēs**)

trīnī, -ae, -a, *three each, three.* **trīnum nūndinum,** see **nūndinae.** (**trēs**)

trīstis, -e, *sad, sorrowful, gloomy, downcast, dejected; peevish, morose, sullen; stern, severe; sad, unfortunate.*

trīstitia, -ae, f., *sorrow, grief, gloom, dejection; peevishness, moroseness; harshness, severity; sadness, unfortunate feature.* (**trīstis**)

triumphō (1), *celebrate a triumph, have a triumphal procession; exult, rejoice.* **dē Mithridāte triumphāre,** *to have a triumphal procession for a victory over Mithridates.* (**triumphus**)

triumphus, -ī, m., *a triumphal procession, triumph.*

tropaeum, -ī, n., *trophy.*

trucīdō (1), *butcher, slaughter, massacre.*

tū, tuī, *you* (sing.).

tuba, -ae, f., *trumpet.*

Tūberō, -ōnis, m., a family name. See **Aelius.**

tueor, -ērī, tūtus (**tuitus**), *look at, behold; keep, preserve, maintain, uphold; guard, protect, defend.*

in — intueor, -ērī, intuitus, *look at, gaze upon, contemplate.* **lūcem intuērī,** *to live.*

Tullia, -ae, f., the name of Cicero's daughter.

Tulliola, -ae, f., *little Tullia.* (dim. of **Tullia**)

Tullius, -a, m., a gens name.

1. *M. Tullius Cicerō,* the orator. See page 9 ff.

2. *Q. Tullius Cicerō,* the brother of Marcus. See page 307.

3. *M. Tullius Cicerō,* the son of the orator. See page 308.

Tullus, -ī, m., a family name. *L. Volcātius Tullus,* consul in 66 B.C.

tum, adv., *then, at that time; in that case.* **tum, tum,** *sometimes, sometimes.* **cum, tum,** *not only, but also.* **tum dēnique,** *only*

then. **tum dēnique sī**, *only on condition that.*

tumultus, **-ūs**, m., *uproar, commotion, disturbance; insurrection, rebellion, uprising.* (**tumeō**, *swell*)

tumulus, **-ī**, m., *mound, hillock, hill; tomb.* (**tumeō**, *swell*)

tunc, adv., *then, just then.* (**tum** + **ce**)

tundō, **-ere**, **tutudī**, **tūnsus** (**tūsus**), *beat, strike.* (TUD, *beat*)

re — retundō, **-ere**, **rettudī**, **retūnsus** (**retūsus**), *beat back, strike down; dull, blunt.*

tunica, **-ae**, f., *tunic*, an undergarment worn by the Romans.

turba, **-ae**, f., *uproar, disorder, turmoil; throng, multitude, troop, mob.*

turbō (1), *throw into disorder.*

dis — disturbō (1), *disorder, disturb.*

per — perturbō (1), *throw into great disorder; confuse, embarrass.*

turbulentus, **-a**, **-um**, *boisterous, tempestuous, stormy; confused, disordered, disorganized; troublesome, factious, turbulent.* (**turba**)

turma, **-ae**, f., *a troop* (of cavalry), *squadron.*

turpis, **-e**, *unsightly, unseemly, repulsive; unbecoming, dishonorable, disgraceful, scandalous, vile.*

turpiter, adv., *shamefully, disgracefully, with dishonor.* (**turpis**)

turpitūdō, **-inis**, f., *unsightliness, repulsiveness; baseness, dishonor, turpitude; disgraceful act, vile practice.* (**turpis**)

tūtō, adv., *safely.* (**tūtus**)

tūtor (1), *watch, protect, defend.* (**tueor**)

tūtus, **-a**, **-um**, *protected, safe, secure.* (p. p. of **tueor**)

tuus, **-a**, **-um**, *your, yours.* **tuī**, **-ōrum**, m., *your friends, your kinsmen.*

tyrannus, **-ī**, m., *monarch, ruler; despot, tyrant, usurper.*

U.

ūber, **-eris**, n., *udder, breast.*

ūbertās, **-tātis**, f., *fertility, fruitfulness, productiveness.* (**ūber**, *fertile*)

ubi, adv., *where, wherein; when, whenever; wherein, wherewith.* **ubi prīmum**, *as soon as.*

ubinam, adv., *where on earth? where in the world? where?* (**ubi** + **nam**)

ubīque, adv., *everywhere, in all places.* (**ubi** + **que**)

ulcīscor, **-ī**, **ultus**, *punish; avenge.*

ūllus, **-a**, **-um**, *any.* As subst., *any one.* (dim. of **ūnus**?)

ulterior, **-ius**, *farther, beyond.* Superl. **ultimus**, **-a**, **-um**, *farthest, extreme, last.*

ultimus, superl. of **ulterior**.

ultor, **-ōris**, m., *punisher, avenger.* (**ulcīscor**)

ultrō, adv., *to the farther side, beyond; besides, moreover; of one's own accord, voluntarily, without sōlicitation, without provocation.* (case form of ***ulter**, *beyond*)

Umbrēnus, **-ī**, m., a family name. *P. Umbrēnus*, a freedman who joined the conspiracy of Catiline.

umerus, -ī, m., *the shoulder, upper arm.*

umquam, adv., *ever, at any time.*

ūnā, adv., *at the same time, together, along with* (any one). (**ūnus**)

unde, adv., *whence, from which, from whom; whence? from which? from whom?*

undecimus, -a, -um, *eleventh.* (**ūnus** + **decimus**)

undēquīnquāgēsimus, -a, -um, *forty-ninth.* (**undēquīnquāgintā,** *forty-nine*)

undique, adv., *from all parts, on all sides.* (**unde** + **que**)

unguentum, -ī, n., *ointment, perfume.* (**unguō,** *anoint*)

ūnicē, adv., *singularly, remarkably, in a noteworthy manner.* (**ūnicus,** *sole*)

ūniversus, -a, -um, *all together, whole, entire, all; as a whole, on the whole, taken as a body.* (**ūnus** + **versus**)

ūnus, -a, -um, *one, one only, single; sole, only, alone.* **ūnus quisque,** *each one.*

urbānus, -a, -um, *of the city, in the city.* **praetor urbānus,** *the praetor who had jurisdiction in civil suits between Roman citizens.* **quaestor urbānus,** *a quaestor assigned to duties in the city.* (**urbs**)

urbs, urbis, f., *city; the city, Rome.*

urgeō (urgueō), -ēre, ursī, —, *press, push, drive, urge; press closely, beset; press on, push forward.*

ūrō, -ere, ussī, ūstus, *burn.*

amb — ambūrō, -ere, ambussī, ambūstus, *burn around, scorch, singe.*

ex — exūrō, -ere, exussī, exūstus, *burn up, consume, destroy.*

in — inūrō, -erē, inussī, inūstus, *burn in, brand upon, imprint indelibly.*

ūsitātus, -a, -um, *usual, wonted, customary, ordinary.* (p. p. of **ūsitor,** *practice*)

ūsquam, adv., *at any place, anywhere.*

ūsque, adv., *all the way, even to, up to, as far as, even, to that degree.* **quō ūsque,** *how far?* **inde ūsque,** *even from that point.*

ūstor, -ōris, m., *burner of bodies, corpse-burner.* (**ūrō**)

ūsūra, -ae, f., *use, enjoyment; interest, usury.* (**ūtor**)

ūsūrpō (1), *use, employ, practice; speak of, talk of.*

ūsus, -ūs, m., *use, exercise, practice, experience; intimacy, familiarity; advantage, benefit; need.* (**ūtor**)

ut (or **utī**), adv., *how? in what way? in the manner in which, as; when, whenever; since, from the time when; that, in order that, so that, so as to; however, though, although.* **ut prīmum,** *as soon as.* **ut, sīc,** *so, as; while, yet.* With expressions of fear **ut** is negative and **nē** positive.

uter, utra, utrum, *which one* (of two)? *whichever, the one who* (of two).

uterque, utraque, utrumque, *each* (of two), *both;* pl., *each party, both sides.* (**uter** + **que**)

utī, see **ut.**

Utica, -ae, f., a flourishing Phoenician colony in Africa, next to Carthage in importance.

ūtilis, -e, *of use, useful, helpful, serviceable, advantageous; profitable, expedient.* (cf. **ūtor**)

ūtilitās, -tātis, f., *usefulness, benefit, helpfulness, advantage; profit, expediency.* (**ūtilis**)

utinam, *would that! Oh that!* (**utī** + **nam**)

ūtor, -ī, **ūsus,** *avail one's self of, use, employ; exercise, practice; have, possess, enjoy; find in one, find.* **benīgnitāte ūtī,** *to trespass upon one's kindness.*

ab — abūtor, -ī, abūsus, *use up, exhaust; make a perverted use of, misapply, misuse; outrage, trespass upon, abuse.*

utrum (in indirect questions), *whether.* Untranslatable in direct double questions. (**uter**)

uxor, -ōris, f., *wife.*

V.

vacillō (1), *totter, stagger; waver, hesitate.*

vacō (1), *be empty, be vacant, be free from, be without; be idle.* (cf. **vacuus**)

vacuēfaciō, -ere, vacuēfēcī, vacuēfactus, *make empty, make vacant.* (**vacuus** + **faciō**)

vacuus, -a, -um, *unoccupied, empty, vacant, free, without.*

vadimōnium, -ī, n., *pledge, security, surety.* **vadimōnium dēserere,** *to forfeit one's sureties.* (**vas,** *pledge*)

vādō, -ere, —, —, *go in haste, rush.*

ē — ēvādō, -ere, ēvāsī, ēvāsus, *rush forth, go away, escape.*

in — invādō, -ere, invāsī, invāsus, *rush upon, attack, invade; seize, take possession of.*

per — pervādō, -ere, pervāsī, pervāsus, *go through, penetrate, permeate, fill; reach, extend to.*

vāgīna, -ae, f., *scabbard, sheath.*

vagor (1), *roam about, rove, wander; spread, be extended, be diffused.*

vagus, -a, -um, *roaming, wandering, without a home.*

valdē, adv., *strongly; thoroughly, much, very much, very.* (**validus**)

valeō, -ēre, valuī, valitūrus, *be strong, be well, be healthy; be strong enough to, be able; have weight, possess influence; prevail, succeed; amount to, mean, signify.* **ad neglegendās lēgēs valēre,** *to be powerful enough to disregard the laws.* **ad laudem valēre,** *to lead to a noble life.* **poēta nātūrā valet,** *the poet receives his power from nature.* **quid valet,** *what does it amount to?* **valē, valēte,** *good-bye, farewell, adieu.*

valēns, -entis, *strong, vigorous; powerful, influential.* (pres. p. of **valeō**)

Valerius, -ī, m., a gens name.

1. *L. Valerius Flaccus,* praetor in 63 B.C.

2. *P. Valerius,* almost unknown.

Valerius, -a, -um, *of Valerius.*

valētūdō, -inis, f., *health; poor health, feebleness, weakness.* (**valeō**)

validus, -a, -um, *strong, powerful; healthy, robust, vigorous.* (cf. **valeō**)

vallis, -is, f., *valley.*

vāllō (1), *fortify, protect.* (**vāllum**, *rampart*)

variē, adv., *in various ways, differently.* (**varius**)

varietās, -tātis, f., *variety, diversity; difference, disagreement.* (**varius**)

varius, -a, -um, *various, manifold, diversified; diverse, different.*

Varrō, -ōnis, m., a family name. *Aulus Varrō*, a friend of Cicero, and a supporter of Pompey in the Civil war.

Varius, -ī, m., a gens name. *P. Varius*, a juror in the trial of Milo.

Vārus, -ī, m., a family name. See **Attius.**

vāstātiō, -ōnis, f., *ravaging, devastation.* (**vāstō**)

vāstitās, -tātis, f., *desolation, ruin, destruction.* (**vāstus**)

vāstō (1), *lay waste, ravage.* (**vāstus**)

vāstus, -a, -um, *unoccupied, desert; boundless, vast, huge; insatiable.*

vātēs, -is, m. and f., *seer, soothsayer, diviner.*

-ve (enclitic), *or.*

vectīgal, -ālis, n., *revenue, tax, duty.*

vectīgālis, -e, *tributary.*

vehemēns, -entis, *eager, violent, furious, impetuous; weighty, forceful, vigorous, effective, strong, deep-seated.*

vehementer, adv., *eagerly, violently, impetuously; very much, exceedingly.* **errāre vehementer**, *to make a great mistake.* (**vehemēns**)

vehiculum, -ī, n., *conveyance, carriage, vehicle.* (**vehō**)

vehō, -ere, vēxī, vēctus, *carry, draw, convey.*

com — convehō, -ere, convēxī, convēctus, *carry together, collect.*

dē — dēvehō, -ere, dēvēxī, dēvēctus, *carry away, take down.*

vel, *or, even.* **vel, vel**, *either, or.* (perhaps old imperative of **volō**)

vellō, -ere, —, —, *pull, pluck, tear away.*

dī — divellō, -ere, dīvellī, dīvolsus (**dīvulsus**), *rend asunder, tear apart, remove.*

ē — ēvellō, -ere, ēvellī, ēvolsus (**ēvulsus**), *pull out, tear away, pluck out.*

vēlum, -ī, n., *awning, curtain; sail.*

vēna, -ae, f., *vein, artery.*

vēndō, -ere, vēndidī, vēnditus, *sell.* (**vēnum**, *sale* + **dō**)

venēficus, -a, -um, *a poisoner.* (**venēnum**)

venēnum, -ī, n., *poison.*

vēneō, -īre, vēnīvī (**-iī**), **vēnitūrus**, *be sold.* (**vēnum**, *sale*, + **eō**)

veneror (1), *worship, adore; beseech, implore, supplicate.*

venia, -ae, f., *kindness, favor; forgiveness, pardon.*

veniō, -īre, vēnī, **ventus**, *come, go.*

com — conveniō, -īre, **convēnī**, **conventus**, *come together, assemble, meet;* used impersonally, *it is agreed, it is fitting.*

ē — ēveniō, -īre, **ēvēnī**, **ēventus**, *turn out, happen; follow, ensue.*

in — inveniō, -īre, **invēnī**, **inventus**, *come upon, find, meet; discover, devise, find out.*

per — perveniō, -īre, **pervēnī**, **perventus**, *arrive at, reach; attain to, equal, match.*

sub — subveniō, -īre, **subvēnī**, **subventus**, *assist, relieve, remedy.*

venter, -tris, m., *belly.*

ventus, -ī, m., *the wind.*

venustās, -tātis, f., *grace, beauty, charm.* (**venus**, *loveliness*)

venustus, -a, -um, *charming, winning, pleasing.* (**venus**, *loveliness*)

vēr, vēris, n., *spring, spring-time.*

verber, -eris, n., *lash, scourge; blows, stripes, flogging.*

verbum, -ī, n., *a word.* **verbīs amplissimīs**, *in the strongest terms.* **verbī causā**, *for example.*

vērē, adv., *truly, really, in fact, indeed; properly, justly, rightly.* (**vērus**)

verēcundia, -ae, f., *modesty, sense of shame.* (**verēcundus**, *modest*)

vereor, -ērī, **veritus**, *reverence, revere, respect; fear, dread.*

vēritās, -tātis, f., *truth, truthfulness.* (**vērus**)

vērō, adv., *in truth, in fact, truly, certainly; however, on the other hand, but.* **nunc vērō**, *but now.* **an vērō**, *is it possible that?* **iam vērō**, *furthermore.* **immō vērō**, *no indeed, nay in fact.* **minimē vērō**, *by no means, far from that.* (**vērus**)

versiculus, -ī, m., *a little line, short line, verse.* (dim. of **versus**)

versō (1), *keep turning; turn over, revolve, ponder, consider; be engaged, be occupied, be busy; be alive, exist; dwell, remain, abide; appear.* This verb often appears as a deponent. (freq. of **vertō**)

versus, -ūs, m., *a verse, line; verse, poetry.* (**vertō**)

vertō, -ere, vertī, **versus**, *turn.*

ante — antevertō, -ere, **antevertī**, **anteversus**, *turn before; anticipate.*

ā — āvertō, -ere, **āvertī**, **āversus**, *turn aside, avert.*

com — convertō, -ere, **convertī**, **conversus**, *turn around, turn about; change, transform, convert.*

dē — dēvertō, -ere, **dēvertī**, —, *turn aside; digress.*

dī — dīvertō, -ere, **dīvertī**, **dīversus**, *turn aside, separate.*

ē — ēvertō, -ere, **ēvertī**, **ēversus**, *overturn, upset; ruin, destroy.*

re — revertor, -ī, **reversus** (usually deponent only in the present system), *turn back, return.*

vērum, adv., *but, however.* **vērum etiam**, *but also.* (**vērus**)

vērus, -a, -um, *real, true, genuine; proper, just, right.* **rē vērā**, *in truth.*

vērum, -ī, n., *truth, fact.* (**vērus**)

vesper, -erī, m., *the evening.* **vesperī** (locative), *in the evening.*

vespera, -ae, f., *the evening.*

Vesta, -ae, f., *Vesta*, the goddess of the household.

Vestālis, -e, *of Vesta, Vestal.* **virginēs vestālēs**, *the Vestal virgins, the priestesses of Vesta.* See page 296.

vester, -tra, -trum, *your* (plural), *yours.*

vestibulum, -ī, n., *the open space before a house, court; opening, entrance, doorway.*

vestīgium, -ī, n., *footstep, footprint, track; trace, indication, sign; remains, ruins.* (**vestīgō**, *track*)

vestīmentum, -ī, n., *clothing, garments.* (**vestis**)

vestis, -is, f., *clothing, dress.*

vestītus, -ūs, m., *clothing, apparel.*

veterānus, -a, -um, *veteran.* (**vetus**)

vetō, -āre, vetuī, vetitus, *forbid, prohibit.*

vetus, -eris (comp. **vetustior**, superl. **veterrimus**), *old, aged, ancient; of long standing, of experience.*

vetustās, -tātis, f., *old age; former ages, antiquity; long lapse of time, long duration; future ages, posterity.* (**vetus**)

vexātiō, -ōnis, f., *harassing, persecution.* (**vexō**)

vexātor, -ōris, m., *pursuer, persecutor; opposer.* (**vexō**)

vexō (1), *harass, vex, persecute, annoy; waste, ravage.*

via, -ae, f., *way, road, path, street.*

viātor, -ōris, m., *traveler, wayfarer.* (**via**)

Vibiēnus, -ī, m., a family name. *C. Vibiēnus*, a senator.

Vibō, -ōnis, f., a city in southern Italy, now Bivona.

vibrō (1), *brandish, throw; gleam, flash.*

vīcēsimus, -a, -um, *twentieth.* (**vīgintī**)

vīcīnus, -a, -um, *near, neighboring, adjacent.* **vīcīnus, -ī**, m., *a neighbor.* (**vīcus**)

vicissim, adv., *on the other hand, again, in turn.*

vicissitūdō, -inis, f., *change, regular change, interchange, succession.*

victima, -ae, f., *victim* (for sacrifice). (cf. **vincō**)

victor, -ōris, m., *conqueror, victor*; as adj., *victorious.* (**vincō**)

victōria, -ae, f., *victory, triumph.* **Victōria, -ae**, f., *the Goddess of Victory.*

victrīx, -īcis, *victorious.* (VIC, *conquer*)

victus, -ūs, m., *means of subsistence, provisions, victuals; way of life, mode of living, everyday life.* **cōnsuētūdinēs victūs**, *the intimacies of everyday life.*

vīcus, -ī, m., *dwelling, abode; block,*

quarter, street; village, hamlet; country home, villa.

vidēlicet, adv., *plainly, evidently, obviously, of course, doubtless; to wit, namely.* (**vidē** + **licet**)

videō, **-ēre**, **vīdī**, **vīsus**, *see, perceive; understand, comprehend; look out for, see to, take care, provide;* pass., *be seen, appear, seem, seem best.* **plūs vidēre**, *to see further,* i.e. *to have a deeper insight.*

in — invideō, **-ēre**, **invīdī**, **invīsus**, *look askance at, envy, grudge, be jealous.*

prō — prōvideō, **-ēre**, **prōvīdī**, **prōvīsus**, *look before, foresee; see to, look out for, provide.*

vigeō, **-ēre**, **viguī**, —, *be strong, be active, flourish; be in honor, be held in esteem.*

vigilia, **-ae**, f., *watching, wakefulness; loss of sleep, sleeplessness; guard, watch* (one of the four equal parts into which the night was divided); pl., *watchmen, sentinels.* (**vigil**, *awake*)

vigilō (1), *be awake, keep awake; be vigilant, keep watch, look out for.* (**vigil**)

in — invigilō (1), *watch over, care for.*

vigilāns, **-antis**, *wakeful, watchful, vigilant, active.* (pres. p. of **vigilō**)

vīgintī, (indecl.), *twenty.*

vīlis, **-e**, *of little value, cheap; worthless, vile, base.*

vīlitās, **-tātis**, f., *cheapness.* (**vīlis**)

vīlla, **-ae**, f., *farm-house, country-seat, villa.*

vinciō, **-īre**, **vinxī**, **vinctus**, *bind, fetter, put in chains; restrain, confine.*

dē — devinciō, **-īre**, **dēvinxī**, **dēvinctus**, *bind fast, fetter; bind closely, lay under obligation.*

vincō, **-ere**, **vīcī**, **victus**, *conquer, overcome, defeat; excel, surpass, outdo.*

com — convincō, **-ere**, **convīcī**, **convictus**, *overcome, convict, refute; prove, demonstrate.*

dē — dēvincō, **-ere**, **dēvīcī**, **dēvictus**, *conquer completely, subdue thoroughly, subjugate.*

re — revincō, **-ere**, **revīcī**, **revictus**, *overcome; show to be wrong, refute.*

vinculum, **-ī**, n., *chain, band, rope; bond, connection, relation;* pl., *prison, confinement, imprisonment.* (**vinciō**)

vindex, **-icis**, m., *protector; avenger, punisher.*

vindiciae, **-ārum**, f., *assertion of a right, claim, suit.*

vindicō (1), *claim, assert; defend, protect, rescue; avenge, punish.* (**vindex**)

vīnum, **-ī**, n., *wine.*

violō (1), *do harm to, injure; outrage, abuse, desecrate, profane.*

vir, **virī**, m., *man, husband.*

vīrēs, pl. of **vīs.**

virgō, **-inis**, f., *maiden, girl, virgin; a Vestal virgin.*

virtūs, **-tūtis**, f., *manliness; courage, valor, bravery; goodness, vir-*

tue, merit, worth; good qualities, ability, fitness; impulse, instinct. (**vir**)

vīs, vīs, f., *strength, power, might, energy, force; meaning, import, significance; violence, injury; quantity, number, supply.*

vīscus, -eris, n. (usually in the plural), *the internal organs, vitals.*

vīsō, -ere, vīsī, vīsus, *view, behold, survey; go to see, visit.* (freq. of **videō**)

vīta, -ae, f., *life; mode of life, career.* (cf. **vīvō**)

vitium, -ī, n., *flaw, blemish, defect; failing, shortcoming, fault, vice.*

vītō (1), *avoid, shun; evade, escape.*

vituperātiō, -ōnis, f., *blame, censure, reproach.* (**vituperō**, *censure*)

vīvō, -ere, vīxī, vīctus, *live.*

vīvus, -a, -um, *alive, living.*

vix, adv., *with difficulty, hardly, barely, scarcely.*

vixdum, adv., *hardly then, barely, but just.* (**vix** + **dum**)

vocō (1), *call; invite, summon; call by name, designate, name; call together, convoke; invoke, call upon.*

ā — āvocō (1), *call away, call off; divert.*

com — convocō (1), *call together, summon, convoke.*

dē — dēvocō (1), *call away, call off, recall.*

ē — ēvocō (1), *call out, summon; challenge.*

prō — prōvocō (1), *call forth, challenge; arouse, provoke.*

re — revocō (1), *call back, call again, recall, withdraw; recall, encore.*

volitō (1), *fly around, flutter about.* (freq. of **volō**, *fly*)

volō, velle, voluī, —, *wish, want, desire, will; be willing; mean, intend; claim, assert.*

Volturcius, -ī, m., a Roman name. *T. Volturcius*, a member of the Catilinarian conspiracy.

volūbilis, -e, *whirling, revolving; fluent, voluble; changeable, fickle, inconstant.* (cf. **volvō**, *turn around*)

voluntārius, -a, -um, *of one's own will, voluntary.* As subst., *a volunteer.* (**voluntās**)

voluntās, -tātis, f., *will, wish, desire; purpose, aim, plan; goodwill, favor; approval, consent.* (**volō**)

voluptās, -tātis, f., *pleasure, enjoyment, delight.*

Volusius, -ī, m., a Roman name. *M. Volusius*, perhaps mentioned only once, on page 255.

vōsmet, *you yourselves.* (**vōs** + **-met**)

vōtum, -ī, n., *solemn pledge, vow; prayer.* (**voveō**)

voveō, -ēre, vōvī, vōtus, *promise solemnly, pledge, vow; dedicate, consecrate.*

dē — dēvoveō, -ēre, dēvōvī, dēvōtus, *vow, devote, consecrate.*

vōx, vōcis, f., *voice; sound, call, cry, word, utterance; saying, maxim, proverb.*

vulgāris, -e, *of the multitude, com-*

mon, ordinary; low, vulgar. (**vulgus**, *common people*)

vulgō, adv., *commonly, generally; openly, publicly.* (**vulgus**, *common people*)

vulnerō (1), *wound, injure, harm.* (**vulnus**)

vulnus, -**eris**, n., *wound, injury.*

vultus, -**ūs**, m., *expression, looks, mien, air, aspect.*

THE COMMON PREFIXES AND THEIR VALUES

ā-, ab-, abs-, au-, *away, off; not, un-.*

ad-, *toward, to, in; at, by; upon, against; according to; in addition, besides.*

ambi-, amb-, am-, an-, *around, about.*

ante-, *before.*

circum-, *around.*

com-, con-, co-, *together;* (with an intensive force) *completely, perfectly, entirely.*

dis- (**dir-**), **dī-**, *apart, asunder, in different directions; not, un-; exceedingly, utterly; between, among, through.*

dē-, *down, away, out; not, un-; utterly, entirely.*

ē-, ex-, *out, forth; un-; thoroughly, completely.*

in-, *in, on; against; not, un-.*

inter-, *between; at intervals; down, under.*

ob-, obs-, *toward, against; before, at.*

per-, *through; thoroughly, perfectly, completely; exceedingly, very, very much.*

prae-, *before; extremely, very.*

prō-, pro-, por-, *forward, before; for, in behalf of.*

re-, red-, *back; again; against; re-* and *un-* (denoting the undoing of an act).

sē-, sēd-, *apart, without.*

sub-, *under; secretly; somewhat, rather, slightly.*

super-, *over, above; in addition, besides.*

trāns-, trā-, *over, across; beyond; through.*

LISTS OF WORDS

OCCURRING ONE HUNDRED TIMES OR MORE

Nouns

bellum
causa
cīvis
diēs
homō
nihil
populus
rēs
urbs
vir
virtūs

Pronouns

aliquis
ego
hīc
īdem
ille
ipse
is
quī
quis
suī
tū

Verbs

dīcō
faciō
habeō
possum
putō
sum
videō
volō

Prepositions

ā, ab, abs
ad
cum
dē
ex
in

Adjectives

bonus
māgnus
meus
multus
noster
nūllus
omnis
pūblicus
summus
suus
tantus
tuus
ūnus
vester

Conjunctions

atque
aut
cum
enim
et
nē
neque
quam
-que
quod
sed
sī
ut
vērō

Adverbs

etiam
iam
quidem
tam
tamen

OCCURRING FIFTY TIMES OR MORE

Nouns

animus
auctōritās
cīvitās
cōnsilium
cōnsul
deus
domus
exercitus
fortūna
glōria
hostis
imperātor
imperium
iūdex
laus
lēx
littera
locus
modus
mors
nēmō
nōmen
pater
patria
perīculum
salūs
scelus
sententia
studium
tempus
vīs
vīta

Pronouns

iste
quīdam

Verbs

agō
audiō
cōgitō
dēbeō
dō
ferō
gerō
iūdicō
quaerō
sciō
scrībō
sentiō
valeō
veniō

Prepositions

ante
per
prō
sine

Adjectives

alius
(cēterus)
fortis
immortālis
prīmus
quantus
sōlus
tōtus

Conjunctions

an
autem
nam
nisi

Adverbs

certē
igitur
ita
modo
nunc
saepe
semper
tum

OCCURRING TWENTY-FIVE TIMES OR MORE

Nouns

amīcus
annus
arma
caedēs
calamitās
cōpia
dīgnitās
dolor
dux
fidēs
frāter
gēns
genus
grātia
honor
ingenium
inimīcus

invidia
iūdicium
iūs
labor
lēgātus
manus
memoria
mēns
mīles
nox
oculus
ōrdō
pars
poena
praesidium
praetor
prōvincia
ratiō
servus
socius
spēs
templum
terra
vīctōria
voluntās
vōx

PRONOUNS

quisquam

VERBS

accipiō
adferō
amō
arbitror
audeō
capiō
cōnferō
cōnficiō
cōnfiteor
cōnscrībō
cōnsequor
cōnservō
cōnstituō
crēdō
cupiō
dēcernō
dēfendō
dubitō
ēiciō
exīstimō
exspectō
fīō
intellegō
interficiō
līberō
licet
loquor
mittō
nōlō
occīdō
opprimō
patior
perdō
probō
proficīscor
relinquō
sapiō
soleō
spērō
suscipiō
teneō
timeō
versō
vincō
vīvō

PREPOSITIONS

apud
contrā
post
propter

ADJECTIVES

alter
amplus
clārus
commūnis
facilis
gravis
improbus
incrēdibilis
nefārius
novus
parvus
prīvātus
reliquus
salvus
ūllus

CONJUNCTIONS

at
quamquam
quoniam
sīcut
vel
vērum

ADVERBS

deinde
dēnique
diū
itaque
magis
-ne
numquam
potius
profectō
satis
sīc
umquam

INTERJECTION

Ō

OCCURRING TEN TIMES OR MORE

Nouns

adulēscēns
adventus
aetās
ager
amor
ars
auctor
audācia
auxilium
beneficium
caelum
caput
castrum
cāsus
classis
cōgitātiō
comes
condiciō
coniūnx
coniūrātiō
cōnsuētūdō
cōnsulātus
cōntiō
corpus
crīmen
crūdēlitās
culpa
cupiditās
cūra
cūria
cursus
custōdia
dēfēnsiō
dīlēctus
dīligentia
doctrīna
dominus
eques
exitium
exsilium
facinus
fāma
familia
fātum
fēlīcitās
fīlius
fīnis
forum
frūctus
fuga
furor
gladius
hūmānitās
impetus
incendium
iniūria
īnsidiae
interitus
iter
lacrima
laetitia
latrō
legiō
līberī
lībertās
libīdō
lūx
maeror
māgnitūdō
mare
metus
miseria
misericordia
monumentum
mōs
mōtus
multitūdō
nātiō
nātūra
negōtium
numerus
odium
officium
ops
opus
ōra
ōrātiō
orbis
parēns
pāx
pecūnia
perniciēs
pestis
pietās
plēbs
poēta
portus
possessiō
potestās
praedō
praemium
proelium
puer
pūgna
quaestiō
reditus
regiō
rēgnum
religiō
rēx
sanguis
sapientia

sermō
sīgnum
supplicātiō
supplicium
suspīciō
tabula
tēctum
tēlum
testis
timor
tribūnus
uxor
valētūdō
vectīgal
verbum
via
vīctor

PRONOUNS

quisque
quisquis
uterque

VERBS

abiciō
absum
accēdō
addūcō
adficiō
adiungō
administrō
adsequor
adsum
āmittō
appellō
armō
cadō
careō
caveō
cēdō
cēnseō
coepī
cōgnōscō
cōgō
commemorō
committō
commoveō
comparō
concēdō
concitō
cōnfīrmō
coniungō
conlocō
cōnor
cōnsulō
contemnō
contineō
conveniō
cūrō
dēclārō
dēdō
dēferō
dēleō
dēpellō
dēsīderō
dēsum
dīligō
dūcō
ēdūcō
eō
ēripiō
errō
excellō
excitō
exeō
expellō
expetō
exstinguō
fateor
fingō
fruor
fugiō
īgnōrō
īgnōscō
impediō
incendō
incidō
īnferō
īnflammō
inquam
intersum
inveniō
iubeō
laudō
legō
mālō
maneō
meminī
mereor
metuō
morior
moveō
nāscor
nāvigō
neglegō
negō
nesciō
nōscō
occidō
occupō
ōdī
omittō
oportet
optō
ōrnō
ostendō
parō
patefaciō
pereō
perferō

perficiō
persequor
perspiciō
pertimēscō
pertineō
perveniō
petō
placeō
pōnō
postulō
praedicō
praestō
praesum
praetereō
prōdō
prohibeō
prōvideō
pūgnō
quaesō
recipiō
reddō
redeō
referō
requīrō
respondeō
restituō
restō
retineō
revocō
rogō
sequor
servō
solvō
statuō
subeō
superō
sustineō
taceō
tollō
trādō
tribuō
tueor
ūtor
vereor
vigilō
vindicō
vocō

Prepositions

inter
ob
praeter
prope

Adjectives

acerbus
aliēnus
beātus
brevis
cārus
certus
cīvīlis
cōnsulāris
crūdēlis
cūnctus
dīgnus
dīvīnus
domesticus
duo
exter
falsus
fīrmus
grātus
hodiernus
honestus
hūmānus
integer
iūcundus
iūstus
līber
malus
necessārius
necesse
nōbilis
nocturnus
pār
paucus
paulus
plēnus
praeclārus
prīnceps
sānctus
scelerātus
singulāris
superior
tālis
tertius
tot
trēs
ūniversus
vērus
vetus
vīvus

Conjunctions

dum
ergō
etenim
etsī
quasi
quia
quīn
quoque
simul
sīn
sīve
ubi
utinam
utrum

ADVERBS

adhūc
aliquandō
anteā
bene
cūr
equidem
fortasse
forte
hīc
libenter
nimis
num
paene
palam
partim
parum
plānē
posteā
praesertim
prīdem
propius
quondam
quotiēns
rēctē
sānē
statim
subitō
tandem
ūnā
ūsque
vehementer
vidēlicet
vix

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